School of Theology at Claremont
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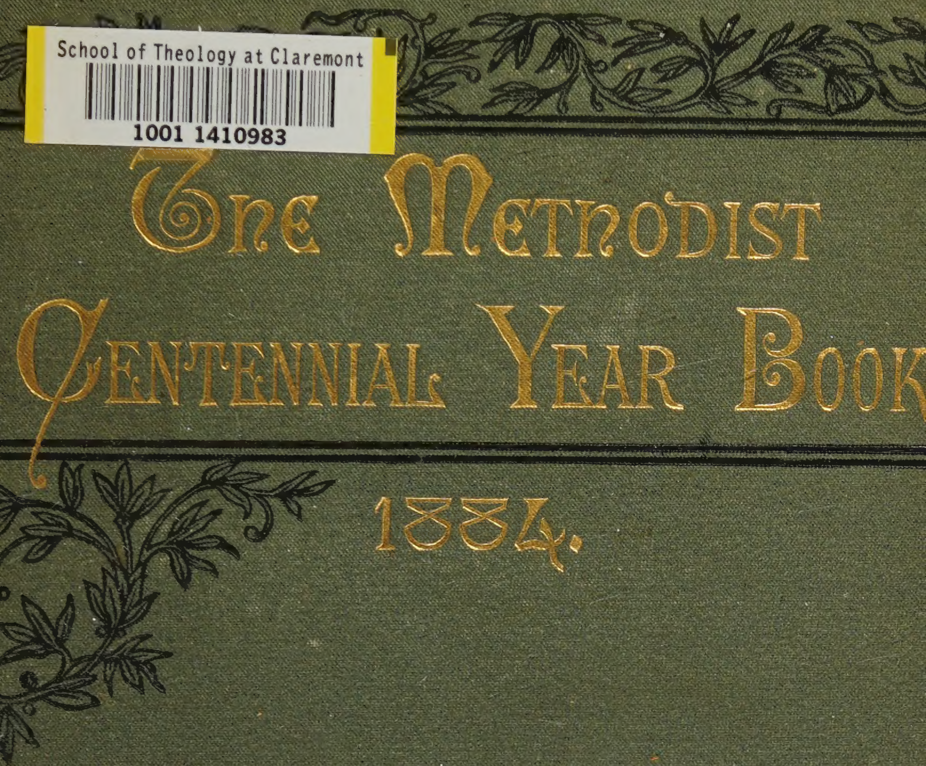
The Methodist Centennial Year Book

1884.



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Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D.D., Editor.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1884.

THE Berean Lesson System has been received with unexampled favor during the past year, its lesson publications having aggregated a sale of more than two million copies, larger than ever before. This hearty acceptance of past improvements gives the warrant that the changes to be introduced with the year 1884 will be received with increased favor.

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III. **THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT** of the Sunday-school will continue to receive its two unsurpassed helps:

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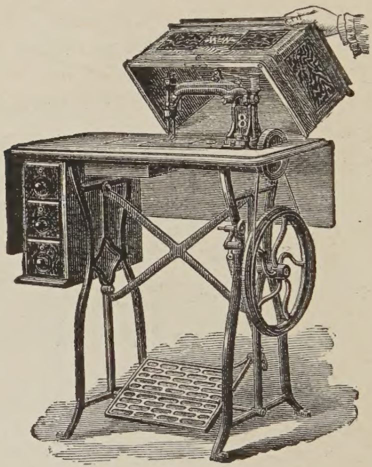

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THE METHODIST

Centennial Year-Book

FOR

1884

THE

One Hundredth Year of the Separate Organization

OF

American Methodism.

Edited by W. H. DE PUY, D.D.

CINCINNATI:
WALDEN & STOWE.
NEW YORK:
PHILLIPS & HUNT.

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Permanent Calendar for the Century.

Explanation: The seven Calendars in the right-hand Table (numbered 1 to 7) exhibit every possible variation in the month-date of each day of the week. The numbers in the left-hand Table indicate the proper calendar for each month of every year, from 1865 to 1900.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1865	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1866	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1867	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1868	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1869	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1870	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1871	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1872	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1873	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1874	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1875	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1876	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1877	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1878	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1879	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1880	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1881	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1882	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1883	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1884	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1885	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1886	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1887	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1888	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1889	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1890	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1891	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1892	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1893	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1894	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1895	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1896	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	6	3	5	1	3
1897	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1898	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1899	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1900	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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5					1	2	3
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6						1	2
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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7							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

Directions: Find the month and year required, in the left-hand Table. The figure opposite both will indicate the calendar to be used. Thus: January, 1879, gives the figure "4;" hence the fourth calendar is the one for January, 1879, and the New Year is seen to fall on Wednesday.

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PREFATORY.

As the Church is just now stepping into the closing year of the first century of its organized existence, it is fitting that the whole ministry and laity should be furnished with the fullest information possible concerning the present condition of Methodism in all parts of the world. It is the purpose of the present greatly enlarged edition of the YEAR-BOOK to supply this information. Its pages are burdened, not with the rhetoric of words, but with the logic of figures and facts. Its records cover every department of work, in not only the Methodist Episcopal Church, but also in other branches of the great Methodist family, and its statistical summaries are presented to the inquiring observer as most reliable, instructive, and helpful.

In some sections of our Foreign Mission work persistent efforts have been made to prejudice the public mind against Methodism, because it was planted in those countries by ministers from the United States, and in some of its branches is still largely carried forward by ministers sustained by the parent Church. An effective answer to all such allegations will be suggested by the patriotic correspondence inserted on pages 315–319. Methodism points with satisfaction to the intense and never-failing loyalty to the State which has always characterized her administration in every country into which her ministers have extended their evangelical work.

The spirit of the hour is in sympathy with the oft-repeated sentiment, "In union there is strength," and the tendency of the various branches of Methodism in all parts of the world is in the direction of harmony, fraternity, and co-operative union. The recognition of this spirit and the expression of this tendency will be gratefully noted in the facts set forth in many of the pages of the YEAR-BOOK. The organic union of the four Methodist bodies of Canada, and the harmonized and joyful inauguration of a more hopeful autonomy of Methodism in that important Dominion, is a noteworthy and most suggestive incident of the closing months of the first Centenary of American Methodism.

Among the multitude of stirring memories which will crowd themselves into the meditations, devotions, and exhortations of the Centenary Year, are those which relate to the condition, methods, and plans of American Methodism at its organization. Care has been taken, therefore, to furnish, from the pen of its most gifted ecclesiastical historian, the most graphic, the most complete, the most instructive, and the most inspiring history of the preparatory measures for the Christmas Conference of 1784, and of the measures and methods inaugurated by that most remarkable ecclesiastical body. To this history is added the full record of the plans of the Churches for the approaching Centennial Observances—the whole presenting a

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at Claremont

suggestive and helpful outline for the use of pastors and people in the special work of the present year.

The pioneers and founders of American Methodism were men of remarkable zeal and devotion. As preachers and pastors, carrying forward their itinerant work among the early settlers of the various States, they labored without cessation, and wisely and successfully laid the foundation of the great work in which we rejoice in the closing months of the century. They were as truly separated for their service as were Barnabas and Paul for their mission. They carried every-where they went the spiritual experience, the doctrine, the mode of worship, the means of fellowship, and the general Church economy which characterized the Wesleyan movement in England, and which God has always palpably approved in every country where they have been introduced.

Characterized to a remarkable degree by their elevation of personal experience and by self-denial in their work, our ministers and their assistants found favor with the people, and successfully planted churches, established missions, and opened schools. They were among the earliest to perceive the inestimable value of Christian education, and to provide for it; and in suggesting and founding these educational institutions, they anticipated all the later public efforts which have been made in the direction of higher education. The story of their labors and successes is inseparably interwoven with the history of American progress in government, in science, in industrial pursuits, in general civilization, and in moral and social improvement.

The rise of prosperous Churches in the home country naturally led to earnest efforts to reach the people of other lands. Hence, under the blessing of God, have grown up among all classes of people, at home and abroad, well-established and influential Churches, with their manifold agencies and enterprises, and with a far-reaching and powerful ecclesiastical organization, now including in its annual numerical reports millions of adherents, and covering in its area of evangelistic work, not only a continent on this side the sea, but also reaching far away into the regions beyond. The observers of to-day survey these Methodist Conferences of Churches, with their ministers and members, their schools and teachers, and their ever-increasing social influence and usefulness, and note, with grateful satisfaction and increasing favor, the ecclesiastical system whose doctrines and methods have been so wonderfully blessed of God.

New York, *December*, 1883. W. H. D.

N. B.—Special thanks are due and are hereby gratefully tendered to our Bishops, to the Secretaries of our Connectional institutions, to the officers of various branches of the great Methodist family, and also to those of other ecclesiastical bodies, for numerous favors promptly and courteously granted by them in the preparation of these pages. W. H. D.

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THE METHODIST
Centennial Year-Book.
1884.

The Four Seasons.

(Calculated by Washington Mean Time.)

				H.	M.			D.	H.	M.
Winter begins,		1883, December	21,	10	44	eve.,	and lasts.......	89	0	53
Spring	"	1884, March	19,	11	37	eve.,	"	92	20	14
Summer	"	1884, June	20,	7	51	eve.,	"	93	14	21
Autumn	"	1884, September	22,	10	12	morn.,	"	89	18	13
Winter	"	1884, December	21,	4	25	morn.	Tropical year,	365	5	41

Eclipses.

In the year 1884 there will be five Eclipses, three of the Sun and two of the Moon.

1. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, on the morning of March 27, invisible on the American continent.

2. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, on the morning of April 10, visible throughout the United States.

At Washington, D. C.,

		H. M.
Eclipse begins	April 10....	4 44 morn.
Total Eclipse begins	"	5 52 morn.
Middle of Eclipse	"	6 38 morn.
Total Eclipse ends	"	7 25 morn.
Eclipse ends	"	8 33 morn.

At Boston, in 24m. east longitude from Washington,

Eclipse begins	April 10....	5 8 morn.
Total Eclipse begins	"	6 16 morn.
Middle of Eclipse	"	7 2 morn.
Total Eclipse ends	" ..	7 49 morn.
Eclipse ends	"	8 57 morn.

At New York, in 12m. east longitude from Washington,

Eclipse begins	April 10....	4 56 morn.
Total Eclipse begins	"	6 4 morn.
Middle of Eclipse	"	6 50 morn.
Total Eclipse ends	"	7 37 morn.
Eclipse ends	"	8 45 morn.

At Charleston, in 12m. west longitude from Washington,

Eclipse begins	April 10....	4 32 morn.
Total Eclipse begins	"	5 40 morn.
Middle of Eclipse	"	6 26 morn.
Total Eclipse ends	"	7 13 morn.
Eclipse ends	"	8 21 morn.

At Chicago, in 42m. west longitude from Washington,

Eclipse begins	April 10....	4 2 morn.
Total Eclipse begins	"	5 10 morn.
Middle of Eclipse	"	5 56 morn.
Total Eclipse ends	"	6 43 morn.
Eclipse ends	"	7 51 morn.

At San Francisco, Cal., in 3h. 1m. west longitude from Washington,

Eclipse begins	April 10. ..	1 43 morn.
Total Eclipse begins	"	2 51 morn.
Middle of Eclipse	"	3 37 morn.
Total Eclipse ends	"	4 24 morn.
Eclipse ends	"	5 32 morn.

Any one may find the times of the phases of an Eclipse of the Moon by this rule: If he is in west longitude from Washington, subtract the difference of longitude, expressed in time—four minutes for each degree—from the times of the phases given for Washington. But if he is in east longitude from Washington, add the difference of longitude expressed in time.

3. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, on April 25, invisible in North America.

4. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, on the evening of October 4, visible in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Atlantic Ocean: and later phases visible in the eastern part of America, that is, those places where the Moon rises before the end of the Eclipse.

At Washington, D. C.,

Eclipse begins	October 4......	3 7 eve.
Total Eclipse begins	"	4 7 eve.
Middle of Eclipse	"	4 54 eve.
Total Eclipse ends	"	5 41 eve.
Eclipse ends	"	6 41 eve.
Moon rises at Washington	"	5 36 eve.

At Boston,

Eclipse begins	October 4......	3 31 eve
Total Eclipse begins	"	4 31 eve.
Middle of Eclipse	"	5 18 eve.
Total Eclipse ends	"	6 5 eve.
Eclipse ends	"	7 5 eve.
Moon rises	"	5 33 eve.

At New York city,

Eclipse begins	October 4......	3 19 eve.
Total Eclipse begins	"	4 19 eve.
Middle of Eclipse	"	5 6 eve.
Total Eclipse ends	"	5 53 eve.
Eclipse ends	"	6 53 eve.
Moon rises	"	5 34 eve.

At Charleston,

Eclipse begins	October 4......	2 55 eve.
Total Eclipse begins	"	4 55 eve.
Middle of Eclipse	"	4 42 eve.
Total Eclipse ends	"	5 29 eve.
Eclipse ends	"	6 29 eve.
Moon rises	"	5 24 eve.

At Chicago,

Total Eclipse ends	October 4......	5 11 eve.
Eclipse ends	"	6 11 eve.
Moon rises	"	5 37 eve.

At Montreal,

Eclipse begins	October 4......	3 21 eve.
Total Eclipse begins	"	4 21 eve.
Middle of Eclipse	"	5 8 eve.
Total Eclipse ends	"	5 55 eve.
Eclipse ends	"	6 55 eve.
Moon rises	"	5 36 eve.

For other places the rule under Eclipse 2 applies.

5. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, on October 18, the earlier, and in some places the middle, phases being visible in the western part of the United States, near the Pacific coast.

At Mount Hamilton, Cal.,

Eclipse begins October 18.... 4 25.3 eve. Maximum phase October 18.... 5 17.8 eve.

the maximum phase occurring very near the time of sunset, and the end of the Eclipse after sunset.

The amount of the maximum phase will be, at this place, about 3½ digits; or a little more than one fourth of the sun's diameter will be obscured.

At Ogden, Utah,

Eclipse begins October 18.. 4 59 eve.

The sun sets about a quarter of an hour after the Eclipse begins, with a small dark patch on his north-western limb. The other phases take place after sunset.

At San Francisco, Cal.,

Eclipse begins October 18.... 4 20.2 eve. Maximum phase October 18.... 5 14.3 eve.

nearly at sunset. The amount of the obscuration at maximum phase is 3¾ digits, or nearly one third of the sun's diameter. The end of the Eclipse occurs after sunset.

◆

Signs of the Planets, etc.

☉	The Sun.	♀	Venus.	♃	Jupiter.	°	Degrees.
●	The Moon.	⊕ or ♁	The Earth.	♄	Saturn.	′	Minutes.
☿	Mercury.	♂	Mars.	♅	Uranus.	″	Seconds.

☌ Conjunction: same longitude. □ Quadrature: 90° difference. ☍ Opposition: 180°

◆

Planets Regarded as Morning and Evening Stars.

MORNING STARS: Mercury, from January 20 to March 30, and from May 17 to July 13, and from September 19 to November 4. Venus from July 11 to the end of the year.

EVENING STARS: Mercury, until January 20, and from March 30 to May 17, and from July 13 to September 19, and from November 4 to the end of the year. Venus, until July 11.

Planets Brightest.

Venus, June 3, and August 17.
Mars, February 1.
Jupiter, January 19.
Saturn, December 12.

Mercury is brightest, *or best seen*, at the following dates:

	H. M.
Jan. 4, Mercury brightest after sunset.	
Sun sets at Washington	4 51
Mercury sets "	6 21
Mercury sets after sun	1 30
Feb. 13, Mercury brightest before sunrise.	
Mercury rises at Washington	5 24
Sun rises "	6 54
Mercury rises before the sun	1 30
April 25, Mercury brightest after sunset.	
Sun sets at Washington	6 47
Mercury sets "	8 35
Mercury sets after the sun	1 48
June 12, Mercury brightest before sunrise.	
Mercury rises at Washington	3 25
Sun rises "	4 34
Mercury rises before the sun	1 9
Aug. 23, Mercury brightest after sunset.	
Sun sets at Washington	6 43
Mercury sets "	8 39
Mercury sets after the sun	1 56
Oct. 5, Mercury brightest before sunrise.	
Mercury rises at Washington	4 32
Sun rises "	6 00
Mercury rises before the sun	1 28
Dec. 17, Mercury brightest before sunset.	
Sun sets at Washington	4 40
Mercury sets "	6 4
Mercury sets after the sun	1 24

By means of this table Mercury may be readily found observed for nearly a week before and after these dates, at any place in the United States.

Occultation of Fixed Stars by the Moon visible at Washington D. C., and at New York City.

Date.	Star's Name.	Star's Magnitude.	Declination.	At Washington, D. C., The Occultation.		At New York City, The Occultation.	
				Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
			° ′	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan. 9	m Tauri	5½	18 23 N.	10 38 eve.	11 30 eve.	11 20 eve.	11 42 eve.
" 14	16 Sextantis	6	6 31 N.	5 49 morn.	6 54 morn.	6 1 morn.	7 6 morn.
Feb 4	B. A. C., 1119	6	16 6 N.	4 57 eve.	6 17 eve.	5 9 eve.	6 29 eve.
" 6	127 Tauri	6½	18 47 N.	7 19 eve.	7 54 eve.	7 31 eve.	8 6 eve.
" 28	Venus			8 50 morn.	8 56 morn.		
March 3	δ3 Tauri	5	17 34 N.	5 41 eve.	6 54 eve.	5 53 eve.	7 6 eve.
" 4	119 Tauri	5	18 22 N.	9 34 eve.	10 34 eve.	9 46 eve.	10 46 eve.
" 4	120 Tauri	6	18 19 N.	10 14 eve.	11 13 eve.	10 26 eve.	11 25 eve.
" 6	68 Geminorum	5½	15 51 N.	0 18 morn.	1 20 morn.	0 30 morn.	1 32 morn.
" 20	δ1 Sagittarii	4	17 56 S.	4 17 morn.	4 58 morn.	4 29 morn.	5 10 morn.
April 2	λ Geminorum	4	16 32 N.	11 25 eve.	11 47 eve.	11 37 eve.	11 59 eve.
" 4	k Cancri	5	10 52 N.	11 45 eve.	0 50 morn.	11 57 eve.	1 2 morn.
May 1	A Cancri	6	12 52 N.	7 30 eve.	8 46 eve.	7 42 eve.	8 58 eve.
" 20	B. A. C. 221	6	4 44 N.	3 48 morn.	4 47 morn.	4 0 morn.	4 59 morn.
June 4	λ Virginis	4½	13 0 S.	11 17 eve.	0 36 morn.	11 29 eve.	0 48 morn.
" 20	δ Tauri	4	17 10 N.	4 29 morn.	4 58 morn.	4 41 morn.	5 10 morn.
" 25	d Cancri	4	12 6 N.	6 12 eve.	6 41 eve.	6 24 eve.	6 53 eve.
Aug. 12	31 Arietis	5½	12 5 N.	11 9 eve.	0 3 morn.	11 21 eve.	0 15 morn.
Sept. 12	115 Tauri	6	17 48 N.	2 49 morn.	4 4 morn.	3 1 morn.	4 16 morn.
Oct. 1	δ Aquarii	4½	7 56 S.	5 17 eve.	6 29 eve.	5 29 eve.	6 41 eve.
Nov 25	Lalande 43974	6	6 46 S.	8 23 eve.	9 34 eve.	8 35 eve.	9 46 eve.
Dec 22	θ Aquarii	4½	7 56 S.	7 56 eve.	9 2 eve.	8 8 eve.	9 14 eve.

Definition.—Occultation in astronomy is the hiding of a heavenly body from sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies. It is applied especially to the eclipses of stars and planets by the intervention of the moon, and of the eclipses by the planets and their satellites.

The *circle of* perpetual occultation is a circle for any given place, at a distance from the opposite and invisible pole of the heavens equal to the latitude of the place, within which all the stars are perpetually below the horizon.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn at Washington, D. C.

MARS.	Rises.	OnMeridian.	Sets.	MARS.	Rises.	OnMeridian.	Sets.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan... 1	7 55 eve.	2 59 morn.	10 3 morn.	July.. 9	9 50 morn.	4 9 eve.	10 28 eve.
“ ...11	7 55 “	2 12 “	9 19 “	“ ..19	9 40 “	3 51 “	10 2 “
“ ...21	6 9 “	1 21 “	8 33 “	“ ..29	9 31 “	3 34 “	9 37 “
“ ...31	5 9 “	0 26 “	7 43 “	Aug.. 8	9 22 “	3 17 “	9 12 “
Feb...10	4 4 “	11 25 eve.	6 46 “	“ ..18	9 15 “	3 1 “	8 47 “
“ ...20	3 9 “	10 33 “	5 57 “	“ ..28	9 7 “	2 45 “	8 23 “
March 1	2 20 “	9 45 “	5 10 “	Sept.. 7	9 1 “	2 30 “	7 59 “
“ 11	1 38 “	9 2 “	4 26 “	“ ..17	8 55 “	2 16 “	7 37 “
“ 21	1 3 “	8 25 “	3 45 “	“ ..27	8 50 “	2 3 “	7 16 “
“ 31	0 33 “	7 52 “	3 14 “	Oct... 7	8 46 “	1 51 “	6 56 “
April .10	0 8 “	7 22 “	2 36 “	“ ...17	8 42 “	1 40 “	6 38 “
“ .20	11 44 morn.	6 55 “	2 6 “	“ ...27	8 39 “	1 30 “	6 21 “
“ .30	11 25 “	6 31 “	1 37 “	Nov... 6	8 37 “	1 22 “	6 7 “
May..10	11 7 “	6 8 “	1 9 “	“ ...16	8 33 “	1 14 “	5 55 “
“ ..20	10 51 “	5 46 “	0 41 “	“ ...26	8 29 “	1 7 “	5 45 “
“ ..30	10 37 “	5 26 “	0 15 “	Dec... 6	8 23 “	1 1 “	5 39 “
June.. 9	10 24 “	5 6 “	11 48 eve.	“ ...16	8 16 “	0 55 “	5 34 “
“ ..19	10 11 “	4 46 “	11 21 “	“ ...26	8 8 “	0 49 “	5 30 “
“ ..29	10 0 “	4 27 “	10 54 “				

JUPITER.	Rises.	OnMeridian.	Sets.	JUPITER.	Rises.	OnMeridian.	Sets.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan... 1	6 23 eve.	1 36 morn.	8 49 morn.	July.. 9	6 29 morn.	1 35 eve.	8 41 eve.
“ ...11	5 37 “	0 51 “	8 4 “	“ ..19	6 0 “	1 4 “	8 8 “
“ ...21	4 52 “	0 7 “	7 22 “	“ ..29	5 31 “	0 33 “	7 35 “
“ ...31	4 1 “	11 17 eve.	6 33 “	Aug.. 8	5 3 “	0 3 “	7 3 “
Feb...10	3 16 “	10 33 “	5 50 “	“ ..18	4 35 “	11 32 morn.	6 29 “
“ ...20	2 32 “	9 50 “	5 8 “	“ ..28	4 3 “	10 58 “	5 53 “
March 1	1 49 “	9 7 “	4 25 “	Sept.. 7	3 38 “	10 31 “	5 24 “
“ 11	1 7 “	8 26 “	3 45 “	“ ..17	3 10 “	10 0 “	4 50 “
“ 21	0 25 “	7 46 “	3 5 “	“ ..27	2 37 “	9 25 “	4 13 “
“ 31	11 49 morn.	7 8 “	2 27 “	Oct... 7	2 10 “	8 56 “	3 42 “
April .10	11 13 “	6 31 “	1 49 “	“ ...17	1 39 “	8 23 “	3 7 “
“ .20	10 37 “	5 55 “	1 13 “	“ ...27	1 8 “	7 50 “	2 32 “
“ .30	10 3 “	5 20 “	0 37 “	Nov.. 6	0 36 “	7 16 “	1 56 “
May..10	9 26 “	4 42 “	11 58 eve.	“ ..16	0 2 “	6 41 “	1 20 “
“ ..20	8 57 “	4 12 “	11 27 “	“ ..26	11 27 eve.	6 5 “	0 43 “
“ ..30	8 27 “	3 40 “	10 53 “	Dec... 6	10 50 “	5 28 “	0 6 “
June.. 9	7 56 “	3 8 “	10 20 “	“ ..16	10 13 “	4 50 “	11 27 morn.
“ ..19	7 27 “	2 37 “	9 47 “	“ ..26	9 34 “	4 11 “	10 48 “
“ ..29	6 57 “	2 5 “	9 13 “				

SATURN.	Rises.	OnMeridian.	Sets.	SATURN.	Rises.	OnMeridian.	Sets.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan... 1	2 18 eve.	9 26 eve.	4 34 morn.	July.. 9	2 39 morn.	9 57 morn.	5 15 eve.
“ ...11	1 36 “	8 44 “	3 52 “	“ ..19	2 4 “	9 22 “	4 40 “
“ ...21	0 56 “	8 4 “	3 12 “	“ ..29	1 30 “	8 48 “	4 6 “
“ ...31	0 16 “	7 24 “	2 32 “	Aug.. 8	0 54 “	8 13 “	3 42 “
Feb...10	11 36 morn.	6 44 “	1 52 “	“ ..18	0 18 “	7 37 “	2 56 “
“ ...20	10 57 “	6 6 “	1 15 “	“ ..28	11 42 eve.	7 1 “	2 20 “
March 1	10 19 “	5 28 “	0 37 “	Sept.. 7	11 5 “	6 24 “	1 43 “
“ 11	9 41 “	4 51 “	0 1 “	“ ..17	10 28 “	5 47 “	1 6 “
“ 21	9 5 “	4 15 “	11 25 eve.	“ ..27	9 49 “	5 8 “	0 27 “
“ 31	8 28 “	3 39 “	10 50 “	Oct... 7	9 10 “	4 29 “	11 48 morn.
April .10	7 52 “	3 4 “	10 16 “	“ ...17	8 31 “	3 50 “	11 9 “
“ .20	7 17 “	2 28 “	9 41 “	“ ...27	7 50 “	3 9 “	10 28 “
“ .30	6 42 “	1 55 “	9 8 “	Nov... 6	7 9 “	2 28 “	9 47 “
May..10	6 7 “	1 20 “	8 33 “	“ ...16	6 28 “	1 46 “	9 4 “
“ ..20	5 32 “	0 47 “	8 2 “	“ ...26	5 45 “	1 3 “	8 21 “
“ ..30	4 58 “	0 13 “	7 28 “	Dec... 6	5 3 “	0 21 “	7 39 “
June.. 9	4 23 “	11 32 morn.	6 55 “	“ ...16	4 16 “	11 34 eve.	6 52 “
“ ..19	3 49 “	11 5 “	6 21 “	“ ...26	3 33 “	10 51 “	6 9 “
“ ..29	3 11 “	10 28 “	5 45 “				

Conjunction of Planets, and Other Phenomena.

Month.	Aspect.	Washington Mean Time.	Distance apart.
		D. H. M.	° ′
Jan.	☿ great. elo.	4 11 m.	19 10 E.
"	☌ ♄ ☾	9 2 14 m.	♄ 0 59 N.
"	☿ stationary	11 1 e.	
"	☌ ♃ ☾	13 2 53 m.	♃ 5 41 N.
"	☍ ♃ ☾	1 10 e.	
"	Inf. ☌ ☿ ☉	20 3 e.	
"	☌ ♀ ☾	30 4 16 e.	♀ 5 7 S.
Feb.	☍ ♂ ☉	1 6 m.	
"	♄ stationary	3 9 m.	
"	☌ ♄ ☾	5 7 34 m.	♄ 1 18 N.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	9 5 39 m.	♃ 5 45 N.
"	☿ great. elo.	13 11 m.	26 12 W.
"	□ ♄ ☉	22 0 e.	
"	☌ ♀ ☾	29 10 m.	♀ 0 32 S.
Mar.	☌ ♄ ☾	3 2 8 e.	♄ 1 42 N.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	7 8 16 m.	♃ 5 54 N.
"	♂ stationary	12 9 m.	
"	♃ stationary	20 5 m.	
"	☌ ♀ ☾	30 0 55 m.	♀ 4 31 N.
"	Sup. ☌ ♀ & ☉	30 3 m.	
"	☌ ♄ ☾	30 11 57 e.	♄ 2 4 N.
April	☾ eclipsed.	9 e.	vis. at Wash.
"	☌ ♄ ♀	12 11 e.	♄ 4 13 S.
"	□ ♃ ☉	14 7 e.	
"	☿ great. elo.	25 9 e.	20 32 E.
"	☌ ♄ ☾	27 1 56 e.	♄ 2 19 N.
"	☌ ♀ ☾	28 2 41 e.	♀ 7 53 N.
May	☌ ♃ ☾	1 0 21 e.	♃ 5 58 N.
"	♀ great. elo.	2 5 m.	45 33 E.
"	□ ♂ ☉	5 12 e.	
"	☿ stationary	5 12 e.	
"	Inf. ☌ ☿ & ☉	17 5 e.	
"	☌ ♄ ☾	25 6 1 m.	♄ 2 32 N.
"	☌ ♀ ☾	27 7 54 e.	♀ 8 7 N.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	28 3 42 e.	♃ 5 49 N.
"	☿ stationary	30 3 e.	
"	☌ ♂ *a* Leonis.	31 11 m.	♂ 0 58 N.
June	♀ great. brill.	3 e.	
"	☌ ♄ ☉	3 4 e.	
"	☿ great. elo.	12 11 e.	23 19 W.
"	♀ stationary	19 0 m.	
"	☌ ♄ ☾	21 10 30 e.	♄ 2 46 N.
"	☌ ♀ ☾	24 7 23 e.	♀ 4 6 N.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	25 10 26 m.	♃ 5 53 N.
"	☌ ☿ ♄	25 6 e.	☿ 0 1 N.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	28 2 31 m.	♂ 4 8 N.
July	Inf. ☌ ♀ ☉	11 9 e.	
"	☌ ☿ ♀	12 1 m.	☿ 6 20 N.
July	☌ ♅ ♂	19 2 0 e.	♅ 0 11 N.
"	☌ ♄ ☾	19 1 1 e.	♄ 3 2 N.
"	☌ ♀ ☾	21 6 28 m.	♀ 1 11 S.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	23 6 34 m.	♃ 5 21 N.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	26 5 4 e.	♂ 2 5 N.
"	☌ ♅ *B* Virg.	30 e.	♅ 0 2 N.
Aug.	♀ stationary	2 11 m.	
"	☌ ♃ ☉	7 1 e.	
"	☌ ♄ ☾	16 0 44 m.	♄ 3 17 N.
"	☌ ♀ ☾	17 4 37 e.	♀ 0 23 S.
"	♀ great. brill.	17 e.	♃ 5 8 N.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	20 2 36 m.	
"	☿ great. elo.	23 5 e.	27 21 E.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	24 10 29 m.	♂ 0 10 S.
Sept.	☿ stationary	6 12 m.	
"	☌ ♄ ☾	12 9 17 m.	♄ 3 28 N.
"	☌ ♀ ☾	15 1 8 e.	♀ 2 26 N.
"	□ ♄ ☾	16 10 m.	
"	☌ ♃ ☾	16 8 30 e.	♃ 4 55 N.
"	Inf. ☌ ☿ ☾	19 10 m.	
"	♀ great. elo.	21 7 m.	46 6 W.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	22 6 48 m.	♂ 2 20 S.
"	☿ stationary	28 5 e.	
Oct.	☾ eclipsed.	4 e.	vis. at Wash.
"	☿ great. elo.	5 3 m.	17 58 W.
"	♄ stationary	5 8 m.	
"	☌ ♀ ♃	6 11 m.	♀ 1 15 S.
"	☌ ♀ *a* Leonis	7 7 e.	♀ 0 55 S.
"	☌ ♄ ☾	9 3 50 e.	♄ 3 30 N.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	14 11 57 m.	♃ 4 42 N.
"	☌ ♀ ☾	15 2 48 m.	♀ 3 35 N.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	21 6 15 m.	♂ 4 10 S.
Nov.	Sup. ☌ ☿ & ☉	4 3 e.	
"	☌ ♄ ☾	5 10 18 e.	♄ 3 23 N.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	11 0 33 m.	♃ 4 26 N.
"	☌ ♀ ☾	14 0 38 m.	♀ 2 1 N.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	19 8 48 m.	♂ 5 26 S.
"	□ ♃ ☾	26 3 m.	
Dec.	☌ ♄ ☾	3 5 48 m.	♄ 3 15 N.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	8 10 52 m.	♃ 4 10 N.
"	☍ ♄ ☉	12 2 m.	
"	☌ ♀ ☾	14 4 37 m.	♀ 1 15 S.
"	☿ great. elo.	17 7 e.	20 12 E.
"	☌ ♅ ☾	18 1 35 e.	♅ 1 37 N.
"	♃ stationary	21 0 m.	
"	☿ stationary	25 10 m.	
"	☌ ♄ ☾	30 1 48 e.	♄ 3 16 N.

Planets.—There are nine primary planets, termed major: Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Vulcan. Uranus was discovered by W. Herschel, March 13, 1781; Neptune by Galle, (in consequence of the calculations of Le Verrier and Adams,) September 23, 1846; Vulcan, (between Mercury and the Sun,) by Lescarbault, a physician, March 26, 1859. The Asteroids, or minor planets, up to November 1, 1883, numbered about 230. Their first discovery dates from January 1, 1801, when Ceres was discovered by Piazzi.

Red Spot on Jupiter.—Early in the summer of 1879, Dr. O. Lashe, of the Physical Observatory at Potsdam, discovered a "vermilion-colored spot," elliptical in shape, in the northern hemisphere of Jupiter, and occupying relatively as large a part of that planet as Europe does of the earth. Later observations seem to show that this strange spot is moving slowly round the planet.

Church Days.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Mid-Lent	Mar. 23	Whitsunday	June 1
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 10	Palm Sunday	Apr. 6	Trinity Sunday	" 8
Sexagesima "	" 17	Good Friday	" 11	Corpus Christi	" 12
Quinquagesima "	" 24	Easter Sunday	Apr. 13	All Saints Day	Nov. 1
Shrove Tuesday	" 26	Low "	" 20	All Souls "	" 2
Ash Wednesday	" 27	Rogation "	May 18	Advent Sunday	" 30
Quadragesima Sunday	Mar. 2	Ascension Day	" 22	Saint Andrew's Day	" 30

Epiphany, (appearance or manifestation,) a Church festival, celebrated on the 6th day of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Saviour to the Magi, who came to adore him and bring presents. Epiphany was instituted, as a Christian festival, probably as early as 360, and the day variously celebrated, as, by a vigil, by preaching, by the reception of the Lord's Supper, and by granting liberty to slaves. In Rome the Epiphany is observed by a great exhibition, in the college of the Propaganda, young men from all countries making addresses in their native languages, in order thus to represent the appearance of Christ to all nations. In Western Churches the day was observed as a day of baptism.

Septuagesima (Latin, seventieth) **Sunday** is the third Sunday before Lent, occurring about seventy days before Easter.

Sexagesima, (Latin, sixtieth,) the second Sunday before Lent, and about sixty days before Easter.

Quinquagesima (Latin, fiftieth) **Sunday,** the Sunday occurring about fifty days before Easter. It is sometimes called Shrove Sunday; the word shrove or shrive signifying a confession, and this being the nearest Sunday to Shrove Tuesday.

Shrove Tuesday, the day preceding Lent. On this day it was formerly customary, in England, for the people to confess their sins, one by one, to the parish priest.

Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, the name arising from a custom, in the Roman Catholic Church, of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents admitted that day to penance. In early times Lent began on Sunday, the four days beginning with Ash Wednesday being added by Pope Felix III., in 487, in order that the fasting-days should amount to forty.

Quadragesima (belonging to Lent) **Sunday,** the first Sunday in Lent.

Mid-Lent, the middle day of Lent, occurring on March 23.

Palm Sunday, the Sunday preceding Easter, so-called in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entrance into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way. Palms were used at that time as emblematic of victory, success, and in honor of royalty. Palm Sunday was observed as early as the 7th century. At Rome the "procession of the palms," is among the most striking of the picturesque ceremonies of the Holy Week.

Good Friday, (probably God's Friday,) the sixth day of the week before Easter, on which a solemn feast has long been held in remembrance of the crucifixion of Christ, on Friday, April 3, 33, or April 15, 29. It was called "Long Friday" by our Saxon forefathers, on account of the length of the offices and fastings enjoined. It is now called "Good" Friday, in acknowledgment of the benefit derived from the death of our Saviour. In 1884 it occurs April 11; 1885, April 3. In the Roman Church the day is celebrated with great care. "The Mass of the Pre-sanctified" is said, and the sacrament received only by the priest; while in Protestant Churches it is observed as a fast-day and by special services and prayers.

Easter Sunday occurs the second day after Good Friday. It is held, as a Church festival, in commemoration of the resurrection of our Saviour. It is always the first Sunday after the fourteenth day of the calendar moon, which happens upon, or next after, March 21, the Vernal Equinox, so that, if the fourteenth day happens on a Sunday, Easter-day comes the Sunday after.

Low Sunday, the next Sunday after Easter, so-called because it was customary to repeat, on this day, some part of the solemnity which was used on Easter-day; whence it took the name Low Sunday, being celebrated as a feast, but of a *lower degree* than Easter itself.

Rogation Sunday received its title from the three days following it being called Rogation days, from the Latin, *rogare*, to beseech. Extraordinary prayers and supplications for these three days having been appointed, in the third century, as a preparation for the observance of Ascension Day.

Ascension Day, or *Holy Thursday*, a festival of the Church, held in commemoration of the ascension of our Lord, forty days after Easter and ten before Whitsuntide. It was observed in the Church as early as the third century. It is especially observed in the Roman Catholic Church, and, with less form, in the Church of England, which appoints special Psalms for the day.

Whitsunday, (from white and Sunday, or tide,) the seventh Sunday after Easter, a festival held in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost. Probably so-called from the habit of the newly baptized, of the primitive Church, appearing at church, between Easter and Pentecost, in white garments.

Trinity Sunday, the Sunday following Whitsunday. It was established by Pope Benedict XI., 1305, so-called from the feast held on that day, in honor of the Holy Trinity.

Corpus Christi, (Latin, body of Christ,) a Church festival occurring on the next Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honor of the Eucharist.

All Saints Day, a festival celebrated by the Roman Catholic Church, on the 1st of November, in honor of all saints and martyrs. It was established by Pope Gregory IV., about 830.

All Souls Day, the day succeeding "All Saints Day," and set apart by the Roman Catholic Church for special prayer in behalf of the souls of all the faithful dead. It was first introduced, in 998, by Odilon, abbot of Clugny. On this day the Roman Catholic Church also say extraordinary masses for the relief of souls said to be in purgatory.

Advent (Latin, *adventus*, arrival) **Sunday** is the Sunday nearest Saint Andrew's Day. The advent season includes four Sundays previous to Christmas.

St. Andrew's Day. Saint Andrew is said to have been martyred, by crucifixion, Nov. 30, 69. This festival was instituted, about 359, in commemoration of his death.

Miscellaneous Church Seasons.

Fast Days have been observed by most nations from the remotest antiquity: by the Jews, (2 Chron. xx, 3;) by the Ninevites (Jonah iii; see Isaiah lviii.) A fast was observed by the Jews on the great day of atonement, (Lev. xxiii,) 1490 B.C. Moses fasted forty days and nights on Sinai, (Exod xxiv,) 1491 B. C. The first Christian ministers were ordained with fasting, A. D. 45, (Acts xiii, 2.) Annual fasts, as that of Lent, and at other stated times, and on particular occasions to appease the anger of God, began in the Christian Church in the second century, (138.) The Mohammedan fast is termed *Ramadan* (*which see.*) Fast-days are appointed by the Reformed Churches in times of war and pestilence, as March 21, 1855, for the Russian war, and October 7, 1857, for the Indian mutiny.

Lent, (from the Saxon *lencten*, spring,) the forty days' fast observed in the Roman Catholic Church from Ash Wednesday to Easter-day, said to have been instituted by Pope Telesphorus, 130. In early times Lent commenced on the Sunday now called the first Sunday in Lent, and the four days beginning with Ash Wednesday were added by Pope Felix III., in 487, in order that the fasting days should amount to forty. Lent was first observed in England by command of Ercombert, King of Kent, in 640 or 641.—*Baker's Chronicle.* Flesh was prohibited during Lent, but Henry VIII. permitted the use of *white meats* by a proclamation of 1543, which continued in force until, by proclamation of James I., in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I., in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden.

Sabbatical Year, a Jewish institution, (1491 B. C., Exod. xxiii.) During every seventh year the very ground had rest, and was not tilled; and every forty-ninth year debts were forgiven, slaves set at liberty, and estates, etc., that were before sold or mortgaged, returned to their original families, etc.

Pentecost signifies the fiftieth, and is the solemn festival of the Jews, called also "the feast of weeks," because it was celebrated fifty days, or seven weeks, after the feast of the Passover, 1491 B. C., (Lev. xxiii, 15; Exod. xxxiv, 22.)

Candlemas Day, February 2, is kept in the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches in memory of the purification of the Virgin Mary, who presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. From the number of candles lit—it is said in memory of Simeon's song, Luke ii, 32, "a light to lighten the Gentiles," etc.—this festival was called Candlemas, as well as the Purification. Its origin is ascribed by Bede to Pope Gelasius in the fifth century. The practice of lighting the churches was forbidden by order of council, 2 Edw. VI., 1548; but is still continued in the Church of Rome. Candlemas is a Scotch quarter-day.

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Cycles of Time.

Dominical Letters	F and E	Roman Indiction	12
Epact	3	Julian Period	6597
Golden Number	4	Dionysian Period	213
Solar Cycle	17		

Dominical Letter, designating the Lord's day, that is, Sunday. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on Jan. 1, are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A,(Jan. 1,) B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these which denotes Sunday is the Dominical Letter. If the year begin on Sunday A is the Dominical Letter; if on Monday, G; on Tuesday, F; and so on. To find the Dominical Letter call New-year's day A, the next B, and go on thus until you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it is the Dominical Letter; in leap-years count two letters. The letters for 1884 are F and E, and the letter for 1885, D.

Epact (Greek, ἐπακτός, added) is the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, 1 day, 11 hours, 15 minutes, 57 seconds, the lunar month being only 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds; and the excess of the solar year above the lunar synodical year, (nearly 11 days,) the lunar year being 354 days. The number of the Gregorian Epact for 1880 was 18, while for 1884 it is 3. The use of the Epacts is to show the days of the new moons, and, consequently, the moon's age on any day of the year.

Golden Number for any year is the number of that year in the Metonic Cycle, and as this cycle embraces 19 years, the Golden Numbers range from 1 to 19. Since the introduction of the Gregorian calendar, the point from which the Golden Numbers are reckoned is 1 B. C., as in that year the new moon fell on the 1st of January; and as by Meton's law the new moon falls on the same day (1st of January) every 19th year from that time, we obtain the following rule for finding the Golden Number for any particular year: "Add 1 to the number of years, and divide by 19, the quotient gives the number of cycles, and the remainder gives the Golden Number for that year; and if there be no remainder then 19 is the Golden Number, and that year is the last of the cycle." The Golden Number is used for determining the Epact, and the time for holding Easter.

Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, at the end of which time the days of the month return to the same days of the week, the first day of the month and the first day of the week coming together. The present year (1884) is the 17th year of the whole cycle. See list of days above.

Roman Indiction, a term designating a chronological system including a period of 15 years. It is not an astronomical period, but has reference to certain judicial acts which took place, under the Greek emperors, at stated epochs. Its commencement is referred to the year 313. To find the number of any year in this cycle, add 3 to the date, divide the sum by 15, and the remainder is the year of the indiction.

Julian Period, proposed by Joseph Scaliger, about 1583, is a term of years produced by the multiplication of the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman indiction 15. It consists of 7980 years, and began 4713 years before our era. It has been employed in computing time to avoid the ambiguity attendant on reckoning any period antecedent to our era, an advantage in common with the mundane eras used at different times. By subtracting 4713 from the Julian Period our era is found; if before Christ, subtract the Julian Period from 4714.

Dionysian Period is so called from Dionysius Exiguus, who employed a method of his own in determining the date of Easter Sunday. The solar cycle brings the days of the months back to the same days of the week, and the lunar cycle restores the new moons to the same day of the month; hence if we multiply 28 by 19, making 532 years, the period will contain all the variations of the new moons and the Dominical Letters, and after which the new moons again occur on the same day of the month and the same day of the week. This mode of calculation continued until the Gregorian calendar was adopted.

List of Principal Eras.

Common or Christian Era began 4004 Anno Mundi.

Era of the Jews, 3761 B. C.

Era of *Constantinople*, 5508 B. C.

Era of *Nabonassar*, after which the Astronomical observations made at Babylon were reckoned, began Feb. 26, 747 B. C.

Era of the *Seleucidæ*, used by the Maccabees, commenced 312 B. C.

The *Olympiads* belong to the Greeks, and date from July 1, 776 B. C.; they subsequently reckoned by indictions, the first beginning A. D. 313; these, among chronologers, are still used.

The Romans reckoned from the founding of their city, A. U. C., (*anno urbis conditæ,*) 753.

Era of *Diocletian* or Martyrs began August 29, 284 A. D.

The Mohammedans began their era from the *Hegira*, or flight of their prophet, from Mecca, July 16, 622 A. D.

The Era of the *Cæsars*, or *Spanish Era*, is reckoned from Jan. 1, 38 B. C., being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was much used in Africa, Spain, and the south of France; but, by a synod held in 1180, its use was abolished in all the churches dependent on Barcelona. Pedro IV., of Aragon, abolished the use of it in his dominions in 1350. John of Castile did the same in 1383. It was used in Portugal till 1415, if not till 1422. The months and days of this era are identical with the Julian calendar; and to turn the time into that of our era, substract thirty-eight from the year; but if before the Christian era, subtract thirty-nine.

Mundane Eras: that of Alexandria fixed the Creation at 5502 B. C. This computation continued till A. D. 284, Alexandria era 5786; but in A. D. 285 ten years were subtracted, and 5787 became 5777. This coincided with the Mundane era of Antioch, which dated the Creation 5492 B. C.

The Calendar—Explanatory Notes.

The day, 24 hours, representing one revolution of the earth on its axis, and the year, 365 days, representing about one revolution of the earth around the sun, are the two natural divisions of time. The period of the moon's revolution around the earth (about 29½ days) constitutes one month, while the week represents very nearly one fourth of this. When Julius Cæsar established what was called the Julian calendar, about 46 B.C., there was a change made in the months; the Roman year, of but ten months, began on March 1, this was changed to January 1, and two months added. To the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th, and 12th months were given 31 days, and to the rest 30 days, with the exception of February, which, on every fourth year, received an intercalary day, whence originates "leap year." The Julian year, however, exceeded the true solar year 11 min. 14 sec., so that the equinox, in the course of centuries, fell back several days. Pope Gregory XIII., in order to rectify the errors of this current calendar, published a new one, in which 10 days were omitted—October 5, 1582, becoming October 15. The new style was adopted in France, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Flanders, Portugal, in 1582; in Germany in 1584; in Switzerland in 1583 and 1584; in Hungary in 1587; and in Great Britian in 1751. In 1752 eleven days were left out of the calendar—September 3 being reckoned as September 14. The difference between the old and new style up to 1699 was 10 days; after 1700, 11 days; after 1800, 12 days. In Russia, Greece, and throughout the East the old style is still retained.

The subdivision of the day into twenty-four equal parts has been common to the remotest ages, although, in regard to its commencement and the distribution of the hours, they have widely differed. With most of the northern nations day began at sunrise, but the Jews and the Athenians reckoned it from sunset. The Romans began their day at midnight, as we do at the present time. In parts of Italy the day is reckoned from sunset to sunset, and the clocks are made to strike twenty-four hours round. The Chinese divide their day into twelve parts, of two hours each. An astronomical day begins at noon, is twenty-four hours long, and is so reckoned in all nautical books.

Notes on the Year.

Our word year is from the Old Saxon, *iar*, *gér*, (Anglo Saxon, *gear*, *gér*,) and is a name given to that division of time which includes a complete course or circle of the seasons, and covers the time required for a full revolution of the earth round the sun. The exact period of this revolution is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46.04 seconds.

For convenience each year is made up of days, instead of days and fractions of a day. As the period of 365 days is nearly a quarter of a day less than a full tropical year, one day is added every fourth year, and such lengthened year is called a bissextile, or leap year. The word bissextile is from the Latin *bissextilis*, the latter from *bissextus*, (*bis*, twice, and *sextus*, sixth,) twice the sixth, or, in common parlance, the *twelfth*. As the Roman or Latin year began with March, the bissextile, or twelfth month following, was February, the last day of which was doubled or used *twice* every fourth year. The bissextile year is, therefore, the year in which one day is doubled, or in which there is an added day. As the true year is less than 365½ days, (by 12 minutes and 13.96 seconds,) the addition of one whole day every four years gives an excess for the quadrennium of four times the yearly excess, or 48 minutes and 55.84 seconds. In order to compensate for this excess it has been agreed by astronomers that every 400th year (the figures of which can be divided by 400) shall not receive the added day. The next centennial quadrennial year, in which the added day must be omitted, is 2000 A.D., for that number is a multiple of 400, and the next omission will take place in 2400; the 3d in 2800; the 4th in 3200, etc.

Days of the Week.

Week, from the old English *wyke*, is an artificial division of the days of the month for convenience. The period of seven days was first used by the Jews, who observed their Sabbath each seventh day. The present English names given to the days of the week are all from the Saxon.

Sunday, the first day of the week, was so-called because the ancients dedicated it to the Sun, or to its worship. It has long been recognized as the Lord's Day, or Christian Sabbath.

Monday, the second day of the week, is so-called because it was the day made sacred by the ancients to the moon. As the first day was named in honor of the sun, so the second day was named in honor of the moon.

Tuesday, the third day of the week, is so-called from Tiwedaeg, the day of Tiw, the old Saxon name for their god of war.

Wednesday, the fourth day of the week, so-called from the Saxon idol Woden, or Odin, worshiped on this day. Woden was the reputed author of magic and the inventor of all the arts, and was thought to answer to the Mercury of the Greeks and Romans.

Thursday, the fifth day of the week, is named from Thor, who as god of the air had much in common with the Roman Jupiter, to whom this day was dedicated.

Friday, the sixth day of the week, takes its name from Friga, or Frea, the Scandivian Venus, the wife of Thor, and goddess of peace, fertility, and riches, who with Thor and Odin composed the supreme council of the gods.

Saturday, the last or seventh day of the week—the Jewish Sabbath—so-called from an idol worshiped on this day by the Saxons; and, according to Verstegan, was named by them Saterne's day.

The following are the corresponding names in English in the languages indicated:

ENGLISH.	SAXON.	GERMAN.	LATIN.		FRENCH.
Sunday,	Sun's day,	Sonntag,	Dies Solis,	Day of the Sun,	Dimanche.
Monday,	Moon's day,	Montag,	Dies Lunæ,	Day of the Moon,	Lundi.
Tuesday,	Tiw's day,	Dienstag,	Dies Martis,	Day of Mars,	Mardi.
Wednesday,	Woden's day,	Mittwoch,	Dies Mercurii,	Day of Mercury,	Mercredi.
Thursday,	Thor's day,	Donnerstag,	Dies Jovis,	Day of Jupiter,	Jeudi.
Friday,	Friga's day,	Freitag,	Dies Veneris,	Day of Venus,	Vendredi.
Saturday,	Saterne's day,	Samstag, or Sonnabend,	Dies Saturni,	Day of Saturn,	Samedi.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Equinoxes. When the sun, in his progress, passes though the equator in one of the equinoctial points, the day and night are equal all over the globe. This occurs twice in the year: about March 21, the *vernal* equinox, and September 22, *autumnal* equinox. The equinoctial points move backward about 50 seconds yearly, requiring 25,000 years to accomplish a complete revolution. This is called the *precession* of the equinoxes, which is said to have been observed by the ancient astronomers.

Longitude, determined by Hipparchus, at Nice, who fixed the first degree in the Canaries, 162 B. C. Harrison made a time-keeper, in 1759, which, in two voyages, was found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the Act of Parliament, 12 Anne, 1714; and obtained the reward. The chronometers of Arnold, Earnshaw, and Bréguet are highly esteemed. Chronometers are now received on trial at Greenwich Observatory. The act relating to the discovery of longitude at sea was repealed in 1828. The Bureau des Longitudes at Paris was established in 1795.

Nones, in the Roman calender, were the fifth day of each month, excepting March, May, July, and October, when the nones fell on the seventh day.

Pole-star, or POLAR STAR, a star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of the constellation called the *Little Bear*. As its nearness to the North Pole causes it never to set to those in the northern hemisphere, it is called the Seaman's Guide. Two stars in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or Great Bear, are called *pointers* to the Polar Star. The discovery of the Pole-star is ascribed by the Chinese to their emperor, Hong-ti, the grandson, they allege, of Noah, who reigned and flourished 1970 B. C.

Golden Legend, "Legenda Aurea." The lives of our Lord and the saints, written by Giacomo Varaggio, or Jacobus de Voragine, a Dominican monk, about 1260; first printed 1470; a translation printed by Caxton, 1483.

The Times of High Water.

In each of the calendars for the twelve months of 1884, inserted on following pages, are two columns giving the hours of "high water" at the cities of New York and Charleston for each day. The times of high water for each of the forty cities named in the following table may be found very nearly by adding to or subtracting from the times of high water the hours and minutes severally annexed to the names of those cities:

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Annapolis, Md.	add	8	57	Eastport, Me	add	3	1
Atlantic City, N. J	sub.		18	Gloucester, Mass.	add	2	57
Baltimore, Md.	add	10	52	Jacksonville, Fla.	add		36
Bar Harbor, Me.	add	2	50	Key West, Fla.	add	1	23
Beaufort, S. C.	sub.		9	League Island, Pa	add	5	12
Block Island, R. I.	sub.		53	Marblehead, Mass	add	3	4
Boston, Mass	add	3	22	Nantucket, Mass.	add	4	31
Bridgeport, Conn	add	3	4	New Bedford, Mass	add		10
Bristol, R. I.	sub.		2	Newburyport, Mass	add	3	29
Cape May, N. J	add		12	New Haven, Conn.	add	3	1

		H.	M.			H.	M.
New London, Conn	add	1	16	Richmond, Va	add	8	47
Newport, R. I	sub.		22	Rockland, Me	add	2	55
Norfolk, Va	add		56	Rockport, Mass.	add	2	50
Old Point Comfort, Va	add		37	Salem, Mass	add	3	05
Philadelphia, Pa	add	5	37	Sandy Hook, N. J	sub.		36
Plymouth, Mass	add	3	12	Savannah, Ga	sub.		49
Point Lookout, Md	add	4	49	Vineyard Haven, Mass.	add	3	35
Portland, Me	add	3	10	Washington, D. C	add	11	54
Portsmouth, N. H	add	3	16	Watch Hill, R. I.	add		53
Providence, R. I.	add		7	Wilmington, N. C.	add		59

Illustration.—To find the time of high water at Key West, Fla., on the 10th day of March, find in the calendar for that day the time of high water at New York, namely, 7:28 A. M., and add to it 1 hour and 23 minutes, (the tabular constant above,) and the total, 8 hours 51 minutes, is approximately the answer wanted.

N. B.—To find the times of the next *low water* and the next *high water* at any place on a given day, add 6 hours 12 minutes, and 12 hours 25 minutes, respectively, and the result will be very nearly correct.

Interesting Astronomical Dates.

Lunar eclipses observed at Babylon, and recorded by Ptolemy, about B. C. 720.

Spherical form of the earth, and the true cause of the lunar eclipses, taught by Thales. Died 546 B. C.

Archimedes observes solstices, etc., 212 B. C.

Hipparchus, greatest of Greek astronomers, determines mean motion of sun and moon; discovers precession of equinoxes, etc., 160–125 B. C.

The precession of the equinoxes confirmed, and the places and distances of the planets discovered by Ptolemy, A. D. 130–150.

True doctrine of the motions of the planetary bodies revived by Copernicus, founder of modern astronomy, author of the "Almagest," published 1543.

True laws of the planetary motions announced by Kepler, 1st and 2d, 1609; 3d, 1618.

Galileo constructs a telescope, 1609; and discovers Jupiter's satellites, etc., January 8, 1610.

Various forms of telescopes and other instruments used in astronomy invented, 1608–40.

The transit of Venus over the sun's disk first observed by Horrocks, November 24, 1639.

Greenwich Observatory founded, 1675.

Motion of the sun round its own axis proved by Halley, 1676.

Newton's "Principia" published; and the system, as now taught, demonstrated, 1687.

Catalogue of the stars made by Flamsteed, 1688.

Cassini's chart of the full moon executed, 1692.

Satellites of Saturn, etc., discovered by Cassini, 1701.

Halley predicts the return of the comet of 1758, 1705.

Aberration of the stars clearly explained by Dr. Bradley, 1727.

Nautical almanac first published, 1767.

Uranus and satellites discovered by Herschel, March 13, 1781.

Lord Rosse's telescope constructed, 1828–1855.

The planet Neptune discovered, September 23, 1846.

Large photograph of the moon by Warren de la Rue, 1863.

1st MONTH. January, 1884. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	CHICAGO. H. M.
First Quarter...	5	4 51 eve.	4 39 eve.	4 27 e.	4 15 e.	3 45 e.
Full Moon......	12	10 43 morn.	10 31 morn.	10 19 m.	10 7 m.	9 37 m.
Third Quarter..	20	0 39 morn.	0 27 morn.	0 15 m.	0 3 m.	19d. 11 33 e.
New Moon......	28	0 17 morn.	0 5 morn.	27d. 11 53 e.	27d. 11 41 e.	27d. 11 11 e

Moon's Perigee at Wash., 9d.11.6h.m.
Moon's Apogee at Wash., 21d.6.2h.m.

			BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.			NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.			
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN AT NOON. WASHINGTON MEAN TIME.	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*High Water at N. York.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*High Water at Cha'ston.*
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu.	12 3 44	7 30	4 38	8 14	7 24	4 43	8 16	10 39	7 19	4 49	8 19	7 3	5 5	8 26	9 52
2	W.	12 4 13	7 30	4 39	9 19	7 24	4 44	9 20	11 21	7 19	4 49	9 22	7 3	5 6	9 26	10 34
3	Th.	12 4 41	7 30	4 40	10 25	7 24	4 45	10 26	mor.	7 19	4 50	10 26	7 3	5 6	10 27	11 19
4	Fr.	12 5 8	7 30	4 41	11 32	7 24	4 46	11 31	0 6	7 19	4 51	11 31	7 3	5 7	11 29	mor.
5	Sa.	12 5 35	7 30	4 41	mor.	7 24	4 47	mor.	0 55	7 19	4 52	mor.	7 3	5 8	mor.	0 8
6	S.	12 6 2	7 30	4 42	0 39	7 24	4 48	0 40	1 49	7 19	4 53	0 38	7 4	5 9	0 33	1 2
7	M.	12 6 28	7 30	4 43	1 52	7 24	4 49	1 48	2 54	7 19	4 54	1 47	7 4	5 9	1 38	2 7
8	Tu.	12 6 54	7 29	4 45	3 0	7 24	4 50	2 57	4 2	7 19	4 55	2 54	7 4	5 10	2 43	3 15
9	W.	12 7 19	7 29	4 46	4 9	7 24	4 51	4 5	5 9	7 19	4 56	4 1	7 4	5 11	3 48	4 22
10	Th.	12 7 43	7 29	4 47	5 12	7 24	4 52	5 8	6 14	7 19	4 57	5 4	7 4	5 12	4 51	5 27
11	Fr.	12 8 7	7 29	4 48	6 10	7 24	4 53	6 6	7 17	7 19	4 58	6 2	7 4	5 13	5 49	6 30
12	Sa.	12 8 30	7 28	4 49	rises	7 23	4 54	rises	8 14	7 18	4 59	rises	7 3	5 14	rises	7 27
13	S.	12 8 53	7 28	4 50	6 27	7 23	4 55	6 30	9 1	7 18	5 0	6 34	7 3	5 15	6 43	8 14
14	M.	12 9 15	7 28	4 51	7 35	7 23	4 56	7 36	9 41	7 18	5 1	7 39	7 3	5 15	7 45	8 54
15	Tu.	12 9 37	7 27	4 52	8 38	7 22	4 57	8 39	10 22	7 17	5 2	8 41	7 3	5 16	8 44	9 35
16	W.	12 9 57	7 27	4 53	9 40	7 22	4 58	9 40	11 3	7 17	5 3	9 41	7 3	5 17	9 42	10 16
17	Th.	12 10 18	7 26	4 55	10 40	7 22	4 59	10 40	11 44	7 17	5 4	10 39	7 2	5 18	10 37	10 57
18	Fr.	12 10 37	7 26	4 56	11 39	7 21	5 0	11 38	ev.27	7 16	5 5	11 36	7 2	5 19	11 31	11 40
19	Sa.	12 10 56	7 25	4 57	mor.	7 20	5 1	mor.	1 10	7 16	5 6	mor.	7 2	5 20	mor.	ev.23
20	S.	12 11 14	7 24	4 58	0 37	7 20	5 3	0 35	1 59	7 15	5 7	0 32	7 2	5 21	0 25	1 12
21	M.	12 11 31	7 24	4 59	1 34	7 19	5 4	1 31	2 54	7 15	5 8	1 28	7 1	5 22	1 18	2 7
22	Tu.	12 11 47	7 23	5 1	2 29	7 19	5 5	2 26	3 51	7 14	5 9	2 22	7 1	5 23	2 11	3 4
23	W.	12 12 3	7 22	5 2	3 23	7 18	5 6	3 20	4 46	7 14	5 11	3 16	7 0	5 24	3 3	3 59
24	Th.	12 12 18	7 21	5 3	4 16	7 17	5 7	4 11	5 41	7 13	5 12	4 7	7 0	5 25	3 54	4 54
25	Fr.	12 12 32	7 21	5 4	5 4	7 17	5 9	5 0	6 36	7 12	5 13	4 56	6 59	5 26	4 43	5 49
26	Sa.	12 12 46	7 20	5 6	5 50	7 16	5 10	5 46	7 29	7 12	5 14	5 42	6 59	5 27	5 30	6 42
27	S.	12 12 58	7 19	5 7	sets.	7 15	5 11	sets.	8 16	7 11	5 15	sets.	6 58	5 28	sets.	7 29
28	M.	12 13 10	7 18	5 8	6 2	7 14	5 12	6 5	8 58	7 10	5 16	6 8	6 58	5 29	6 16	8 11
29	Tu.	12 13 21	7 17	5 10	7 8	7 13	5 13	7 10	9 36	7 9	5 17	7 12	6 57	5 29	7 18	8 49
30	W.	12 13 31	7 16	5 11	8 15	7 12	5 15	8 16	10 16	7 8	5 19	8 17	6 57	5 30	8 19	9 29
31	Th.	12 13 40	7 15	5 12	9 24	7 12	5 16	9 24	11 0	7 8	5 20	9 24	6 56	5 31	9 23	10 13

January is named from Janus, an early Roman divinity. It was added to the Roman calendar by Numa, 713 B. C. He placed it about the winter solstice, and made it the first month, because Janus was supposed to preside over the beginning of all business. In 1751 the legal year in England was ordered to begin on January 1, instead of March 25. A feast is said to have been instituted by Numa and dedicated to Janus on January 1, 713 B. C. It was on this day that the Romans sacrificed to Janus a cake of new-sifted meal, with salt, incense, and wine; and all the mechanics began something of their art of trade; the men of letters did the same, as to books, poems, etc; and the consuls, though chosen before, took the chair and entered upon their office this day. Nonius Marcellus refers the origin of NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS among the Romans to Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, who, having considered as a good omen a present of some branches cut in a wood consecrated to Strenia, the goddess of strength, which he received on the first day of the new year, authorized the custom afterward, and gave these gifts the name of Strenæ, 747 B. C.

Calendar of Dates in Methodist History.—January.

1. Great jubilee of Buffalo churches, announcing payment of all church debts, 1882.
2. Richard Boardman embarked for America 1774.
3. Bishop Gilbert Haven died 1880.
4. Rev. Alfred Cookman born 1828. Bishop Warren born 1831.
5. Memorial service for Bishop Gilbert Haven, by N. Y. Preachers' Meeting, 1880.
6. Dr. Charles Elliot died 1869.
7. Bishop Hedding born 1780.
8. Richard Watson died 1833.
9. Dr. Noah Levings died 1849. J. H. Messmore elected President N. India Conf. 1878.
10. Dr. Silas Comfort died 1868, aged 59.
11. Rev. Jonathan Crowther, English Wesleyan minister and author, died 1856.
12. National Association of Local Preachers incorporated 1883.
13. C. W. Drees, missionary, arrived in Puebla, Mexico, 1875.
14. Bishop Kavanaugh born 1802. C. W. Judd elected President of N. India Conf. 1869.
15. Annual Meeting of New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society 1882.
16. Dr. J. H. Rigg, Ex-President English Wesleyan Conference, born 1821.
17. Bishop Foss born 1834. Martin Mission Institute opened in Frankfort, Ger., 1869.
18. Methodist Episcopal Mission School opened at Khairabad, India, 1862.
19. Dr. Abel Stevens born 1815.
20. Susannah Wesley born 1669. Bp. Kingsley presided at India Conf., (last official work,)
21. First love-feast in Brazil—60 persons present 1883. [1870.
22. John Wesley Bond, Bishop Asbury's traveling companion, died 1819
23. Grace Murray born 1715.
24. Rev. Samuel Dunn died 1882.
25. Dr. Joseph Benson, author of Commentary, born 1748.
26. Cokesbury College incorporated 1794.
27. Bishop Harris brought Wm.Taylor's South India work into union with M. E.Church 1873.
28. North-western University chartered 1851.
29. Bishop W. J. Richardson (Canada) born 1791. Bishop Capers died 1855.
30. Bp. Roberts, of Liberia, died 1875. Bp. Andrews closed Mexico Annual Meeting 1882.
31. Rev. John Summerfield born 1798. J. S. Payne, Ex-President of Liberia, died 1882.

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Calendar of Events in American History.—January.

1. Quakers manumit slaves 1788; *Liberator* est. 1831; Galveston taken by Confederates 1863.
2. Georgia admitted 1788; Battle of Murfreesborough (second day) 1863.
3. Benedict Arnold b. 1740; Washington defeats British at Princeton 1777.
4. Treaty of Paris ratified by Congress 1784; National Fast observed 1861.
5. Richmond burnt by Arnold 1781.
6. Santa Anna becomes President of Mexico 1853.
7. Fillmore born 1800; R. H. Dana, Jr., died 1882.
8. Jackson defeats British at New Orleans 1815; Secession of Mississippi 1861.
9. New York founded 1614; Conn. adm. 1788; Astor Library opened 1854; *Star of the West* fired on 1861.
10. Battle of Middle Creek, Ky., 1862.
11. Alex. Hamilton born 1757; Ala. and Fla. declared for the Confederacy 1861; Arkansas Post surrendered to Fed. 1863.
12. Vicksburg, Miss., fortified 1861.
13. S. P. Chase born 1808; Gen. Taylor ordered to Rio Grande 1846.
14. Peace declared between England and U. S. 1783; Stanton Sec. of War 1862.
15. *Endymion* (Br.) captures *President* 1815; Ed. Everett d. 1865; Ft. Fisher capt. 1865.
16. Lord Napier appointed Envoy to U. S. 1857.
17. Benjamin Franklin born 1706; Battle at the Cowpens 1781.
18. Daniel Webster born 1782; Robert E. Lee born 1807; Georgia seceded 1861.
19. Poe born 1809; Battle of Mill Spring, Ky., 1862.
20. Mutiny of N. J. troops 1781; England recognizes U. S. independence 1783.
21. John C. Fremont, "the Pathfinder," born 1813.
22. Battle of Frenchtown 1813.
23. Battle of Encarnacion (Mex. War) 1847.
24. Impeachment of President Johnson 1868, (commenced.)
25. Louisiana joined the Confederacy 1861; Smithsonian Library burnt 1865.
26. Pinzon disc. Brazil 1500; Mich. admitted to Union 1837; Income tax repealed 1873.
27. Audubon died 1851.
28. W. H. Prescott died 1859.
29. Kansas admitted to the Union 1861.
30. Hooker commands Army of Potomac 1863; U. S. Constitution amended 1865.
31. Steamer *Metropolis* lost 1878.

2d MONTH. **February, 1884.** 29 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	CHICAGO. H. M.
First Quarter...	4	1 13 morn.	1 1 m.	0 49 m.	0 37 m.	0 7 m.
Full Moon	11	0 4 morn.	10d. 11 52 e.	10d. 11 40 e.	10d. 11 28 e.	10d. 10 58 e.
Third Quarter..	18	10 28 eve.	10 16 e.	10 4 e.	9 52 e.	9 22 e.
New Moon......	26	1 51 eve.	1 39 e.	1 27 e.	1 15 e.	0 45 e.

Moon's Perigee at Wash., 4d. 3h. 9m. e. Moon's Apogee at Wash. 18d. 3h. 2m. m

			BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.			NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON: MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.			
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN AT NOON. WASHINGTON MEAN TIME. H. M. S.	*Sun Rises.* H. M.	*Sun Sets.* H. M.	*Moon Sets.* H. M.	*Sun Rises.* H. M.	*Sun Sets.* H. M.	*Moon Sets.* H. M.	*High Water at N. York.* H. M.	*Sun Rises.* H. M.	*Sun Sets.* H. M.	*Moon Sets.* H. M.	*Sun Rises.* H. M.	*Sun Sets.* H. M.	*Moon Sets.* H. M.	*High Water at Cha'ston.* H. M.
1	Fr.	12 13 49	7 14	5 13	10 33	7 11	5 17	10 32	11 46	7 7	5 21	10 31	6 55	5 32	10 26	10 59
2	Sa.	12 13 56	7 13	5 15	11 42	7 10	5 18	11 40	mor.	7 6	5 22	11 38	6 55	5 33	11 30	11 49
3	**S.**	12 14 3	7 12	5 16	mor.	7 9	5 20	mor.	0 36	7 5	5 23	mor.	6 54	5 34	mor.	mor.
4	M.	12 14 9	7 11	5 17	0 51	7 8	5 21	0 48	1 31	7 4	5 24	0 45	6 53	5 35	0 35	0 44
5	Tu.	12 14 14	7 10	5 19	1 57	7 7	5 22	1 54	2 37	7 3	5 26	1 50	6 52	5 36	1 38	1 50
6	W.	12 14 19	7 9	5 20	3 1	7 5	5 23	2 57	3 49	7 2	5 27	2 53	6 52	5 37	2 40	3 2
7	Th.	12 14 22	7 7	5 21	4 0	7 4	5 25	3 56	4 56	7 1	5 28	3 52	6 51	5 38	3 39	4 9
8	Fr.	12 14 25	7 6	5 23	4 52	7 3	5 26	4 48	5 59	7 0	5 29	4 45	6 50	5 39	4 32	5 12
9	Sa.	12 14 26	7 5	5 24	5 38	7 2	5 27	5 35	7 0	6 59	5 30	5 32	6 49	5 40	5 21	6 13
10	**S.**	12 14 27	7 4	5 25	rises	7 1	5 28	rises	7 53	6 58	5 31	rises	6 48	5 41	rises	7 6
11	M.	12 14 28	7 3	5 27	6 20	7 0	5 29	6 22	8 39	6 57	5 32	6 24	6 47	5 42	6 29	7 52
12	Tu.	12 14 27	7 1	5 28	7 23	6 58	5 31	7 24	9 17	6 55	5 34	7 25	6 46	5 42	7 27	8 30
13	W.	12 14 26	7 0	5 29	8 25	6 57	5 32	8 25	9 52	6 54	5 35	8 25	6 46	5 43	8 24	9 5
14	Th.	12 14 24	6 58	5 30	9 26	6 56	5 33	9 24	10 31	6 53	5 36	9 23	6 45	5 44	9 20	9 44
15	Fr.	12 14 21	6 57	5 32	10 24	6 55	5 34	10 22	11 9	6 52	5 37	10 20	6 44	5 45	10 14	10 22
16	Sa.	12 14 18	6 56	5 33	11 21	6 53	5 35	11 19	11 49	6 51	5 38	11 16	6 43	5 46	11 8	11 2
17	**S.**	12 14 14	6 54	5 34	mor.	6 52	5 37	mor.	ev.32	6 49	5 39	mor.	6 42	5 47	mor.	11 45
18	M.	12 14 9	6 53	5 35	0 18	6 50	5 38	0 14	1 19	6 48	5 40	0 11	6 41	5 48	0 1	ev.32
19	Tu.	12 14 3	9 51	5 37	1 12	6 49	5 39	1 9	2 12	6 47	5 41	1 5	6 40	5 49	0 53	1 25
20	W.	12 13 57	6 50	5 38	2 5	6 48	5 40	2 1	3 9	6 45	5 43	1 57	6 39	5 49	1 44	2 22
21	Th.	12 13 50	6 48	5 39	2 55	6 46	5 41	2 51	4 10	6 44	5 44	2 46	6 37	5 50	2 33	3 23
22	Fr.	12 13 43	6 47	5 41	3 41	6 45	5 42	3 38	5 8	6 43	5 45	3 34	6 36	5 51	3 21	4 22
23	Sa.	12 13 35	6 45	5 42	4 25	6 43	5 43	4 21	6 4	6 41	5 46	4 18	6 35	5 52	4 6	5 17
24	**S.**	12 13 26	6 44	5 43	5 5	6 42	5 44	5 2	6 58	6 40	5 47	4 59	6 34	5 53	4 49	6 11
25	M.	12 13 17	6 42	5 44	5 42	6 41	5 46	5 40	7 49	6 39	5 48	5 38	6 33	5 54	5 31	7 2
26	Tu.	12 13 7	6 41	5 45	sets.	6 39	5 47	sets.	8 35	6 37	5 49	sets.	6 32	5 54	sets.	7 48
27	W.	12 12 57	6 39	5 47	7 10	6 38	5 48	7 9	9 16	6 36	5 50	7 10	6 31	5 55	7 10	8 29
28	Th.	12 12 46	6 38	5 48	8 19	6 36	5 50	8 18	9 56	6 34	5 51	8 18	6 30	5 56	8 15	9 9
29	Fr.	12 12 34	6 36	5 40	9 30	6 34	5 51	9 29	10 41	6 33	5 52	9 27	6 28	5 57	9 21	9 54

February, (from *Februus*, an Italian divinity,) the second month of the year, has ordinarily 28 days, but in leap-year it has an intercalary day. Among the Romans it had originally 29 days in an ordinary year, but when the Senate decreed that the eighth month should bear the name of Augustus, a day was taken from February and given to August, which had then only 30, that it might not be inferior to July. This month, with January, was added to the year by Huma about 713 B. C. The festival of the dead (*Feralia*) was celebrated by the Romans in this month. As was also the Lupercalia, a festival among the ancient Romans, held Feb. 15 in honor of *Lupercus*, the god of fertility. When Rome began to seek a Grecian origin for its religious ceremonies, Lupercus was identified with the Lycæan Pan, and his worship was said to have been introduced by Evander, the Arcadian. Lupercus is believed to have been one of the oldest pastoral deities of Italy. These rites were of the most primitive character, and indicate a high antiquity. Goats and dogs were sacrificed; afterward, the priests, called *Luperci*, cut up the skins of the victims, and twisted them into thongs, with which they ran through the city striking every one who came in their way, which women used to do in hopes that the god of fertility would favor them.

Calendar of Dates in Methodist History.—February.

1. John Wesley arrived in England from America 1738.
2. Lorenzo Dow died 1834, aged 56.
3. Bishop Pierce born 1811. Dr. B. K. Peirce born 1819. Luke H. Wiseman died 1875.
4. Rev. Daniel Smith born 1796.
5. First M. E. Church, Racine, Wis., burned 1882.
6. Bp. Campbell, of African M. E. Church, born 1815. Bp. Bowman arrived at San Francisco, from Japan, 1882.
7. Bishop Keener born 1819. Wesley's first interview with Peter Boehler 1738.
8. Book Committee convened in Cincinnati 1882.
9. Bishop Waugh died 1858.
10. Pittsburg Female College chartered 1854.
11. Asa Shinn, one of the founders of the Methodist Protestant Church, died 1853.
12. Revs. Wheeler and Lowrey secure missionary head-quarters in Peking 1870.
13. Methodist ministers formally received by Governor of Guanajuato 1876.
14. Freeborn Garrettson began missionary tour to Nova Scotia 1785. J. Wesley Harper died 1870.
15. Bishop Wightman died 1882.
16. Dr. Joseph Benson (commentator) died 1821.
17. George Whitefield first preached in open air.
18. Book Concern in New York consumed by fire (loss, $250,000) 1836.
19. Dr. Egerton Ryerson died in Toronto 1882, aged 78.
20. First Methodist Society in Massachusetts organized at Lynn 1791.
21. Ezekiel Cooper, second Agent in charge of Book Concern, died 1847.
22. Bishop Foster born 1820. Dr. Wilbur Fisk died 1838.
23. John Wesley preached his last sermon 1791.
24. Dr. John Wesley Etheridge, author of ten works, born 1804.
25. Bishop Clark born 1812.
26. 93d Anniversary of Forsyth Street Church, New York, celebrated 1882.
27. Dr. Waugh, Missionary to India, born 1832.
28. First M. E. Mission School opened in Foochow, China 1848.

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Calendar of Events in American History.—February.

1. Texas joined the Confederacy 1861.
2. Treaty of Peace with Mexico 1848; Great fire in Elm St., N. Y., 1860; Charleston capt. 1865.
3. Decatur destroyed the *Philadelphia* frigate 1804; Horace Greeley born 1811; Fugitive Slave Bill declared unconstitutional 1855.
4. Am. bishops cons. at Lambeth 1787; First Congress of Confederate States held 1861.
5. Sweden acknowledges independence of U. S. 1783; Fight at Hatcher's Run, Va., 1865.
6. U. S. recognized by France 1778; Mass. admitted 1788; Fort Henry captured by Federals 1862.
7. Aaron Burr arrested 1807; U. S. Bank suspends a second time 1841.
8. Jeff. Davis elected Pres. of Confederacy 1861; Battle of Roanoke Island 1862.
9. Relief Ship *George Griswold* arrives in England 1863.
10. Treaty of Paris closes French and Indian War 1763.
11. Alex. H. Stephens born 1811; Charleston evacuated by Hardee 1865.
12. Abraham Lincoln born 1809; Oregon admitted to the Union 1859.
13. Ethan Allen died 1789; Fernando Wood died 1881.
14. Battle of Kettle Creek (Revolutionary War) 1779.
15. John A. Sutter born 1813.
16. Missouri Comp. Act passed by House of Rep. 1820; Ft. Donaldson sur. to Grant 1862.
17. Columbia, S. C., burnt 1865; Charleston evacuated by Confederates 1865.
18. Vermont admitted into Union 1791; Jeff. Davis inaug. Pres. of Confederacy 1861.
19. First National Thanksgiving 1795.
20. Battle of Olistee, Fla., 1864.
21. Battle of Valverde, N. M., 1861.
22. Washington born 1732; Ogdensburg taken by British 1813; Battle of Buena Vista 1847; Wilmington, N. C., taken 1865.
23. John Q. Adams died 1848; Nashville, Tenn., captured by Federals 1862.
24. *Hornet* (Am.) captures the *Peacock* (Br.) 1813; Ter. of Arizona organized 1863.
25. Battle of Trenton 1776; National Bank system of U. S. organized 1863.
26. Minn. admitted 1858; Danl. E. Sickles acquitted of the murder of Barton Key 1859.
27. Battle of Morris Creek Bridge 1776; Longfellow born 1807; Sheridan's Shenandoah expedition begun 1865.
28. *Black Warrior* seized in Cuba 1854; Union expedition against Fla. and Ga. 1862.
29. Third fight at Withlacooche Ford, Fla., (Seminole War,) 1836.

3d MONTH. **March, 1884.** 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES	D.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	CHICAGO.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
First Quarter...	4	8 49 morn.	8 37 morn.	8 25 morn.	8 13 morn.	7 43 m.
Full Moon......	11	2 56 eve.	2 44 eve.	2 32 eve.	2 20 eve.	1 50 e.
Third Quarter..	19	6 29 eve.	6 17 eve.	6 5 eve.	5 53 eve.	5 23 e.
New Moon......	27	1 3 morn.	0 51 morn.	0 39 morn.	0 27 morn.	26 d. 11 57 e.

Moon's Perigee at Wash., 1d. 0.9h. m.
Moon's Apogee at Wash., 16d. 11.3h. e.
Moon's Perigee at Wash., 28d. 8.3h. e.

			BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.			NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.			
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN AT NOON, WASHINGTON MEAN TIME.	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*High Water at N. York.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*High Water at Cha'ston*
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa.	12 12 22	6 34	5 50	10 41	6 33	5 52	10 38	11 29	6 32	5 53	10 36	6 27	5 58	10 22	10 42
2	S.	12 12 10	6 33	5 52	11 50	6 31	5 53	11 46	mor.	6 30	5 54	11 43	6 26	5 59	11 32	11 35
3	M.	12 11 57	6 31	5 53	mor.	6 30	5 54	mor.	0 22	6 29	5 55	mor.	6 25	5 59	mor.	mor.
4	Tu.	12 11 43	6 30	5 54	0 55	6 28	5 55	0 51	1 19	6 27	5 56	0 47	6 23	6 0	0 34	0 32
5	W.	12 11 29	6 28	5 55	1 55	6 27	5 56	1 50	2 25	6 26	5 57	1 46	6 22	6 1	1 33	1 38
6	Th.	12 11 15	6 26	5 56	2 48	6 25	5 57	2 44	3 35	6 24	5 58	2 40	6 21	6 2	2 28	2 48
7	Fr.	12 11 0	6 25	5 58	3 35	6 24	5 58	3 32	4 41	6 23	5 59	3 28	6 20	6 2	3 17	3 54
8	Sa.	12 10 45	6 23	5 59	4 16	6 22	5 59	4 14	5 42	6 21	6 0	4 11	6 19	6 3	4 2	4 55
9	S.	12 10 29	6 21	6 0	4 53	6 21	6 0	4 51	6 37	6 20	6 1	4 48	6 17	6 4	4 42	5 50
10	M.	12 10 14	6 20	6 1	5 26	6 19	6 1	5 25	7 28	6 18	6 2	5 24	6 16	6 4	5 20	6 41
11	Tu.	12 9 57	6 18	6 2	rises	6 18	6 2	rises	8 12	6 17	6 3	rises	6 15	6 5	rises	7 25
12	W.	12 9 41	6 16	6 3	7 12	6 16	6 4	7 12	8 50	6 15	6 4	7 11	6 14	6 6	7 9	8 3
13	Th.	12 9 24	6 15	6 4	8 12	6 14	6 5	8 10	9 25	6 14	6 5	8 9	6 12	6 7	8 4	8 38
14	Fr.	12 9 7	6 13	6 6	9 10	6 12	6 6	9 8	9 59	6 12	6 6	9 5	6 11	6 7	8 58	9 12
15	Sa.	12 8 50	6 11	6 7	10 7	6 11	6 7	10 4	10 37	6 10	6 7	10 1	6 10	6 8	9 51	9 50
16	S.	12 8 32	6 9	6 8	11 2	6 9	6 8	10 59	11 17	6 9	6 8	10 55	6 8	6 9	10 44	10 30
17	M.	12 8 15	6 7	6 9	11 55	6 7	6 9	11 51	11 59	6 7	6 9	11 47	6 7	6 10	11 35	11 12
18	Tu.	12 7 57	6 6	6 10	mor.	6 6	6 10	mor.	ev.44	6 6	6 10	mor.	6 6	6 10	mor.	11 57
19	W.	12 7 39	6 4	6 11	0 46	6 4	6 11	0 42	1 35	6 4	6 11	0 38	6 4	6 11	0 26	ev.48
20	Th.	12 7 21	6 2	6 13	1 33	6 2	6 12	1 29	2 32	6 2	6 12	1 25	6 3	6 12	1 12	1 45
21	Fr.	12 7 3	6 0	6 14	2 17	6 1	6 14	2 13	3 34	6 1	6 13	2 10	6 2	6 13	1 58	2 47
22	Sa.	12 6 45	5 59	6 15	2 58	5 59	6 15	2 55	4 32	5 59	6 14	2 52	6 0	6 13	2 41	3 45
23	S.	12 6 26	5 57	6 16	3 35	5 57	6 16	3 33	5 29	5 58	6 15	3 31	5 59	6 14	3 23	4 42
24	M.	12 6 8	5 55	6 17	4 11	5 56	6 17	4 10	6 25	5 56	6 16	4 8	5 58	6 15	4 3	5 38
25	Tu.	12 5 50	5 53	6 18	4 46	5 54	6 18	4 45	7 18	5 55	6 17	4 45	5 56	6 15	4 42	6 31
26	W.	12 5 31	5 52	6 19	5 20	5 52	6 19	5 21	8 8	5 53	6 18	5 21	5 55	6 16	5 22	7 21
27	Th.	12 5 13	5 50	6 21	sets.	5 51	6 20	sets.	8 54	5 51	6 19	sets.	5 54	6 17	sets.	8 7
28	Fr.	12 4 55	5 48	6 22	8 23	5 49	6 21	8 21	9 36	5 50	6 20	8 19	5 52	6 18	8 11	8 49
29	Sa.	12 4 36	5 47	6 23	9 35	5 47	6 22	9 32	10 24	5 48	6 21	9 29	5 51	6 18	9 19	9 37
30	S.	12 4 18	5 45	6 24	10 44	5 46	6 23	10 40	11 15	5 47	6 22	10 37	5 50	6 19	10 25	10 28
31	M.	12 4 0	5 43	6 25	11 48	5 44	6 24	11 44	mor.	5 45	6 23	11 40	5 48	6 20	11 27	11 23

March, the first month of the Roman year, and the third according to our present calendar, consists of 31 days. It was considered as the first month of the year in England until the change of style, in 1752, and the legal year was reckoned from the 25th of March. The custom of reckoning the year according to the old style is still retained in Russia; and even the financial year of Great Britain is reckoned from the 31st of March. The Anglo-Saxons called it *Hlyd monath*, stormy month, and *Hraed monath*, rugged month. There is an old proverb still used by the English and Scotch rustics, which represents March as borrowing three days from April. The name of the month was from Mars, the Roman god of war.

Dates in form like the following, namely, Feb. $\frac{16}{27}$, 1748, are frequently met with in some historic books. The figures above the horizontal bar indicate the date according to Old Style; and the figures underneath the bar, the date according to New Style. The expression Feb. $\frac{16}{27}$, 1748, means Feb. 16, 1748, Old Style, but Feb. 27, 1748, New Style.

Calendar of Dates in Methodist History.—March.

1. Bishop Andrew died, 1871. John Mason, English Book-steward 37 years, died 1864.
2. John Wesley died 1791. Dr. Stephen Olin born 1797.
3. Samuel Drew, M.A., eminent writer and local preacher, born 1765.
4. Dr. John M'Clintock died 1870.
5. Bishop M'Kendree died 1835.
6. First General Conference of Methodist Prot. Church held 1834. Bp. Soule died 1867.
7. Bishop Scott opened Liberia Conference 1853.
8. John Wesley embarked for America 1738.
9. The "six students" expelled from Oxford for Methodism 1768.
10. Dr. Alexander Clark, of Methodist Protestant Church, born 1834.
11. Rev. George G. Cookman sailed for Europe (never heard from after) 1841.
12. Rev. N. L. Wheeler and family arrived in Peking 1869.
13. Pres. W. F. Warren, of Boston Univ'y, b. 1833. M. E. Ch. Extension B'd incorp'd 1865.
14. Dr. Thomas E. Bond died 1856, aged 74.
15. M. E. missionary (Miss Julia Lore, M.D.) opens Medical Dispensary in India 1874.
16. Rev. F. Owen, of Nashville, died 1883, aged 79.
17. First Annual M. E. Mission opened in Germany 1852.
18. Preaching by M. E. missionaries commenced in Bareilly, India, 1859.
19. Rev. Jacob Young born 1776; died Sept. 15, 1859.
20. Bishop Ames born 1806. Dr. D. D. Whedon born 1808.
21. President L. C. Garland, of Vanderbilt University, born 1810.
22. Bp. Hamline d. 1856. W. F. M. Soc. of M. E. Ch. organized 1869. Bp. Thomson d. 1870.
23. Martin Boehm, associate of Otterbein, died 1812, aged 86.
24. Bishop Asbury preached his last sermon 1816. Lovick Pierce born 1785.
25. Rev. John H. Stockton, of the New Jersey Conference, died in Philadelphia 1877.
26. Bishop R. R. Roberts died 1843. John M. Phillips born 1820.
27. Dr. Wm. H. Allen, President Girard College, born 1808. James Harper died 1869.
28. Dr. J. L. Read (Book Agent at Pittsburg 23 years) born 1808.
29. Charles Wesley died 1788. Wesley Monument in Westminster Abbey unveiled 1876.
30. M. E. native Mexican preachers reached Guanajuato 1876.
31. Bishop Asbury died 1816, aged 70.

Calendar of Events in American History.—March.

1. Embargo Act repealed 1809; Nebraska admitted as a State 1867.
2. Federal Gov. accepted by States 1781; Mo. adm. 1821; Dak. and Nev. org. as Ter. 1861.
3. Battle of Brier Creek 1779; Missouri Compromise finally passed 1820; Fla. admitted 1845; Wis. admitted 1848; *Nashville*, blockade-runner, destroyed 1863.
4. New Government org. 1789; Ver. admitted 1791; Me. adm. 1820; Battle of Longwood 1814.
5. Charter of Pa. granted to Penn 1681; Boston massacre 1770; Dred Scott decision 1857.
6. Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., 1862; the *Peterhoff* sunk 1864.
7. Portuguese Royal Family arrive in Brazil 1808.
8. *Merrimac* (Rebel ram) destroys *Cumberland* and *Congress* 1862.
9. Amerigo Vespucci born 1451; Gen. Scott lands at Vera Cruz 1847; Action bet. *Monitor* and *Merrimac* 1862.
10. M'Clellan crossed the Potomac 1862.
11. Philadelphia incorporated 1789; Benjamin West died 1820.
12. First Pa. Assem. met 1683; Southern Commissioners not received by Lincoln 1861; Fayetteville, N. C., taken 1865.
13. Pocahontas died 1617.
14. Jackson born 1767; Battle of Newbern, N. C., 1862; Ft. de Russey, La., cap. 1864.
15. Battle of Guilford Court-house 1781.
16. The "Expunging Resolution" adopted by the Senate 1837.
17. Boston evacuated by the British 1776.
18. Stamp Act repealed 1766; Calhoun born 1782.
19. Patent of Connecticut issued 1631.
20. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* published 1852; Arkansas declared for the Confederacy 1861.
21. Salem trials 1692; Nev. admitted 1864; Battle of Goldsborough, N. C., 1865.
22. Attempted massacre by Indians in Va. 1618; Stamp Act passed 1765.
23. Battle of Winchester, Va., 1862; Treaty bet. Japan and U. S. concluded 1854.
24. Astoria, Ore., foun. 1810; Forrest's Raid—Union City cap. 1864; Longfellow d. 1882.
25. Boston Port Bill passed 1774; Confeds. repulsed at Ft. Steadman, Va., 1865.
26. Gov. Winthrop died 1640; Sheridan joins Grant at City Point, Va., 1865.
27. Fla. disc. by Juan Ponce de Leon 1512; Battle of Horseshoe Bend (Creek War) 1814; Vera Cruz taken 1847.
28. The *Essex* captured by British frigates *Phebe* and *Cherub* 1814.
29. John Jacob Astor died 1848.
30. St. Alban's Raiders discharged 1865.
31. Calhoun died 1850.

4th MONTH. # April, 1884. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	CHICAGO. H. M.
First Quarter...	2	4 33 eve.	4 21 eve.	4 9 eve.	3 57 eve.	3 27 eve.
Full Moon......	10	7 0 morn.	6 48 morn.	6 36 morn.	6 24 morn.	5 54 morn.
Third Quarter..	18	11 11 morn.	10 59 morn.	10 47 morn.	10 35 morn.	10 5 morn.
New Moon......	25	10 13 morn.	10 1 morn.	9 49 morn.	9 37 morn.	9 7 morn.

Moon's Apogee at Wash., 13d. 1h. 5m. e. Moon's Perigee at Wash., 26d. 3h. 7m. m.

			BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.			NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.			
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN AT NOON. WASHINGTON MEAN TIME.	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*High Water at N. York.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*High Water at Cha'ston*
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu.	12 3 42	5 41	6 26	mor.	5 42	6 25	mor.	0 10	5 44	6 24	mor.	5 47	6 20	mor.	mor.
2	W.	12 3 24	5 40	6 27	0 42	5 41	6 26	0 40	1 8	5 42	6 25	0 36	5 46	6 21	0 24	0 21
3	Th.	12 3 6	5 38	6 28	1 34	5 39	6 27	1 30	2 9	5 40	6 26	1 27	5 45	6 22	1 15	1 22
4	Fr.	12 2 48	5 36	6 30	2 16	5 37	6 28	2 14	3 17	5 39	6 27	2 11	5 43	6 23	2 1	2 30
5	Sa.	12 2 31	5 34	6 31	2 55	5 36	6 29	2 52	4 21	5 37	6 28	2 50	5 42	6 23	2 42	3 34
6	S.	12 2 14	5 33	6 32	3 27	5 34	6 30	3 26	5 15	5 36	6 29	3 25	5 41	6 24	3 20	4 28
7	M.	12 1 56	5 31	6 33	3 58	5 33	6 31	3 58	6 7	5 34	6 30	3 58	5 39	6 25	3 56	5 20
8	Tu.	12 1 40	5 29	6 34	4 28	5 31	6 32	4 29	6 56	5 33	6 31	4 29	5 38	6 25	4 30	6 9
9	W.	12 1 23	5 28	6 35	4 57	5 29	6 33	4 59	7 41	5 31	6 32	5 0	5 37	6 26	5 4	6 54
10	Th.	12 1 6	5 26	6 36	rises	5 28	6 34	rises	8 21	5 30	6 33	rises	5 36	6 27	rises	7 34
11	Fr.	12 0 50	5 24	6 37	7 58	5 26	6 35	7 56	8 58	5 28	6 33	7 54	5 34	6 27	7 44	8 11
12	Sa.	12 0 35	5 23	6 39	8 54	5 25	6 37	8 51	9 32	5 27	6 34	8 48	5 33	6 28	8 37	8 45
13	S.	12 0 19	5 21	6 40	9 48	5 23	6 38	9 44	10 8	5 25	6 35	9 41	5 32	6 29	9 28	9 21
14	M.	12 0 4	5 19	6 41	10 40	5 22	6 39	10 36	10 48	5 24	6 36	10 32	5 31	6 30	10 19	10 1
15	Tu.	11 59 49	5 18	6 42	11 28	5 20	6 40	11 24	11 30	5 22	6 37	11 20	5 29	6 30	11 6	11 43
16	W.	11 59 35	5 16	6 43	mor.	5 19	6 41	mor.	ev.15	5 21	6 38	mor.	5 28	6 31	11 52	11 28
17	Th.	11 59 21	5 15	6 44	0 12	5 17	6 42	0 9	1 2	5 20	6 39	0 5	5 27	6 32	mor.	ev.15
18	Fr.	11 59 7	5 13	6 45	0 53	5 16	6 43	0 50	1 56	5 18	6 40	0 47	5 26	6 32	0 35	1 9
19	Sa.	11 58 54	5 12	6 46	1 31	5 14	6 44	1 29	2 55	5 17	6 41	1 26	5 25	6 33	1 17	2 8
20	S.	11 58 41	5 10	6 47	2 7	5 13	6 45	2 5	3 56	5 15	6 42	2 3	5 24	6 34	1 56	3 9
21	M.	11 58 29	5 8	6 49	2 41	5 11	6 46	2 40	4 54	5 14	6 43	2 39	5 23	6 35	2 35	4 7
22	Tu.	11 58 17	5 7	6 50	3 14	5 10	6 47	3 14	5 49	5 13	6 44	3 14	5 21	6 35	3 13	5 2
23	W.	11 58 6	5 5	6 51	3 49	5 8	6 48	3 50	6 47	5 11	6 45	3 51	5 20	6 36	3 53	6 0
24	Th.	11 57 55	5 4	6 52	4 25	5 7	6 49	4 27	7 41	5 10	6 46	4 29	5 19	6 37	4 37	6 54
25	Fr.	11 57 45	5 2	6 53	sets.	5 6	6 50	sets.	8 35	5 9	6 47	sets.	5 18	6 37	sets.	7 48
26	Sa.	11 57 35	5 1	6 54	8 24	5 4	6 51	8 21	9 22	5 7	6 48	8 18	5 17	6 38	8 6	8 35
27	S.	11 57 26	5 0	6 55	9 33	5 3	6 52	9 29	10 9	5 6	6 49	9 25	5 16	6 39	9 12	9 22
28	M.	11 57 17	4 58	6 56	10 35	5 2	6 53	10 31	11 2	5 5	6 50	10 27	5 15	6 40	10 14	10 15
29	Tu.	11 57 8	4 57	6 58	11 30	5 0	6 54	11 25	11 57	5 3	6 51	11 21	5 14	6 40	11 9	11 10
30	W.	11 57 1	4 55	6 59	mor.	4 59	6 55	mor.	mor.	5 2	6 52	mor.	5 13	6 41	11 59	mor.

April, the fourth month of our year and first of the ancient Romans, who gave this month the name of *Aprilis*, from *aperire*, to open, because it was the season when the buds began to open; by the Anglo-Saxons it was called Ooster, or Easter-month; by the Dutch, Grass-month. The custom of sending one upon a bootless errand on the first day of this month is, perhaps, a travesty of the sending hither and thither of the Saviour from Annas to Caiaphas, and from Pilate to Herod, because during the Middle Ages this scene in Christ's life was made the subject of a Miracle Play at Easter, which occurs in the month of April. It is possible, however, that it may be a relic of some old heathen festival. The custom, whatever be its origin, of playing off little tricks on this day, whereby ridicule may be fixed upon unguarded individuals, appears to be universal throughout Europe. In France one thus imposed upon is called *un poisson d'Avril*, (an April fish;) in England and the United States, an April fool; in Scotland, a gowk. The favorite jest is to send one for something grossly nonsensical, or to make appointments which are not to be kept. It is curious that the Hindus practice similar tricks on March 31, when they hold what is called the Huli Festival.

Calendar of Dates in Methodist History.—April.

1. First M. E. Mission building in Germany dedicated in Bremen 1855.
2. M. E. Sunday-School Union organized 1827.
3. Dr. Martin Ruter born 1795; died May 16, 1838. Hugh Bourne, founder of Primitive Methodists, born 1773.
4. Bishop Jesse T. Peck born 1811. John M'Lean, of U. S. Supreme Court, died 1861.
5. Parent M.E.Mission. Soc. organized 1819. Pres.H.M.Johnson, of Dickinson Col.,d. 1868.
6. Bishop Kingsley died in Syria 1870.
7. First meeting of Board of Managers of M. E. Missionary Society 1819.
8. First Farewell Missionary Meeting in Boston for Dr. Wm. Butler, who sailed next day for India, 1857.
9. First Wesleyan chapel in Rome dedicated 1871.
10. Rev. Thomas M. Sargent, M.D., born 1776.
11. Bishop Emory born 1789.
12. Melville B. Cox prostrated with African fever (and died July 21) 1833.
13. Meeting of Denver Conference, Colorado, 1883.
14. Dr. James A. Duncan, Fraternal Delegate from M. E. Church, South, born 1830.
15. Bromfield St. Church (Boston) corner-stone laid 1806. M. E. Tract Soc'y incorp'd 1854.
16. Dr. Francis Hodgson died 1877.
17. Dr. T. Carlton. 20 yrs Senior Agent in N. Y. Book Concern, died 1874, aged 66.
18. Bishop Burns died in Liberia 1863.
19. Aaron D. Sargent, of New England Conference, died 1881, aged 79.
20. First District Missionary Meeting held in France 1820.
21. Dr. Le Roy M. Lee died 1882, aged 74.
22. Dr. Samuel Wesley died 1735. Dr. Gervase Smith died 1882. John Harper died 1875.
23. Rev. Thomas B. Wood held first Spanish service in Rosario, S. A., 1871.
24. William Roberts and J. H. Wilbur arrived in Oregon 1847.
25. Bishop Ames died 1879, aged 73.
26. Dr. Henry Slicer died 1874.
27. Dedication of "Home for the Aged," New York, 1857.
28. Dr. Lucius C. Matlack born 1816; died 1883.
29. Bishop Morris born 1794; died Sept. 2, 1874.
30. John Seyes and wife embark at Monrovia, Africa, for New York 1841.

◆

Calendar of Events in American History.—April.

1. Lord Ashburton arrives in New York 1842; Battle of Five Forks, Va., 1865.
2. Ponce de Leon lands in Florida 1512; Thomas Jefferson born 1743.
3. Washington Irving born 1783; Capture of Petersburg and Richmond 1865.
4. President Harrison died 1841.
5. M'Clellan besieges Yorktown 1862.
6. Washington dec. first Pres. of U. S. 1789; Mormon Ch. estab. at Manchester, N. Y., 1830.
7. W. E. Channing born 1780; Capture of Island No. 10, Mississippi River 1862.
8. La. admitted 1812; Battle of Sabine Cross Roads 1864.
9. Battle of Pleasant Hill, La., 1864; Lee's surrender 1865.
10. King James issues Patents to London Company and Plymouth Company 1606.
11. Ft. Pulaski, Ga., captured 1862; Mobile evacuated by Confederates 1865.
12. Henry Clay born 1777; Attack on Ft. Sumter 1861; Ft. Pillow massacre 1864.
13. Fall of Sumter 1862; Raleigh, N. C., entered by Sherman 1865.
14. N. H. and Mass. admitted 1641; Charlestown evacuated by British 1783; La. admitted to Union 1812; Seward assaulted by Payne and Lincoln shot 1865.
15. States asked for 75,000 men for 90 days 1861; Lincoln died and Johnson inaug. 1865.
16. Slavery abolished in District of Columbia 1862.
17. Benjamin Franklin died 1790; Va. joined the Confederacy 1861.
18. Gov. Andros imprisoned 1689; Battle of Cerro Gordo 1847; Arsenal at Harper's Ferry captured 1861.
19. Battle of Lexington 1775; Eighth Mass. Vols. mobbed in Baltimore 1861; Blockade of Southern ports proclaimed 1861.
20. Plymouth, N. C., surrendered to Confederates 1864.
21. Norfolk Navy Yard captured 1861.
22. James Buchanan born 1791.
23. Battle of Cane River, La., 1864.
24. First permanent newspaper issued in America—*Boston News Letter*—1704; Farragut passes Mississippi Forts 1862.
25. Battle of Hobkirk Hill, S. C., 1781.
26. Capt. Thornton's party capt. by Mexicans 1846; Wilkes Booth k. 1865; Johnston sur. 1865.
27. Derne cap. by Eaton 1805; Cap. of Toronto, Can., 1813; Grant b. 1822; Emerson d. 1882.
28. Maryland admitted 1788; Farragut captures New Orleans 1862.
29. Union repulse at Grand Gulf, Miss., 1863.
30. Washington inaugurated President 1789; La. purchased from the French 1803.

5th MONTH.. # May, 1884. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	CHICAGO. H. M.
First Quarter...	2	1 23 morn.	1 11 m.	0 59 m.	0 47 m.	0 17 m.
Full Moon......	9	11 23 eve.	11 11 e.	10 59 e.	10 47 e.	10 17 e.
Third Quarter..	18	0 11 morn.	17d. 11 59 e.	17d. 11 47 e.	17d. 11 35 e.	17d. 11 5 e.
New Moon......	24	5 52 eve.	5 40 e.	5 28 e.	5 16 e.	4 46 e.
First Quarter...	31	0 12 eve.	0 0 e.	11 48 m.	11 36 m.	11 6 m.

Moon's Apogee at Wash., 10d. 7.4h. e.
Moon's Perigee at Wash., 24d. 1.6h. m.

			BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.			NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.			
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN AT NOON. WASHINGTON MEAN TIME.	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*High Water at N. York.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*High Water at Cha'ston*
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th.	11 56 53	4 54	7 0	0 15	4 58	6 56	0 12	0 52	5 1	6 53	0 9	5 12	6 42	mor.	0 5
2	Fr.	11 56 47	4 53	7 1	0 55	4 56	6 57	0 53	1 49	5 0	6 54	0 50	5 11	6 43	0 42	1 2
3	Sa.	11 56 40	4 51	7 2	1 30	4 55	6 58	1 29	2 50	4 59	6 55	1 27	5 10	6 43	1 22	2 3
4	**S.**	11 56 35	4 50	7 3	2 2	4 54	6 59	2 1	3 49	4 58	6 56	2 1	5 9	6 44	1 58	3 2
5	M.	11 56 29	4 49	7 4	2 32	4 53	7 0	2 32	4 43	4 57	6 57	2 32	5 8	6 45	2 32	3 56
6	Tu.	11 56 25	4 48	7 5	3 1	4 52	7 1	3 2	5 32	4 56	6 57	3 3	5 7	6 45	3 6	4 45
7	W.	11 56 21	4 46	7 6	3 30	4 50	7 2	3 32	6 20	4 54	6 58	3 34	5 7	6 46	3 39	5 34
8	Th.	11 56 17	4 45	7 7	4 0	4 49	7 3	4 3	7 7	4 53	6 59	4 6	5 6	6 47	4 14	6 20
9	Fr.	11 56 14	4 44	7 9	rises	4 48	7 4	rises	7 51	4 52	7 0	rises	5 5	6 48	rises	7 4
10	Sa.	11 56 12	4 43	7 10	7 43	4 47	7 5	7 39	8 32	4 51	7 1	7 37	5 4	6 48	7 24	7 45
11	**S.**	11 56 10	4 42	7 11	8 35	4 46	7 6	8 31	9 9	4 50	7 2	8 27	5 3	6 49	8 15	8 22
12	M.	11 56 9	4 41	7 12	9 25	4 45	7 7	9 21	9 44	4 49	7 3	9 16	5 3	6 50	9 3	8 57
13	Tu.	11 56 8	4 40	7 13	10 10	4 44	7 8	10 6	10 44	4 49	7 4	10 3	5 2	6 51	9 50	9 37
14	W.	11 56 8	4 39	7 14	10 52	4 43	7 9	10 49	11 6	4 48	7 5	10 45	5 1	6 51	10 33	10 19
15	Th.	11 56 9	4 38	7 15	11 31	4 42	7 10	11 28	11 48	4 47	7 6	11 25	5 0	6 52	11 15	11 1
16	Fr.	11 56 10	4 37	7 16	mor.	4 41	7 11	mor.	ev.35	4 46	7 7	mor.	4 59	6 53	11 54	11 48
17	Sa.	11 56 11	4 36	7 17	0 6	4 40	7 12	0 4	1 23	4 45	7 8	0 2	4 59	6 53	mor.	ev.36
18	**S.**	11 56 14	4 35	7 18	0 40	4 39	7 13	0 39	2 19	4 44	7 8	0 37	4 58	6 54	0 32	1 32
19	M.	11 56 17	4 34	7 19	1 13	4 39	7 14	1 12	3 19	4 43	7 9	1 12	4 58	6 55	1 9	2 32
20	Tu.	11 56 20	4 33	7 20	1 45	4 38	7 15	1 46	4 20	4 43	7 10	1 46	4 57	6 55	1 49	3 33
21	W.	11 56 24	4 32	7 21	2 19	4 37	7 16	2 21	5 19	4 42	7 11	2 22	4 57	6 56	2 26	4 32
22	Th.	11 56 28	4 31	7 22	2 55	4 36	7 17	2 59	6 19	4 41	7 12	3 1	4 56	6 57	3 8	5 32
23	Fr.	11 56 34	4 31	7 23	3 37	4 36	7 18	3 41	7 20	4 41	7 13	3 44	4 56	6 57	3 54	6 33
24	Sa.	11 56 39	4 30	7 24	sets.	4 35	7 19	sets.	8 18	4 40	7 13	sets.	4 55	6 58	sets.	7 31
25	**S.**	11 56 45	4 29	7 25	8 17	4 34	7 19	8 13	9 9	4 39	7 14	8 9	4 55	6 59	7 56	8 22
26	M.	11 56 52	4 28	7 25	9 17	4 34	7 20	9 13	9 56	4 39	7 15	9 9	4 54	6 59	8 57	9 9
27	Tu.	11 56 59	4 28	7 26	10 8	4 33	7 21	10 5	10 48	4 38	7 16	10 2	4 54	7 0	9 50	10 1
28	W.	11 57 6	4 27	7 27	10 52	4 32	7 22	10 50	11 40	4 38	7 17	10 47	4 54	7 1	10 38	10 53
29	Th.	11 57 14	4 27	7 28	11 31	4 32	7 23	11 29	mor.	4 37	7 17	11 27	4 53	7 1	11 20	11 41
30	Fr.	11 57 22	4 26	7 29	mor.	4 31	7 23	mor.	0 28	4 37	7 18	mor.	4 53	7 2	11 59	mor.
31	Sa.	11 57 31	4 26	7 30	0 4	4 31	7 24	0 3	1 19	4 36	7 19	0 2	4 53	7 3	mor.	0 32

May, [Latin *Maius*, contracted from *Magius*, is from a root *mag*, or (Sans.) *mah*, to grow; so that May is just the season of growth,] the fifth month of the year in our present calendar, consists of 31 days. The outbreak into new life and beauty which marks nature at this time instinctively excites feelings of gladness and delight; hence it is not wonderful that the event should have at all times been celebrated. Among the Romans, the feeling of the time found vent in their *Floralia*, or Floral Games, which began on the 28th of April, and lasted a few days. The first of May—May-day—was the chief festival both in ancient and more modern times. Among the old Celtic peoples a festival called *Bel'ein* was also held on this day. In England, as we learn from Chaucer and other writers, it was customary, during the Middle Ages, for all, both high and low—even the court itself—to go out on the first May morning at an early hour "to fetch the flowers fresh."

Calendar of Dates in Methodist History.—May.

1. M. E. Church, South, organized in Louisville 1845. George Coles died 1858.
2. John Wesley commenced "field-preaching" 1739. Dr. Nathan Bangs born 1778.
3. Bishop Coke died 1814. Dr. Nathan Bangs died 1862.
4. First German M. E. Church, Second Street, New York, dedicated 1843.
5. O. G. Hedstrom, pioneer Swedish missionary, died 1877.
6. First General Conference of Meth. Prot. Church met 1834. Dr. T. O. Summers d. 1882.
7. Centenary Board of M. E. Church, South, incorporated 1883.
8. M. E. Gen. Conf. adopted resolution declaring Cape May settlement "a finality" 1880.
9. Rev. John W. Butler arrived in City of Mexico 1874.
10. Bishop Hamline born 1797.
11. Ex-Governor Joseph Wright, of Indiana, died 1867.
12. Corner-stone of first Wesleyan chapel laid in Bristol 1739.
13. Dr. Jabez Bunting born 1779.
14. Rev. Stephen G. Roszell died 1841, aged 71.
15. Rev. F. W. Flocken opened day-school in Tultcha, Bulgaria, 1860.
16. Dr. Martin Ruter died 1838, aged nearly 53.
17. Third Methodist Conference held in Philadelphia 1775.
18. Dr. Walter C. Palmer proposed mission to China 1846.
19. Rev. Thomas T. Tasker, Sen., first President Church Extension Board, born 1799.
20. Dr. George Peck died 1876. Rev. Erwin House died 1875.
21. Conversion of Charles Wesley 1738. Dr. S. B. Southerland born 1817.
22. Wesley's tenth Conference at Leeds 1753.
23. Bishop Clark died 1871.
24. Conversion of John Wesley 1738.
25. Second Methodist Conference held in Philadelphia 1774.
26. First public meeting of W. F. M. Soc., held in Boston, (Gov. Claflin presiding,) 1869.
27. Bishop Bascom born 1796.
28. Second Conference session, held in New York 1789.
29. Address to President Washington by Bishops Coke and Asbury 1789.
30. Nicholas Snethen died, aged about 76.
31. Sepoy mutiny and massacre at Bareilly, India, and escape of missionaries 1857.

Calendar of Events in American History.—May.

1. St. Tammany Societies inaugurated in Philadelphia 1784; Siege of Fort Meigs 1813; Walker surrendered 1857; Battle of Monticello 1863.
2. Charles Sumner assaulted by Preston Brooks 1856; Battle of Chancellorsville 1863.
3. Columbus disc. Jamaica 1494; Cabral lands in Brazil 1500; Great Fire at S. Francisco 1851.
4. Ticonderoga cap. 1775; W. H. Prescott born 1796; Yorktown evac. by Conf. 1862.
5. Battle of Williamsburg, Va., 1862.
6. Tennessee seceded 1861.
7. Arkansas seceded 1861; Three Days' fight in the Wilderness ended 1864.
8. Battle of Palo Alto 1846; Treaty of Washington concluded 1871.
9. Bat. of Resaca de la Palma 1846; Bat. of W. Point, Va., 1862; Stonewall Jackson d. 1863.
10. Cartier disc. Newfoundland 1534; Astor Place Riot 1849; Jeff. Davis captured 1865.
11. War. dec. against Mex. 1846; Minn. adm. to Union 1858; the *Merrimac* blown up 1862.
12. Crown Point cap. by Col. Warner 1775; Charleston surrendered to British 1780.
13. Jamestown, Va., settled 1607; American Tariff Bill passed 1828.
14. Confederates repulsed at Jackson, Miss., 1863.
15. Battle of Resaca, Ga., 1864; Battle of Newmarket, Va., 1864.
16. Seward b. 1801; Sea-fight bet. *President* and *Little Belt* 1811; Margaret Fuller d. 1850.
17. Great fire at St. Louis 1849; Japanese embassy received at Washington 1860.
18. Matamoras captured 1846.
19. Treaty between Mexico and United States ratified 1848; Hawthorne died 1864.
20. Death of Columbus 1506; Act of Perpetual Union passed 1775; Lafayette died 1834.
21. California ceded to United States 1848; North Carolina seceded 1861.
22. Grant's assault on Vicksburg repelled 1863.
23. Wm. Bradford, first Amer. printer, died 1752; Sag Harbor, L. I., taken by Col. Meigs 1777; S. C. admitted 1788: Margaret Fuller born 1810.
24. Pensacola, Fla., taken by Gen. Jackson 1818; Battle of Winchester 1862; Brooklyn Bridge opened 1883.
25. Philadelphia Convention met 1778; Fight at Dallas, Ga., 1864.
26. Cortez defeats Narvaez 1520; Massacre of the Pequods 1637; Johnson acquitted 1868.
27. Forts Erie and George evacuated by British 1813.
28. Battle of Great Meadows 1754; Noah Webster died 1843.
29. Patrick Henry born 1736; Battle of Waxhaw Creek 1780; R. I. admitted 1790; Attack on Sackett's Harbor 1813; Amnesty Proclamation 1865.
30. House of Rep. opened in Washington 1808; Kan. and Neb. organ. as Territories 1854.
31. Battle of Seven Pines, Va., 1862.

6th MONTH. # June, 1884. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	CHICAGO. H. M.
Full Moon......	8	3 5 eve.	2 53 eve.	2 41 eve.	2 29 eve.	1 59 e.
Third Quarter..	16	9 50 morn.	9 38 morn.	9 26 morn.	9 14 morn.	8 44 m.
New Moon......	23	0 49 morn.	0 37 morn.	0 25 morn.	0 13 morn.	22 d. 11 43 e.
First Quarter...	30	1 31 morn.	1 19 morn.	1 7 morn.	0 55 morn.	0 25 m.

Moon's Apogee at Wash., 6d. 10.3h. e. Moon's Perigee at Wash., 21d. 10.5h. e.

			BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.			NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.			
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN AT NOON. WASHINGTON MEAN TIME.	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*High Water at N. York.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*High Water at Cha'ston*
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	**S.**	11 57 40	4 25	7 30	0 35	4 31	7 25	0 35	2 13	4 36	7 19	0 35	4 52	7 3	0 34	1 26
2	M.	11 57 50	4 25	7 31	1 5	4 30	7 26	1 6	3 9	4 36	7 20	1 6	4 52	7 4	1 8	2 22
3	Tu.	11 57 59	4 24	7 32	1 34	4 30	7 26	1 35	4 4	4 35	7 21	1 36	4 52	7 4	1 41	3 17
4	W.	11 58 10	4 24	7 33	2 4	4 29	7 27	2 6	4 54	4 35	7 21	2 8	4 52	7 5	2 16	4 7
5	Th.	11 58 20	4 24	7 33	2 35	4 29	7 28	2 38	5 43	4 35	7 22	2 41	4 52	7 5	2 51	4 56
6	Fr.	11 58 31	4 23	7 34	3 9	4 29	7 28	3 13	6 33	4 35	7 23	3 17	4 52	7 6	3 28	5 46
7	Sa.	11 58 42	4 23	7 34	3 47	4 29	7 29	3 51	7 20	4 34	7 23	3 56	4 51	7 6	4 8	6 33
8	**S.**	11 58 53	4 23	7 35	rises	4 28	7 29	rises	8 5	4 34	7 24	rises	4 51	7 7	rises	7 18
9	M.	11 59 5	4 23	7 36	8 9	4 28	7 30	8 5	8 47	4 34	7 24	8 1	4 51	7 7	7 48	8 0
10	Tu.	11 59 17	4 22	7 36	8 53	4 28	7 31	8 49	9 24	4 34	7 25	8 46	4 51	7 8	8 33	8 37
11	W.	11 59 29	4 22	7 37	9 32	4 28	7 31	9 29	10 1	4 34	7 25	9 26	4 51	7 8	9 15	9 14
12	Th.	11 59 41	4 22	7 37	10 9	4 28	7 31	10 6	10 42	4 34	7 26	10 4	4 51	7 8	9 55	9 55
13	Fr.	11 59 53	4 22	7 38	10 43	4 28	7 32	10 41	11 24	4 34	7 26	10 39	4 51	7 9	10 33	10 37
14	Sa.	12 0 6	4 22	7 38	11 15	4 28	7 32	11 14	ev. 7	4 34	7 27	11 13	4 51	7 9	11 6	11 20
15	**S.**	12 0 19	4 22	7 38	11 46	4 28	7 33	11 46	0 54	4 34	7 27	11 46	4 51	7 9	11 46	ev. 7
16	M.	12 0 32	4 22	7 39	mor.	4 28	7 33	mor.	1 46	4 34	7 27	mor.	4 51	7 10	mor.	0 59
17	Tu.	12 0 44	4 22	7 39	0 19	4 28	7 33	0 20	2 45	4 34	7 28	0 21	4 52	7 10	0 23	1 58
18	W.	12 0 57	4 22	7 40	0 53	4 28	7 34	0 55	3 50	4 34	7 28	0 57	4 52	7 10	1 2	3 3
19	Th.	12 1 11	4 23	7 40	1 31	4 28	7 34	1 33	4 53	4 34	7 28	1 37	4 52	7 11	1 45	4 6
20	Fr.	12 1 24	4 23	7 40	2 13	4 29	7 34	2 17	5 57	4 35	7 28	2 21	4 52	7 11	2 32	5 10
21	Sa.	12 1 37	4 23	7 40	3 2	4 29	7 34	3 7	7 3	4 35	7 29	3 11	4 52	7 11	3 25	6 16
22	**S.**	12 1 50	4 23	7 40	3 59	4 29	7 35	4 4	8 4	4 35	7 29	4 9	4 53	7 11	4 23	7 17
23	M.	12 2 3	4 24	7 41	sets.	4 29	7 35	sets.	8 57	4 35	7 29	sets.	4 53	7 11	sets.	8 10
24	Tu.	12 2 16	4 24	7 41	8 45	4 30	7 35	8 42	9 42	4 35	7 29	8 39	4 53	7 12	8 29	8 55
25	W.	12 2 28	4 24	7 41	9 27	4 30	7 35	9 25	10 29	4 36	7 29	9 23	4 53	7 12	9 15	9 42
26	Th.	12 2 41	4 25	7 41	10 4	4 30	7 35	10 3	11 15	4 36	7 29	10 1	4 54	7 12	9 53	10 28
27	Fr.	12 2 53	4 25	7 41	10 37	4 31	7 35	10 37	mor.	4 37	7 29	10 36	4 54	7 12	10 34	11 14
28	Sa.	12 3 6	4 26	7 41	11 7	4 31	7 35	11 8	0 1	4 37	7 29	11 8	4 54	7 12	11 9	11 59
29	**S.**	12 3 18	4 25	7 41	11 37	4 32	7 35	11 38	0 46	4 37	7 29	11 40	4 55	7 12	11 43	mor.
30	M.	12 3 29	4 26	7 41	mor.	4 32	7 35	mor.	1 35	4 38	7 29	mor.	4 55	7 12	mor.	0 48

June, the sixth month of the year in our calendar, but the fourth among the Romans. It consisted originally of 26 days, to which four were added by Romulus, one taken away by Numa, and the month again lengthened to 30 days by Julius Cæsar, since whose time no variation has taken place. It is called the month of roses, and has been commonly traced to Juno, worshiped at Rome as the queen of heaven. The connection is found in the fact that the month of June was believed to be the most favorable time for marriage. Juno was the great protector of the feminine sex, and was also believed to preside over all marriages. As May was the month for the old, so June was for the young.

During this month the sun reaches the northern solstice, which is marked by the first point of the sign Cancer; from this the tropic derives its name.

The Anglo-Saxons had several names for the month of June, such as "the dry month," "the mid-summer month," and the "earlier mild month." Mid-summer day is the 24th of June.

Calendar of Dates in Methodist History.—June.

1. First M. E. Church dedicated in Brooklyn 1794. Rev. Alex. M'Kain died 1858.
2. Mr. Wesley held his fifth Conference 1748.
3. Revs. T. Rankin and G. Shadford land in Phila. 1773, and Rankin app'd by Mr. Wesley his assistant.
4. Bishop Kavanaugh born 1802. Dr. J. S. Tomlinson, educator, died 1853.
5. Dr. Alex. Means died 1883. Corner-stone of Cokesbury College laid 1785.
6. Ded. of 2d M. E. Church, B'klyn 1824. Rev. E. Smith, gr'd nephew Thomas Walsh, d. 1856.
7. Organization of German Wallace College 1864.
8. Henry Boehm born 1775. Dr. Durbin addressed German Conference at Heilbron 1866.
9. Rev. Robert W. Finley, father of Rev. J. B. Finley, born 1750.
10. First Camp-meeting, held at Erie, Pa., 1817. Dr. H. Pickard born 1813.
11. Hon. F. H. Pierpont, of M. P. Church, elected Governor of West Virginia 1861.
12. Eighty-sixth Session of Methodist New Connection Conference 1882.
13. Rev. John Summerfield died 1825.
14. Rev. Lemon Shell, of North Carolina Conference, died 1883.
15. Dr. John Berry M'Ferrin, Book Agent Church South, born 1807.
16. Dr. Jabez Bunting died 1858. Lady Maxwell heard Mr. Wesley preach 1764.
17. John Wesley born 1703. Lady Selina, Countess of Huntingdon died, 1791.
18. Conference Fast for church work and peace restoration in America 1775.
19. Gov. Tiffin, of Ohio, b. 1766. His sister, wife of Gov. Worthington, converted same time.
20. Bishop Simpson born 1811. Dr. D. D. Lore died 1875. Bishop Roberts ordained 1866.
21. First Annual Session of Conference in Canada 1817.
22. Bishops requested by Missionary Board to appoint two missionaries to California 1848.
23. Asbury visits Boston 1791.
24. Charles Wesley began "field preaching" 1739.
25. Wesley's first Conference, held in London 1744.
26. Dr. Applebee, Irish Conference, died 1882. Dr. L. M. Vernon left for Italy 1871.
27. Bishop Carman born 1833.
28. First Methodist services held in Utah, at Ogden, 1870.
29. First separate house of worship for colored Methodists, dedicated by Bp. Asbury 1794.
30. Bishop Simpson opened first Italian Mission Conference, at Milan 1875.

◆

Calendar of Events in American History.—June.

1. Kentucky admitted 1792; Tennessee admitted 1796; *Chesapeake* captured by *Shannon* 1813; Riots in Washington 1857; Buchanan died 1868.
2. Battle of Cold Harbor, Va., 1864.
3. Battle at Philippi, Va., 1861; Lee assumes command of Confederates in Va. 1862.
4. Mexico dec. war ag. U. S. 1845; *Savannah*, blockade-runner, capt. 1861; Fort Pillow, Tenn., capt. 1862.
5. Battle of Piedmont, Va., 1864.
6. Patrick Henry d. 1799; Americans def. at Burlington Heights 1813; Memphis taken 1862.
7. U. S. Bank founded 1791; Treaty with Canada (Lord Elgin's) concluded 1854.
8. Jamestown, Va., temporarily abandoned by colonists 1610.
9. Georgia chartered 1732; Battle with Indians at Micanopy 1836.
10. Fight at Big Bethel (Major Theodore Winthrop killed) 1861.
11. Sherman arrives in front of Kenesaw 1864.
12. Oregon dispute settled by treaty 1846; William Cullen Bryant died 1878.
13. Columbus discovers Isle of Pines 1494; Fugitive Slave Bill repealed 1864.
14. British Act levying duties on tea passed 1767; Gen. Pope killed 1864.
15. Washington appointed commander-in-chief 1775; Arkansas admitted 1836; Army of Potomac crosses the James 1864.
16. John Winthrop born 1587; Battle of Bunker's Hill 1775.
17. Fall of Louisburg 1745; Charlestown, Mass., burnt 1775; Fremont nominated 1856; Battle of Booneville, Mo., 1861.
18. British evacuate Philadelphia 1778; Greene repulsed at Fort Ninety-six 1781; War declared with Great Britain 1812.
19. *Alabama*, blockade-runner, sunk by *Kearsarge* 1864; John A. Sutter died 1880.
20. U. S. flag adopted 1777; Great Seal of U. S. adopted 1782; W. Va. admitted 1863.
21. N. H. admitted 1788; Petersburg, Va., carried by assault 1864.
22. Battle of Craney Island 1813.
23. Battle of Springfield, N. J., 1780; *Great Eastern* arrives in New York 1860.
24. Cabot discovers Labrador 1497; Swanzey, Miss., attacked by King Philip 1675.
25. Gen. Custer killed 1876.
26. N.Y. and Va. adm. 1788; Mich. adm. 1837; Begin'g Seven Days' fight on Chickah'ny 1862.
27. Vera Cruz sur. 1847; Battle of Gaines's Mill 1862; Morgan starts on his raid 1863.
28. Battle of Charleston 1776; William Walker, the filibuster, lands at Redejo 1855; Farragut runs Vicksburg blockade..
29. New Tax-bill becomes law 1767; Alex. Hamilton killed 1804; Henry Clay died 1852.
30. Montezuma died 1530; Battle of Fort Recovery 1794; Fight at Hanover Junction, Va., 1863; Guiteau hung 1882.

7th MONTH. **July, 1884.** 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	CHICAGO. H. M.
Full Moon......	8	5 26 morn.	5 14 morn.	5 2 morn.	4 50 morn.	4 20 morn.
Third Quarter..	15	4 55 eve.	4 43 eve.	4 31 eve.	4 19 eve.	3 49 eve.
New Moon......	22	8 10 morn.	7 58 morn	7 46 morn.	7 34 morn.	7 4 morn.
First Quarter...	29	5 17 eve.	5 5 eve.	4 53 eve.	4 41 eve.	4 11 eve.

Moon's Apogee at Wash., 4d. 7.9h. m.
Moon's Perigee at Wash., 20d. 1.6h. m.
Moon's Apogee at Wash., 31d. 11.0h. e.

			BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.			NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.			
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN AT NOON. WASHINGTON MEAN TIME.	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*High Water at N. York.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*High Water at Cha'ston*
		H. M S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu.	12 3 41	4 27	7 40	0 7	4 33	7 35	0 9	2 27	4 38	7 29	0 11	4 56	7 12	0 17	1 40
2	W.	12 3 52	4 28	7 40	0 37	4 33	7 35	0 40	3 21	4 39	7 29	0 43	4 56	7 12	0 52	2 34
3	Th.	12 4 3	4 28	7 40	1 10	4 34	7 34	1 14	4 16	4 39	7 29	1 18	4 57	7 12	1 28	3 29
4	Fr.	12 4 14	4 29	7 40	1 47	4 34	7 34	1 51	5 8	4 40	7 29	1 55	4 57	7 12	2 7	4 21
5	Sa.	12 4 24	4 29	7 40	2 27	4 35	7 34	2 31	5 58	4 41	7 28	2 36	4 57	7 11	2 50	5 11
6	S.	12 4 34	4 30	7 39	3 11	4 36	7 34	3 16	6 50	4 41	7 28	3 21	4 58	7 11	3 35	6 3
7	M.	12 4 43	4 31	7 39	4 0	4 36	7 33	4 5	7 40	4 42	7 28	4 10	4 58	7 11	4 24	6 53
8	Tu.	12 4 52	4 31	7 39	rises	4 37	7 33	rises	8 25	4 42	7 27	rises	4 59	7 11	rises	7 38
9	W.	12 5 1	4 32	7 38	8 11	4 37	7 33	8 8	9 4	4 43	7 27	8 5	4 59	7 11	7 56	8 18
10	Th.	12 5 9	4 32	7 38	8 46	4 38	7 32	8 44	9 39	4 44	7 27	8 42	5 0	7 10	8 37	8 52
11	Fr.	12 5 17	4 34	7 37	9 19	4 39	7 32	9 18	10 17	4 44	7 26	9 16	5 1	7 10	9 12	9 30
12	Sa.	12 5 25	4 34	7 37	9 51	4 40	7 31	9 50	11 0	4 45	7 26	9 50	5 1	7 10	9 48	10 13
13	S.	12 5 32	4 35	7 35	10 22	4 40	7 31	10 23	11 43	4 46	7 25	10 24	5 2	7 9	10 25	10 56
14	M.	12 5 38	4 36	7 35	10 55	4 41	7 30	10 57	ev.29	4 46	7 25	10 58	5 2	7 9	11 2	11 42
15	Tu.	12 5 44	4 37	7 35	11 30	4 42	7 30	11 33	1 19	4 47	7 24	11 35	5 3	7 9	11 43	ev.32
16	W.	12 5 50	4 38	7 34	mor.	4 43	7 29	mor.	2 19	4 48	7 24	mor.	5 3	7 8	mor.	1 32
17	Th.	12 5 55	4 38	7 33	0 9	4 44	7 28	0 13	3 26	4 49	7 23	0 16	5 4	7 8	0 26	2 39
18	Fr.	12 5 59	4 39	7 33	0 54	4 44	7 28	0 58	4 36	4 49	7 23	1 2	5 5	7 7	1 14	3 49
19	Sa.	12 6 3	4 40	7 32	1 45	4 45	7 27	1 50	5 42	4 50	7 22	1 55	5 5	7 7	2 8	4 55
20	S.	12 6 7	4 41	7 31	2 43	4 46	7 26	2 48	6 48	4 51	7 21	2 53	5 6	7 6	3 7	6 1
21	M.	12 6 10	4 42	7 30	3 48	4 47	7 25	3 52	7 49	4 52	7 20	3 57	5 7	7 6	4 10	7 2
22	Tu.	12 6 12	4 43	7 29	sets.	4 48	7 25	sets.	8 42	4 53	7 20	sets.	5 7	7 5	sets.	7 55
23	W.	12 6 14	4 44	7 29	7 59	4 49	7 24	7 57	9 24	4 54	7 19	7 55	5 8	7 5	7 48	8 37
24	Th.	12 6 15	4 45	7 28	8 34	4 50	7 23	8 33	10 4	4 54	7 18	8 32	5 9	7 4	8 28	9 17
25	Fr.	12 6 15	4 46	7 27	9 7	4 50	7 22	9 7	10 47	4 55	7 17	9 7	5 9	7 3	9 6	10 0
26	Sa.	12 6 15	4 47	7 26	9 38	4 51	7 21	9 38	11 28	4 56	7 16	9 39	5 10	7 3	9 41	10 41
27	S.	12 6 15	4 48	7 25	10 8	4 52	7 20	10 9	mor.	4 57	7 16	10 11	5 11	7 2	10 16	11 24
28	M.	12 6 13	4 49	7 24	10 39	4 53	7 19	10 41	0 11	4 58	7 15	10 44	5 11	7 1	10 51	mor.
29	Tu.	12 6 12	4 50	7 23	11 11	4 54	7 18	11 14	0 55	4 59	7 14	11 18	5 12	7 0	11 27	0 8
30	W.	12 6 9	4 51	7 22	11 45	4 55	7 17	11 50	1 44	5 0	7 13	11 54	5 13	7 0	mor.	0 57
31	Th.	12 6 6	4 52	7 20	mor.	4 56	7 16	mor.	2 37	5 0	7 12	mor.	5 13	6 59	0 4	1 50

July, the seventh month of the year in our calendar, fifth in the Roman calendar, where it was called Quintilis, (the fifth.) Originally, it contained 36 days, but it was reduced by Romulus to 31, by Numa to 30, but was restored to 31 days by Julius Cæsar, in honor of whom it was named July, on account of his birth having happened on the 12th of this month. The proposition for this change was made by Marc Antony. In this month are the "dog days," so called from the star Sirius, or the dogstar, in the constellation of *Canis Major*, to which was superstitiously attributed the extreme heat of mid-summer. Dogs were also supposed to be more likely to run mad during these intensely hot days.

United States Independence Anniversary, July 4. The obnoxious "Stamp Act" passed by Great Britain March 22, 1765. First American Congress held in June, 1765. The "Stamp Act" resisted Sept 1, 1765. British Act levying duty on tea, paper, etc., June 14, 1767. Tea destroyed Dec. 17, 1773. Battle of Bunker Hill June 17, 1775. Declaration of Independence adopted July 4, 1776.

Calendar of Dates in Methodist History.—July.

1. Rev. J. B. Finley born 1781. Rev. Robert Seney d. 1854. Rev. R. Bigelow d. 1835.
2. Rev. Wm. Cooke, three times President Methodist New Connection, born 1806.
3. David Allison, LL.D., President M'Allison Wesleyan College, N. B., born 1836.
4. First Methodist Conference in America, held in Philadelphia 1773.
5. Bishop Whatcoat died 1806. Bishop M'Kendree born 1757.
6. First M. E. Quarterly Conference held in Madras, India, 1874.
7. Hon. Charles W. Button, Fraternal Delegate M. P. Church to Gen. Conf. '76, b. 1822.
8. Bishop Harris, Dr. Waugh, and party, arrive at Yokohama, Japan, 1873.
9. Jesse Lee visits Boston 1790. Hon. G. P. Disosway died 1868.
10. Dr. Charles Collins, President of Dickinson College, died 1875.
11. Jesse Lee preached under Elm-tree, Boston Common, 1790.
12. German M. E. Conference at Basle 1864.
13. Bishop Scott died at Odessa, Del., 1882, aged 80.
14. First Annual Conference, held in St. George's Church, Philadelphia, 1773.
15. Bishop Bowman born 1817.
16. Dr. D. W. Thomas opened India Training School for natives at Bareilly 1868.
17. Rev. H. H. Workman, of M. P. Church, died 1881.
18. Conference fast for Church work and peace restoration in America 1775.
19. Wesleyan Methodist Conference begins in Liverpool 1881.
20. First Session of Genesee Conference, at Lyons, N. Y., 1810.
21. Rev. Melville B. Cox died 1833. Howell Harris died 1773.
22. Rev. Joseph A. Merrill died 1849.
23. Susannah, mother of the Wesleys, died 1742.
24. Dr. Humphrey baptized first native Hindu convert 1859.
25. Rev. W. D. R. Trotter, first editor Central Christian Advocate, died 1880.
26. Orange Judd, publisher, and benefactor to Wesleyan University, born 1822.
27. Great revival among Mohawk Indians 1823.
28. Bishop M'Tyeire born 1824. D. H. T. Sellers born 1790.
29. Dr. Robert Emory, educator and author, born 1814. Fletcher Harper died 1877.
30. Bishop Baker born 1817. Rev. I. H. Correll and wife arrive in Japan 1873.
31. Rev. Orange Scott died 1847. Rev. E. R. Harrison died 1883.

Calendar of Events in American History.—July.

1. Bat. of Malvern Hill 1862; Bat. of Gettysburg begun 1863; Dom. of Canada inaug. 1867.
2. President Garfield shot 1881.
3. Quebec founded 1608; Mass. of Wyoming 1778; Ft. Erie capt. from British 1814; S. A. Douglas d. 1861.
4. Declaration of Ind. 1776; Hawthorne born 1804; Adams and Jefferson d. 1826; Surrender of Vicksburg 1863; Fire at Portland, Me., 1866; Col. admitted 1876.
5. Ticonderoga capt. by British 1777; Farragut born 1801; Early invades Md 1864.
6. Battle of Carthage, Mo., 1861.
7. Battle of Hubbardton 1777; Com. Perry died 1855; Mrs. Surratt executed 1865.
8. Charter of Rhode Island re-issued 1663; Abercrombie defeated at Ticonderoga 1758.
9. Braddock's defeat 1755; Gen. Taylor died 1850; Great Fire in Philadelphia 1850; Battle of Monocacy, Md., 1864.
10. Columbus born 1447; Millard Fillmore inaug. 1850; Morris Island captured 1863.
11. John Q. Adams born 1767; Battle of Rich Mountain, Va., 1861.
12. Gen. Hull invades Canada 1812; Orange riot in New York 1871.
13. Nantucket burnt 1846; Rufus Choate died 1858; Draft riots begun in New York 1863.
14. Cyrstal Palace opened in New York 1856; Battle of Carrickford, Va., 1861; Second great fire at Chicago 1874.
15. Stony Point captured 1779; Mrs. Lincoln died 1882.
16. Battle of Point au Play 1814.
17. Fort Mackinaw captured by British 1812.
18. Close of assaults on Fort Wagner, S. C., 1863.
19. Great fire in New York 1845.
20. Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., 1861.
21. First Battle of Bull Run 1861.
22. Battle of Decatur 1864; M'Pherson killed 1864; Railroad riots at Pittsburg 1877.
23. Fight with Indians at Caloosahatchie 1839.
24. Van Buren died 1862.
25. Battle of Lundy's Lane 1814.
26. Ticonderoga taken 1759.
27. Louisburg capt. by Amherst 1758; State Dep'ts estab. 1789; Morgan taken 1863.
28. Fighting before Atlanta ends 1864.
29. Southern prisoners released on parole 1865.
30. Va. House of Burgesses org. 1619; Bat. of Rocky Mount 1780, Chambersburg, Pa., burnt 1864.
31. Columbus disc. Trinidad 1498; Bat. of Montmorenci 1759; Lafayette commissioned 1777.

8th MONTH. # August, 1884. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	CHICAGO. H. M.
Full Moon......	6	6 22 eve.	6 10 eve.	5 58 eve.	5 46 eve.	5 16 eve.
Third Quarter..	13	10 24 eve.	10 12 eve.	10 0 eve.	9 48 eve.	9 18 eve.
New Moon......	20	5 10 eve.	4 58 eve.	4 46 eve.	4 34 eve.	4 4 eve.
First Quarter...	28	10 58 morn.	10 46 morn.	10 34 morn.	10 22 morn.	9 52 morn

Moon's Perigee at Wash., 16d. 11.0h. m. Moon's Apogee at Wash., 28d. 5.5h. e.			BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.			NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.			
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN AT NOON. WASHINGTON MEAN TIME.	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*High Water at N. York.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*High Water at Cha'ston.*
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr.	12 6 2	4 53	7 19	0 25	4 57	7 15	0 29	3 35	5 1	7 11	0 34	5 14	6 58	0 46	2 48
2	Sa.	12 5 58	4 54	7 18	1 7	4 58	7 14	1 12	4 32	5 2	7 10	1 17	5 15	6 57	1 31	3 45
3	S.	12 5 53	4 55	7 17	1 54	4 59	7 13	1 59	5 26	5 3	7 9	2 4	5 15	6 56	2 18	4 39
4	M.	12 5 47	4 56	7 16	2 46	5 0	7 12	2 51	6 19	5 4	7 8	2 55	5 16	6 56	3 9	5 32
5	Tu.	12 5 41	4 57	7 14	3 42	5 1	7 10	3 46	7 11	5 5	7 7	3 50	5 17	6 55	4 2	6 24
6	W.	12 5 34	4 58	7 13	rises	5 2	7 9	rises	7 59	5 6	7 5	rises	5 17	6 54	rises	7 12
7	Th.	12 5 27	4 59	7 12	7 21	5 3	7 8	7 19	8 42	5 7	7 4	7 18	5 18	6 53	7 12	7 55
8	Fr.	12 5 19	5 0	7 11	7 56	5 4	7 7	7 55	9 19	5 8	7 3	7 53	5 19	6 52	7 50	8 32
9	Sa.	12 5 10	5 1	7 9	8 26	5 5	7 6	8 26	9 56	5 9	7 2	8 27	5 20	6 51	8 27	9 9
10	S.	12 5 1	5 2	7 8	8 59	5 6	7 4	9 0	10 37	5 9	7 1	9 1	5 20	6 50	9 04	9 50
11	M.	12 4 52	5 3	7 6	9 33	5 7	7 3	9 35	11 21	5 10	6 59	9 38	5 21	6 49	9 44	10 34
12	Tu.	12 4 41	5 4	7 5	10 11	5 8	7 2	10 14	ev. 8	5 11	6 58	10 17	5 22	6 48	10 26	11 21
13	W.	12 4 31	5 5	7 4	10 52	5 9	7 0	10 56	1 0	5 12	6 57	11 0	5 22	6 47	11 12	ev. 13
14	Th.	12 4 19	5 7	7 2	11 40	5 10	6 59	11 44	2 1	5 13	6 56	11 49	5 23	6 46	mor.	1 14
15	Fr.	12 4 8	5 8	7 1	mor.	5 11	6 58	mor.	3 12	5 14	6 54	mor.	5 24	6 45	0 2	2 25
16	Sa.	12 3 55	5 9	6 59	0 34	5 12	6 56	0 39	4 23	5 15	6 53	0 44	5 24	6 44	0 57	3 36
17	S.	12 3 43	5 10	6 58	1 34	5 13	6 55	1 38	5 30	5 16	6 52	1 43	5 25	6 43	1 57	4 43
18	M.	12 3 29	5 11	6 56	2 38	5 14	6 53	2 43	6 33	5 17	6 50	2 47	5 26	6 41	2 59	5 46
19	Tu.	12 3 16	5 12	6 55	3 46	5 15	6 52	3 49	7 31	5 18	6 49	3 53	5 26	6 40	4 3	6 44
20	W.	12 3 1	5 13	6 53	sets.	5 16	6 50	sets.	8 20	5 19	6 48	sets.	5 27	6 39	sets.	7 33
21	Th.	12 2 47	5 14	6 52	7 4	5 17	6 49	7 4	9 2	5 19	6 46	7 3	5 28	6 38	7 1	8 15
22	Fr.	12 2 32	5 15	6 50	7 36	5 18	6 47	7 37	9 38	5 20	6 45	7 37	5 28	6 37	7 38	8 51
23	Sa.	12 2 16	5 16	6 49	8 7	5 19	6 46	8 9	10 16	5 21	6 43	8 10	5 29	6 36	8 13	9 29
24	S.	12 2 0	5 17	6 47	8 38	5 20	6 44	8 13	10 56	5 22	6 42	8 43	5 30	6 34	8 49	10 9
25	M.	12 1 44	5 18	6 45	9 11	5 21	6 43	9 13	11 38	5 23	6 40	9 17	5 30	6 33	9 25	10 51
26	Tu.	12 1 27	5 19	6 44	9 45	5 22	6 41	9 48	mor.	5 24	6 39	9 52	5 31	6 32	10 03	11 33
27	W.	12 1 10	5 20	6 42	10 22	5 23	6 40	10 26	0 20	5 25	6 38	10 30	5 32	6 31	10 43	mor.
28	Th.	12 0 52	5 21	6 40	11 3	5 24	6 38	11 6	1 5	5 26	6 36	11 12	5 32	6 29	11 25	0 18
29	Fr.	12 0 34	5 23	6 39	11 48	5 25	6 37	11 53	1 57	5 27	6 35	11 56	5 33	6 28	mor.	1 10
30	Sa.	12 0 16	5 24	6 37	mor.	5 26	6 35	mor.	2 55	5 28	6 33	mor.	5 34	6 27	0 11	2 8
31	S.	11 59 57	5 25	6 35	0 37	5 26	6 33	0 42	3 54	5 28	6 31	0 47	5 34	6 26	1 0	3 7

August received its present name in honor of Augustus Cæsar, in the year 8 B. C., because in this month he was created consul, had thrice triumphed in Rome, added Egypt to the Roman Empire, and made an end to the civil wars. He added one day to the month, making it 31 days. It had previously been called Sextilis, as it was the sixth from March. The appearance of shooting-stars on the 10th of August was observed in the Middle Ages, when they were termed "Saint Lawrence's tears." Their periodicity was noticed by Mr. Foster early in the present century.

Note.—The addition to the month was decreed by the obsequious Roman Senate, always ready to flatter the vanity of the sovereign. The added day was taken from February, which at that date was the *last* month of the year. The plea made in the Senate in behalf of the measure was that as 31 days had been given to July, (named in honor of Julius Cæsar,) an equal honor should be awarded to Augustus.

Calendar of Dates in Methodist History. –August.

1. Bishop Soule born 1781.
2. Bishop Robert R. Roberts born 1778.
4. J. D. Collins and M. C. White, first M. E. missionaries to China, arrive at Macao 1847.
5. Dr. Erastus Wentworth, of Troy Conference, born 1813.
6. Dr. Alfred Bronson died 1882, aged about 89.
7. Bishop Andrews born 1825. Canada Conf. united with British Wesleyan Conf. 1833.
8. Wesley's last night at the Foundry 1779. Bp. Harris organized Japan Mission 1873.
9. Wesley's first visit to Dublin 1747. Thomas Morrell died 1838, aged 91.
10. Philip Embury arrived in New York 1760.
11. Corner-stone of Forsyth Street M. E. Church laid 1789. Dr. Thomas Sewell died 1870.
12. Jesse Lee died 1816, aged 58.
13. Mrs. Janes, wife of Bishop Janes, died 1876.
14. Rev. John Fletcher died 1785.
15. Dr. Stephen Olin died 1851. Freeborn Garrettson born 1785.
16. Wesley held his twenty-fifth Conference in Bristol 1768.
17. Bishop Hurst born 1834. First session of Norway Conference held 1876.
18. Wesley's twenty-fourth Conference, held in London 1767.
19. First room dedicated to Methodist worship in Boston 1793.
20. Bishop Asbury born at Handsworth, England, 1745.
21. First Annual Mission Meeting opened in India 1859.
22. Freeborn Garrettson visits Shelburne, Canada, 1780.
23. Bishop George died 1828, aged 60.
24. Bishop Morris organized Central German Conference 1864.
25. First Canada Annual Conference organized 1824.
26. Dr. Adam Clarke died 1832. Bishop Foster embarked for Bulgaria and India 1882.
27. Rev. Wm. Case born 1780. Dr. L. Swormsted d. 1863. Dr. C. H. Doehring b. 1811.
28. Corner-stone of First Church, Boston, laid by Jesse Lee 1795.
29. First Annual Conference held in Readfield, Maine, 1798.
30. Dr. George Smith, author of "Sacred Annals," etc., died 1872.
31. Dr. Wilbur Fisk born 1792. Dr. William Winans died 1857.

Calendar of Events in American History.—August.

1. Columbus landed on American mainland 1498.
2. Bat. of Sandusky, 1813; Reciprocity treaty between U. S. and Canada concluded 1854.
3. Columbus sailed from Palos 1492.
4. Battle of Brownstown 1812; Iowa admitted as a State 1846.
5. Mobile forts attacked 1864.
6. Bat. of Oriskany 1777; Bat. of Hanging Rock 1780; Conf. ram *Tennessee* cap. 1864.
7. Great fire at Cruger's wharf, New York, 1778.
8. Battle of Mackinaw 1814; Fort Gaines captured 1864.
9. Fort William Henry taken by French 1757; General Bankrupt Law passed by Congress 1841; Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., 1862.
10. Remains of André removed to England 1821; Mo. adm. 1821; Tariff Bill passed 1842.
11. Frobisher's Straits discovered 1576; Davis's Straits discovered 1585.
12. Stonington, Conn., attacked by Hardy 1814; New York rioters convicted 1863.
13. Fort Erie bombarded 1814.
14. Oswego taken by French 1756; Am. Sloop *Argus* cap. by *Pelican* 1813; Bat. of Bladensburg 1814.
15. Assault on Fort Erie repulsed 1814; Lafayette revisits the United States 1824.
16. Bat. of Bennington 1777; Gates def. at Camden 1780; Detroit sur. to British 1812.
17. Franklin established *New England Courant* 1721.
18. Virginia Dare (first English child born in Amer.) b. 1586. Bat. of Fishing Creek 1780.
19. Paulus Hook, N. J., capt. 1779; *Constitution* capt. *Guerriere* 1812; Wilkes's Expedition sailed 1838.
20. Battle of Maumee Rapids 1794; Battle of Contreras 1847.
21. Fort Detroit captured 1812; Lawrence, Kan., burned by Quantrell 1863.
22. Yacht *America* wins Cowes Regatta 1851.
23. New Mexico annexed to U. S. 1846; Fort Morgan, Mobile, captured 1864.
24. New York confirmed to Eng. by Peace of Breda 1667; Washington taken by British 1814.
25. British squadron arrives in Chesapeake 1777; *Ocean Monarch* burnt 1848.
26. Stamp Act riot in Boston 1768.
27. Fort Frontenac taken by British 1758; Battle of Long Island 1776.
28. Hudson anchored in Del. Bay 1609; First message received over Atlantic Cable 1858.
29. Battle of Quaker Hill, R. I., 1778; Capture of Hatteras forts 1861.
30. Penn died 1718; Fight in Kansas—Brown def. by pro-slavery men—1846; 2d Bat. of Bull Run 1862.
31. Battle of Jonesboro, Ga., 1864.

9th MONTH. September, 1884. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	CHICAGO. H. M.
Full Moon.. ...	5	6 12 morn.	6 0 morn.	5 48 morn.	5 36 morn.	5 6 morn
Third Quarter..	12	3 32 morn.	3 20 morn.	3 8 morn.	2 56 morn.	2 26 morn.
New Moon......	19	4 53 morn.	4 41 morn.	4 29 morn.	4 17 morn.	3 47 morn.
First Quarter...	27	5 37 morn.	5 25 morn.	5 13 morn.	5 1 morn.	4 31 morn.

Moon's Perigee at Wash., 10d. 0.9h. e.
Moon's Apogee at Wash., 25d, 0.9h. e.

			BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.			NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.			
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN AT NOON. WASHINGTON MEAN TIME. H. M. S.	*Sun Rises.* H. M.	*Sun Sets.* H. M.	*Moon Sets.* H. M.	*Sun Rises.* H. M.	*Sun Sets.* H. M.	*Moon Sets.* H. M.	*High Water at N. York.* H. M.	*Sun Rises.* H. M.	*Sun Sets.* H. M.	*Moon Sets.* H. M.	*Sun Rises.* H. M.	*Sun Sets.* H. M.	*Moon Sets.* H. M.	*High Water at Cha'ston* H. M.
1	M.	11 59 38	5 26	6 34	1 31	5 27	6 32	1 35	4 52	5 29	6 30	1 40	5 35	6 24	1 52	4 5
2	Tu.	11 59 19	5 27	6 32	2 28	5 28	6 30	2 32	5 45	5 30	6 28	2 36	5 36	6 23	2 47	4 58
3	W.	11 59 0	5 28	6 30	3 29	5 29	6 29	3 32	6 39	5 31	6 27	3 36	5 36	6 22	3 44	5 52
4	Th.	11 58 40	5 29	6 29	4 32	5 30	6 27	4 35	7 30	5 32	6 25	4 37	5 37	6 21	4 43	6 43
5	Fr.	11 58 20	5 30	6 27	rises	5 31	6 25	rises	8 15	5 33	6 24	rises	5 38	6 19	rises	7 28
6	Sa.	11 58 0	5 31	6 25	7 0	5 32	6 24	7 1	8 57	5 34	6 22	7 2	5 38	6 18	7 4	8 10
7	**S.**	11 57 39	5 32	6 23	7 35	5 33	6 22	7 37	9 35	5 35	6 21	7 39	5 39	6 17	7 44	8 48
8	M.	11 57 19	5 33	6 22	8 11	5 34	6 20	8 14	10 17	5 36	6 19	8 17	5 39	6 15	8 25	9 30
9	Tu.	11 56 58	5 34	6 20	8 53	5 35	6 19	8 56	11 3	5 37	6 17	9 0	5 40	6 14	9 11	10 16
10	W.	11 56 37	5 35	6 18	9 39	5 36	6 17	9 43	11 53	5 37	6 16	9 47	5 41	6 13	10 0	11 6
11	Th.	11 56 16	5 36	6 16	10 30	5 37	6 15	10 35	ev.48	5 38	6 14	10 40	5 41	6 11	10 53	ev. 1
12	Fr.	11 55 55	5 37	6 15	11 27	5 38	6 14	11 32	1 51	5 39	6 13	11 37	5 42	6 10	11 51	1 4
13	Sa.	11 55 34	5 38	6 13	mor.	5 39	6 12	mor.	3 1	5 40	6 11	mor.	5 43	6 9	mor.	2 14
14	**S.**	11 55 13	5 39	6 11	0 29	5 40	6 10	0 34	4 10	5 41	6 10	0 38	5 43	6 7	0 51	3 23
15	M.	11 54 52	5 41	6 9	1 34	5 41	6 9	1 38	5 13	5 42	6 8	1 42	5 44	6 6	1 53	4 26
16	Tu.	11 54 37	5 42	6 8	2 40	5 42	6 7	2 43	6 11	5 43	6 6	2 46	5 45	6 4	2 55	5 24
17	W.	11 54 10	5 43	6 6	3 46	5 43	6 5	3 48	7 5	5 44	6 5	3 51	5 45	6 3	3 56	6 18
18	Th.	11 53 49	5 44	6 4	4 51	5 44	6 4	4 53	7 54	5 45	6 3	4 54	5 46	6 2	4 57	7 7
19	Fr.	11 53 28	5 45	6 2	sets.	5 45	6 2	sets.	8 35	5 46	6 2	sets.	5 47	6 0	sets.	7 48
20	Sa.	11 53 7	5 46	6 0	6 37	5 46	6 0	6 39	9 12	5 46	6 0	6 41	5 47	5 59	6 46	8 25
21	**S.**	11 52 46	5 47	5 59	7 9	5 47	5 58	7 12	9 47	5 47	5 58	7 15	5 48	5 58	7 22	9 0
22	M.	11 52 25	5 48	5 57	7 43	5 48	5 57	7 46	10 25	5 48	5 57	7 50	5 49	5 56	7 59	9 38
23	Tu.	11 52 5	5 49	5 55	8 19	5 49	5 55	8 23	11 5	5 49	5 55	8 27	5 49	5 55	8 39	10 18
24	W.	11 51 44	5 50	5 53	8 58	5 50	5 53	9 3	11 47	5 50	5 53	9 7	5 50	5 54	9 20	11 0
25	Th.	11 51 24	5 51	5 52	9 41	5 51	5 52	9 46	mor.	5 51	5 52	9 51	5 51	5 52	10 4	11 46
26	Fr.	11 51 3	5 52	5 50	10 27	5 52	5 50	10 33	0 33	5 52	5 50	10 38	5 51	5 51	10 53	mor.
27	Sa.	11 50 43	5 53	5 48	11 20	5 53	5 48	11 24	1 20	5 53	5 49	11 29	5 52	5 50	11 42	0 33
28	**S.**	11 50 23	5 55	5 46	mor.	5 54	5 47	mor.	2 16	5 54	5 47	mor.	5 53	5 48	mor.	1 29
29	M.	11 50 4	5 56	5 45	0 15	5 55	5 45	0 19	3 14	5 55	5 45	0 23	5 53	5 47	0 35	2 27
30	Tu.	11 49 45	5 57	5 43	1 13	5 56	5 43	1 17	4 14	5 56	5 44	1 20	5 54	5 46	1 30	3 27

September (Lat. *septem*, seven) was the seventh month of the Roman calendar, but is the ninth according to our reckoning, though we preserve the original name. Various Roman emperors, following the example of Augustus, who changed "Sextilis," the sixth month of the Roman calendar, into "Augustus," (August,) attempted to substitute other names for this month, but the ancient appellation continued to hold its ground. It has always contained 30 days. In the most productive areas of the globe it is the "harvest month," and in Switzerland is called *Herbstmonat*. The full moon nearest the autumnal equinox (Sept. 21) is the harvest-moon, so called because in England and Northern Europe the moon rises near sunset several successive evenings, giving the harvesters additional hours to work. This phenomenon is less marked in the United States, because of difference in latitude. During this month the Equinoctial Storm, so called, occurs, but there is no degree of certainty as to its date.

Calendar of Dates in Methodist History.—September.

1. Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey ordained Deacons by Mr. Wesley 1794.
2. Whatcoat and Vasey ordained Elders 1784. Bishop Morris died 1874.
3. Rev. R. A. Aylworth, of East Ohio Conference, died 1880, aged 88.
4. Date of the earliest existing "Love-feast" tickets 1739.
5. General Conference of Methodist Church met 1882.
6. William Black, "Apostle of Methodism," died in Halifax 1834.
7. Ecumenical Conference met in London 1881.
8. Bishop J. W. Roberts born 1812. Bishop Bascom died 1850.
9. First number "The Christian Advocate" issued 1826.
10. Bishop G. Haven born 1821. Bishop Harris held Italian Conference 1874.
11. Canadian Methodist Union Committee met in Hamilton 1882,
12. Jesse Lee died 1816, aged 58. Dr. R. S. Rust born 1815.
13. Anthony Bewley, of Arkansas M. E. Conference, hanged by a mob 1860.
14. Thomas Cooper, first class-leader and steward in Pittsburg, Pa., died 1850.
15. Rev. Jacob Young died 1859. First sermon in Bath, Maine 1793.
16. Bishop Merrill born 1825. Hon. J. Black born 1823.
17. Bishop Hargrave born 1829.
18. Bishop Janes died, in New York 1876, aged 69.
19. Ordination of John Wesley 1725. First session of New England Conference 1797.
20. Corner-stone of Seney M. E. Hospital laid in Brooklyn 1882.
21. Bishop Wayman born 1821.
22. Dr. J. M. Trimble celdebrated his golden wedding 1883.
23. Date of Wesley's famous words, "Who can say the time for field preaching is over?" 1759.
24. Charles Wesley's first visit to Boston 1736.
25. Dr. Peter Cartwright died 1872.
26. Robert Williams, one of the first Methodist preachers, died 1775.
27. Westminster Training College established in England 1849.
29. Mrs. Melinda Hamline, wife of Bishop Hamline, born 1800.
30. First session of New York Conference 1788. George Whitefield died 1770.

Calendar of Events in American History.—September.

1. Gen. Lopez garroted 1851; Public rejoicings at completion of Atlantic Cable 1858.
2. Melendez landed in Florida 1565; Atlanta evacuated by Hood 1864.
3. Treaty of Paris signed 1783.
4. Defense of Fort Harrison, Ind., begun 1812; Gen. Morgan killed 1864.
5. Continental Congress met at Philadelphia 1774; First play performed in America at Vicksburg, Va., 1752.
6. *Mayflower* sailed from Plymouth, England, 1620.
7. Brazil declares its independence 1822; Quarantine, New York harbor, burnt 1857.
8. Montreal surrendered by French 1760; Battle of Eutaw Springs 1781; *Avon* sunk by the *Wasp* 1814; Battle of El Molino del Rey 1847.
9. U. S. of America so styled by Congress 1776; Cal. admitted as a State 1850.
10. Hudson River discovered by Hendrick Hudson 1609; Treaty of Ryswick signed 1697; Perry's victory on Lake Erie 1813.
11. Defeat of Washington at Brandywine 1777; Battle of Plattsburg 1814.
12. Bat. of North Point, Baltimore, 1814; Bat. of Chapultepec 1847; Walker shot 1860.
13. First Comm. at Yale Coll. 1702; Bat. of Quebec 1759; Bombardment of Ft. M'Henry 1814.
14. New York evacuated by Patriots 1776; Fulton's first steam-boat, the *Clermont*, on the Hudson 1807; Battle of South Mountain 1862.
15. James Fenimore Cooper b. 1789.; Harper's Ferry cap. by Confederates (2d time) 1862.
16. Battle of Harlem Plains 1776; Siege of Pueblo 1847.
17. United States Constitution signed 1787; Gen. Washington resigns 1787; James Fenimore Cooper died 1851; Battle of Antietam 1862.
18. Surrender of Quebec 1759; Fugitive Slave Bill signed 1850.
19. Bat. at Saratoga, "Bemis's Heights," 1777; Bat. of Winchester, Va., 1864; Pres. Garfield died 1881.
20. Mass. at Paoli 1777; Prince of Wales arrives in Detroit 1860; Cap. of Lexington, Mo., 1861.
21. Great fire in New York 1776; Major André cap. 1780; Bat. of Monterey 1846.
22. Battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., 1864.
23. Paul Jones captures *Serapis* 1779; Patriot attack on Savannah repulsed 1779.
24. Monterey surrendered 1846.
25. First Am. newspaper, *Publick Occurrences*, issued at Boston 1690; Bat. of Montreal 1775.
26. Philadelphia captured by British 1777.
27. Samuel Adams born 1722; Steamer *Arctic* lost 1854.
28. Fort Harrison, Va., captured by Federals 1864.
29. Draft of 40,000 men ordered in New York State 1862.
30. Treaty of Peace with France 1800.

10th MONTH. **October, 1884.** 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	CHICAGO.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Full Moon.. ...	4	5 16 eve.	5 4 e.	4 52 e.	4 40 e.	4 10 e.
Third Quarter..	11	9 45 morn.	9 33m.	9 21m.	9 9m.	8 39m
New Moon......	18	7 47 eve.	7 35 e.	7 23 e.	7 11 e.	8 41 e.
First Quarter...	27	0 10 morn.	26 d. 11 58 e.	26 d. 11 46 e.	26 d. 11 34 e.	26 d. 11 4 e.

Moon's Perigee at Wash., 7d. 8. 8h.m.
Moon's Apogee at Wash., 23d. 7. 8h.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon. Washington Mean Time.	Boston; New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.			New York City; Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Washington; Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.			Charleston; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
			Sun Rises.	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*High Water at N. York.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*Moon Sets.*	*High Water at Cha'ston*
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H M.
1	W.	11 49 25	5 58	5 41	2 15	5 57	5 42	2 18	5 9	5 57	5 42	2 20	5 55	5 44	2 28	4 22
2	Th.	11 49 7	5 59	5 39	3 19	5 58	5 40	3 21	6 1	5 58	5 41	3 22	5 55	5 43	3 27	5 14
3	Fr.	11 48 48	6 0	5 38	4 25	5 59	5 38	4 26	6 56	5 59	5 39	4 27	5 56	5 42	4 31	6 9
4	Sa.	11 48 30	6 1	5 36	rises	6 0	5 37	rises	7 47	5 59	5 38	rises	5 57	5 40	rises	7 0
5	S.	11 48 12	6 2	5 34	6 8	6 1	5 35	6 11	8 34	6 0	5 36	6 13	5 57	5 39	6 20	7 47
6	M.	11 47 55	6 3	5 33	6 49	6 2	5 34	6 52	9 17	6 1	5 35	6 56	5 58	5 38	7 5	8 30
7	Tu.	11 47 38	6 5	5 31	7 34	6 3	5 32	7 39	10 0	6 2	5 33	7 43	5 59	5 37	7 56	9 13
8	W.	11 47 21	6 6	5 29	8 25	6 5	5 30	8 30	10 50	6 3	5 32	8 35	6 0	5 35	8 48	10 3
9	Th.	11 47 5	6 7	5 28	9 22	6 6	5 29	9 27	11 43	6 4	5 30	9 32	6 0	5 34	9 45	10 56
10	Fr.	11 46 50	6 8	5 26	10 23	6 7	5 27	10 27	ev. 39	6 5	5 29	10 32	6 1	5 33	10 45	11 52
11	Sa.	11 46 35	6 9	5 24	11 27	6 8	5 26	11 31	1 39	6 6	5 27	11 35	6 2	5 32	11 47	ev. 52
12	S.	11 46 20	6 10	5 23	mor.	6 9	5 24	mor.	2 45	6 7	5 26	mor.	6 2	5 30	mor.	1 58
13	M.	11 46 6	6 11	5 21	0 32	6 10	5 22	0 36	3 51	6 8	5 24	0 39	6 3	5 29	0 48	3 4
14	Tu.	11 45 53	6 13	5 19	1 37	6 11	5 21	1 40	4 49	6 9	5 23	1 42	6 4	5 28	1 49	4 2
15	W.	11 45 40	6 14	5 18	2 42	6 12	5 19	2 43	5 44	6 10	5 21	2 45	6 5	5 27	2 49	4 57
16	Th.	11 45 28	6 15	5 16	3 45	6 13	5 18	3 45	6 35	6 11	5 20	3 46	6 5	5 26	3 47	5 48
17	Fr.	11 45 16	6 16	5 14	4 47	6 14	5 16	4 46	7 22	6 12	5 18	4 46	6 6	5 24	4 44	6 35
18	Sa.	11 45 5	6 17	5 13	sets.	6 15	5 15	sets.	8 6	6 13	5 17	sets.	6 7	5 23	sets.	7 19
19	S.	11 44 54	6 19	5 11	5 42	6 16	5 13	5 45	8 46	6 14	5 16	5 48	6 8	5 22	5 57	7 59
20	M.	11 44 45	6 20	5 10	6 17	6 18	5 12	6 20	9 22	6 15	5 14	6 24	6 9	5 21	6 35	8 35
21	Tu.	11 44 35	6 21	5 8	6 55	6 19	5 11	6 59	9 57	6 16	5 13	7 3	6 9	5 20	7 16	9 10
22	W.	11 44 27	6 22	5 7	7 36	6 20	5 9	7 41	10 37	6 17	5 12	7 46	6 10	5 19	7 59	9 50
23	Th.	11 44 19	6 23	5 5	8 22	6 21	5 8	8 27	11 18	6 19	5 10	8 32	6 11	5 18	8 45	10 31
24	Fr.	11 44 12	6 25	5 4	9 12	6 22	5 6	9 16	mor.	6 20	5 9	9 21	6 12	5 17	9 34	11 15
25	Sa.	11 44 6	6 26	5 3	10 4	6 23	5 5	10 8	0 2	6 21	5 8	10 13	6 13	5 16	10 25	mor.
26	S.	11 44 0	6 27	5 1	11 0	6 24	5 4	11 4	0 48	6 22	5 6	11 7	6 14	5 15	11 18	0 1
27	M.	11 43 55	6 28	5 0	11 59	6 26	5 2	mor.	1 38	6 23	5 5	mor.	6 14	5 14	mor.	0 51
28	Tu.	11 43 51	6 29	4 58	mor.	6 27	5 1	0 2	2 33	6 24	5 4	0 5	6 15	5 13	0 13	1 46
29	W.	11 43 47	6 31	4 57	1 0	6 28	5 0	1 2	3 32	6 25	5 3	1 5	6 16	5 12	1 11	2 45
30	Th.	11 43 44	6 32	4 56	2 4	6 29	4 59	2 5	4 30	6 26	5 2	2 7	6 17	5 11	2 10	3 43
31	Fr.	11 43 42	6 33	4 54	3 10	6 30	4 57	3 11	5 25	6 27	5 0	3 11	6 18	5 10	3 11	4 38

October was the eighth month of the so-called "year of Romulus," but became the tenth when (according to tradition) Numa changed the commencement of the year to the first of January, though it retained its original name. It has since maintained its position as the 10th month of the year, and has 31 days.

A strong effort was made by some person at the Roman court to change the name to *Faustinus*, in honor of Faustina, wife of the Emperor Antonius, and in furtherance of this effort the Roman Senate issued a decree authorizing such change of name; but the masses of the citizens in various parts of the empire refused their assent to the change. Efforts were also made to name it *Invictus*, and *Domitianus*, but without success. The people were resolutely set in favor of the old name, and successfully resisted all suggestions for substitution.

Calendar of Dates in Methodist History.—October.

1. Dr. J. W. Waugh opens M. E. Mission in Shahjehanpore, India, 1859.
2. First Canada Conference organized 1786. Bishop Andrews in Bulgaria 1876.
3. Bishop Clinton, of African M. E. Church, born 1823.
4. Rev. Richard Boardman, sent by Mr. Wesley to America, died 1782.
5. Bishop D. Witschmann, of Moravian Church, fellow-passenger with the Wesleys to Georgia, died 1772.
6. First Wesleyan Missionary Meeting held in Leeds 1813.
7. Wesley's last sermon out-doors 1790. Asbury and Wright arrive in America 1771.
8. Bishop Beverly Waugh born 1789.
9. Dr. T. H. Stockton, of Methodist Protestant Church, died 1868.
10. First Provisional Conference in Nova Scotia opened 1786.
11. Dr. T. O. Summers born 1812. Dr. Luckey died 1869. Chaplain M'Cabe born 1836.
12. Bishop Edward Thomson born 1813.
13. First Methodist sermon in Hallowell, Maine, by Jesse Lee 1793.
14. John and Charles Wesley embarked for Georgia 1735.
15. John Wesley's first visit to Wales 1739. Dr. Aaron Wood born 1802.
16. Rev. James O'Kelly died 1826. Dedicated first M. E. Church, Wilmington, Del., 1789.
17. First donation to Philip Embury 1769. Dr. J. V. Watson died 1856.
18. Dr. Durbin died 1876. Dr. W. Hunter, poet editor, died 1877.
19. Rev. Wm. Case died 1876. S. K. Jennings M.D., prominent in M. P. Church, died 1854.
20. Bishop Paine died 1882. Dr. Jacoby sailed for Germany 1849.
21. Dr. Ludwig S. Jacoby born in Germany 1813.
22. Dr. Schuyler Seager, distinguished teacher, died 1875.
23. Revs. Davis and Pilcher spend their first night in Peking 1870.
24. Joseph Pilmoor and Richard Boardman arrive in Philadelphia 1769.
25. Rev. George Brown, one of the founders of the M. P. Church, died 1871.
26. Thomas Cuthbertson, eminent local preacher and associate of Samuel Dunn, d. 1875.
27. Date of Dr. Coke's letter, (1796,) pledging entire service as assistant to Asbury.
28. Dr. Isaac Dillon, eight years editor of Pacific Christian Advocate, born 1823.
29. Hon. and Rev. J. F. Dravo, U. S. Collector at Pittsburg, born 1819.
30. Old John Street Church dedicated. sermon by Philip Embury, 1768.
31. Rev. J. T. Gracey organized Mission Society in Seetapore, India, 1861.

◆

Calendar of Events in American History.—October.

1. British troops arrive at Boston 1768; Rufus Choate born 1799.
2. André executed 1780; Samuel Adams died 1803; Channing died 1842.
3. Blackhawk died 1838.
4. Burgoyne's victory at Germantown 1777; Battle of Corinth, Miss., 1862; First Chicago fire 1872.
5. Tecumseh killed at Bat. of Thames 1813; U. S. ports re-opened to British vessels 1830.
6. Forts Clinton and Montgomery captured by British 1777.
7. Penn landed 1682; First Col. Cong. at New York 1765; Bat. of Kings Mountain 1780; Poe died 1849.
8. Attack on Santa Rosa Island 1861; Battle of Perryville, Ky., 1862.
9. Yale College founded 1701.
10. Benjamin West born 1738; Chesapeake and Ohio Canal opened 1850.
11. Prince of Wales arrived in New York 1860.
12. Columbus landed on San Salvador 1492; Gen. Robt. E. Lee died 1870.
13. Bat. of Queenstown Heights 1812; Granada, Nicaraugua, cap. by Walker 1855.
14. William Penn born 1644; Banks in United States suspend cash payments 1839.
15. Skirmish at Chippewa Plains 1814.
16. First newspaper in N. Y., *New York Gazette*, issued 1725: Insurrection at Harper's Ferry 1859.
17. Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga 1777.
18. British sloop *Frolic* captured by American sloop *Wasp* 1812.
19. John Adams born 1735; Surrender of Cornwallis 1781; Bat. of Cedar Creek 1864; St. Alban's raid 1864.
20. *Florida*, blockade-runner, captured by *Wachusett* 1864.
21. William Lloyd Garrison mobbed in Boston 1835; Battle of Ball's Bluff 1861.
22. Battle of Fort Mercer, British repulsed, 1777.
23. Battle of St. Regis 1812.
24. Florida ceded to United States 1820; Daniel Webster died 1852.
25. American frigate *United States* captures British frigate *Macedonian* 1812.
26. Fight near Chautauqua 1813.
27. Three Quakers executed at Boston 1659; the ram *Albemarle* destroyed 1864.
28. Columbus discovered Cuba 1492; Harvard College founded 1636.
29. Battle of White Plains 1776.
30. Joint mediation in American Conflict proposed to England and Russia 1862.
31. Nevada admitted as a State 1864; Plymouth, N. C., retaken by Federals 1864.

11th MONTH. November, 1884. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	CHICAGO. H. M.
Full Moon.. ...	3	3 53 morn.	3 41 morn.	3 29 morn.	3 17 morn.	2 47 morn
Third Quarter..	9	6 28 eve.	6 16 eve.	6 4 eve.	5 52 eve.	5 22 eve.
New Moon......	17	1 28 eve.	1 16 eve.	1 4 eve.	0 52 eve.	0 22 eve.
First Quarter...	25	5 32 eve.	5 20 eve.	5 8 eve.	4 56 eve.	4 26 eve.

Moon's Perigee at Wash., 4d. 10. 6h. m.
Moon's Apogee at Wash., 19d. 9.2h. e.

			BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.			NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON: MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.			
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN AT NOON. WASHINGTON MEAN TIME. H. M. S.	*Sun Rises.* H. M.	*Sun Sets.* H. M.	*Moon Sets.* H. M.	*Sun Rises.* H. M.	*Sun Sets.* H. M.	*Moon Sets.* H. M.	*High Water at N. York.* H. M.	*Sun Rises.* H. M.	*Sun Sets.* H. M.	*Moon Sets.* H. M.	*Sun Rises.* H. M.	*Sun Sets.* H. M.	*Moon Sets.* H. M.	*High Water at Cha'ston.* H. M.
1	Sa.	11 43 41	6 34	4 53	4 19	6 31	4 56	4 19	6 21	6 28	4 59	4 18	6 19	5 9	4 15	5 34
2	S.	11 43 41	6 36	4 52	5 31	6 33	4 55	5 29	7 17	6 29	4 58	5 27	6 19	5 8	5 21	6 30
3	M.	11 43 41	6 37	4 51	rises	6 34	4 54	rises	8 11	6 31	4 57	rises	6 20	5 7	rises	7 24
4	Tu.	11 43 43	6 38	4 50	6 14	6 35	4 53	6 18	9 1	6 32	4 56	6 23	6 21	5 6	6 36	8 14
5	W.	11 43 45	6 39	4 49	7 10	6 36	4 52	7 15	9 47	6 33	4 55	7 20	6 22	5 6	7 33	9 0
6	Th.	11 43 48	6 40	4 48	8 12	6 37	4 50	8 16	10 39	6 34	4 54	8 21	6 23	5 5	8 35	9 52
7	Fr.	11 43 51	6 41	4 46	9 17	6 38	4 49	9 21	11 32	6 35	4 53	9 26	6 24	5 4	9 38	10 45
8	Sa.	11 43 56	6 43	4 45	10 24	6 40	4 48	10 27	ev.27	6 36	4 52	10 31	6 25	5 3	10 41	11 40
9	S.	11 44 2	6 44	4 44	11 30	6 41	4 47	11 33	1 22	6 37	4 51	11 35	6 26	5 3	11 43	ev.35
10	M.	11 44 8	6 46	4 43	mor.	6 42	4 46	mor.	2 22	6 38	4 50	mor.	6 27	5 2	mor.	1 35
11	Tu.	11 44 15	6 47	4 42	0 35	6 43	4 45	0 37	3 22	6 39	4 49	0 38	6 27	5 1	0 43	2 35
12	W.	11 44 23	6 48	4 41	1 38	6 44	4 45	1 39	4 20	6 40	4 49	1 40	6 28	5 1	1 42	3 33
13	Th.	11 44 32	6 50	4 40	2 40	6 46	4 44	2 40	5 11	6 41	4 48	2 40	6 29	5 0	2 39	4 24
14	Fr.	11 44 42	6 51	4 39	3 40	6 47	4 43	3 39	6 0	6 43	4 47	3 38	6 30	4 59	3 35	5 13
15	Sa.	11 44 53	6 52	4 38	4 39	6 48	4 42	4 38	6 49	6 44	4 46	4 36	6 31	4 59	4 30	6 2
16	S.	11 45 4	6 53	4 37	5 38	6 49	4 41	5 35	7 37	6 45	4 45	5 33	6 32	4 58	5 24	6 50
17	M.	11 45 17	6 54	4 36	sets.	6 50	4 40	sets.	8 19	6 46	4 45	sets.	6 33	4 58	sets.	7 32
18	Tu.	11 45 30	6 56	4 35	5 33	6 51	4 40	5 38	8 58	6 47	4 44	5 42	6 34	4 57	5 55	8 11
19	W.	11 45 44	6 57	4 35	6 17	6 53	4 39	6 22	9 34	6 48	4 43	6 27	6 35	4 57	6 41	8 47
20	Th.	11 45 59	6 58	4 34	7 5	6 54	4 38	7 10	10 12	6 49	4 43	7 15	6 36	4 56	7 28	9 25
21	Fr.	11 46 15	6 59	4 33	7 57	6 55	4 38	8 1	10 52	6 50	4 42	8 6	6 37	4 56	8 18	10 5
22	Sa.	11 46 31	7 1	4 33	8 51	6 56	4 37	8 55	11 34	6 51	4 42	8 59	6 37	4 56	9 10	10 47
23	S.	11 46 48	7 2	4 32	9 48	6 57	4 37	9 51	mor.	6 52	4 41	9 55	6 38	4 55	10 4	11 30
24	M.	11 47 6	7 3	4 32	10 47	6 58	4 36	10 49	0 17	6 54	4 41	10 52	6 39	4 55	10 59	mor.
25	Tu.	11 47 25	7 4	4 31	11 48	6 59	4 36	11 49	1 2	6 55	4 40	11 51	6 40	4 55	11 56	0 15
26	W.	11 47 44	7 5	4 30	mor.	7 0	4 35	mor.	1 54	6 56	4 40	mor.	6 41	4 55	mor.	1 7
27	Th.	11 48 4	7 6	4 30	0 51	7 2	4 35	0 51	2 50	6 57	4 40	0 52	6 42	4 54	0 54	2 3
28	Fr.	11 48 25	7 7	4 30	1 56	7 3	4 34	1 56	3 51	6 58	4 39	1 56	6 43	4 54	1 55	3 4
29	Sa.	11 48 47	7 9	4 29	3 5	7 4	4 34	3 4	4 49	6 59	4 39	3 2	6 44	4 54	2 58	4 2
30	S.	11 49 9	7 10	4 29	4 16	7 5	4 34	4 13	5 49	7 0	4 39	4 11	6 44	4 54	4 4	5 2

November, (*novem*, nine,) anciently the ninth month of the year. When Numa added January and February, in 713 B. C., it became the eleventh as now. The Roman senators wished to name this month, in which Tiberius was born, by his name, in imitation of Julius Cæsar and Augustus; but the emperor refused, saying, "What will you do, conscript fathers, if you have *thirteen* Cæsars?" It was one of the most important months in connection with the religious ritual of the Romans, and continues in the same position, though for other reasons, in the Roman Catholic ritual. It was known among the Saxons as *Blot-monath*, "blood-month," on account of the general slaughter of cattle, at this time, for winter provision and for sacrifice. This custom was not confined to the Saxons, but prevailed in north Germany, and even as far south as Spain.

This month is also specially notable in portions of the United States for the observance of the festival of Thanksgiving, which originated among our Pilgrim ancestors in New England. Formerly its observance was limited chiefly to the Northern States, but it is now recognized by Presidential proclamation for the whole nation.

Calendar of Dates in Methodist History.—November.

1. City Road Chapel opened 1773. First General Conference in Baltimore 1792.
2. Date of lease of lot to build Wesley Chapel, in New York, 1770.
3. Dr. Coke landed in New York 1784.
4. Bishop W. L. Harris born 1817.
5. Bishop John Early died 1873.
6. Rev. Samuel Wesley died 1739.
7. Dr. B. Craven, Trinity College, N. C., died 1882. Ex-President Waddy died 1876.
8. Dedication of Forsyth M. E. Church, New York, 1789.
9. South India Conference organized by Bishop Andrews 1876. Rev. M. B. Cox b. 1799.
10. Rev. Lemuel W. Bates born 1819.
11. Foundry, Wesley's first preaching-place, opened in London 1739.
12. General Convention of M. P. Church reformers 1828. Bishop Paine born 1799.
13. Asbury preached his great sermon in New York 1771.
14. Rev. Lowrey reported receiving 37 Chinese probationers 1868.
15. Rev. N. Snethen born 1769. First number "Pittsburg Conference Journal" 1833.
16. M. E. Missionary Society referred to Board opening Missions in Italy and Mexico 1869.
17. Bishops' letter to Rev. J. Seys permitting him to defer sailing to Africa 1834.
18. Dr. D. H. Wheeler, late editor of "The Methodist," born 1829.
19. Dr. Atticus G. Haygood born 1839.
20. William Taylor arrived in Bombay 1870.
21. Hon. Jacob Sleeper born 1802. First issue "Christian Guardian," 1829.
22. James T. Kincaid, Esq., fifty years official member in Pittsburg, born 1800.
23. Eliza Garrett, founder of Garrett Biblical Institute, died 1855.
24. Dr. Hiram Mattison died 1868. Dr. N. E. Cobleigh born 1814.
25. Dr. J. B. M'Ferrin entered the itineracy 1823.
26. Dr. D. Curry born 1809. Robert Marvin died 1877.
27. Philip Embury married 1758.
28. Dr. J. Dempster died 1863. Canada Methodist Union Committee held 1882.
29. Mark Firth, wealthy and generous laymen of Methodist New Connection, died 1880
30. Dr. Luther Lee, veteran antislavery preacher, born 1800.

Calendar of Events in American History.—November.

1. Stamp Act resisted 1765; Battle of French Creek 1813.
2. Portobello discovered by Columbus 1502; Erie Canal finished 1825.
3. Columbus discovered Dominica 1493; William Cullen Bryant born 1794; Battle at Talladega 1813.
4. Declaration of Rights by Philadelphia Congress 1774; First boat on Erie Canal arrived at New York 1825.
5. Grant elected President (2d time) 1872.
6. Lincoln elected President 1860.
7. Bat. of Tippecanoe 1811; Pensacola, Fla., cap. from Spaniards 1814; Alton, Ill., Abolition riots 1837.
8. Cortez enters City of Mexico 1519; Seizure of Mason and Slidell on *Trent* 1861.
9. *Mayflower* anchored off Cape Cod 1620; Great Fire at Boston 1872.
10. Columbus discovers Antigua 1493; Dutch rule in New York ended 1674.
11. Battle of Chrysler's Field, Canada, 1813.
12. Conscription Act declared unconstitutional 1863.
13. Montreal captured by Americans 1775.
14. Port Royal, N. S., founded 1605: Sherman's March to the Sea begins 1864.
15. Great fire at New York, 650 houses burnt, $20,000,000 lost, 1835.
16. Fort Washington, N. Y., captured 1776; Fort Mifflin captured 1777.
17. President Davis threatens reprisals 1862.
18. Battle at Fish Dam Ford, S. C., 1780.
19. James A. Garfield b. 1831.
20. Battle of Belle Isle 1759; Fort Lee occupied by British 1776.
21. N. C. admitted 1789; Fort Niagara bombarded 1812.
22. Fight at Ponce Passu 1812; Thurlow Weed died 1882.
23. Bragg defeated at Chattanooga 1863.
24. Commercial Treaty conc. with China 1859; Battle of Lookout Mountain 1863; *Huron* lost 1878.
25. British evac. New York 1783; Filibuster Walker burnt Granada, Nic., 1856.
26. Battle of Missionary Ridge, Ga., 1863.
27. Hoosac Tunnel opened 1873.
28. Washington Irving died 1859.
29. Wendell Phillips born 1811; Longstreet rep. at Knoxville, Ky., 1863; Greeley d. 1872.
30. Revolutionary War ended—provisional articles of peace signed at Paris 1782; Ohio admitted 1802; Battle of Franklin, Tenn., 1864.

12th MONTH. December, 1884. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	CHICAGO. H. M.
Full Moon......	2	2 15 eve.	2 3 eve.	1 51 eve.	1 39 eve.	1 9 eve
Third Quarter..	9	6 46 morn.	6 34 morn.	6 22 morn.	6 10 morn.	5 40 morn.
New Moon......	17	8 40 morn.	8 28 morn.	8 16 morn.	8 4 morn.	7 34 morn.
First Quarter...	25	8 37 morn.	8 25 morn.	8 13 morn.	8 1 morn.	7 31 morn.
Full moon	31	12 42 eve.	12 30 eve.	12 18 eve.	12 6 eve.	11 36 eve.

Moon's Perigee at Wash., 2d. 9.5h. e.
Moon's Apogee at Wash., 16d. 11.1h.e.
Moon's Perigee at Wash., 31d 10.8h.m.

			BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.			NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.			
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN AT NOON. WASHINGTON MEAN TIME. H. M. S.	*Sun Rises.* H. M.	*Sun Sets.* H. M.	*Moon Sets.* H. M.	*Sun Rises.* H. M.	*Sun Sets.* H. M.	*Moon Sets.* H. M.	*High Water at N. York.* H. M.	*Sun Rises.* H. M.	*Sun Sets.* H. M.	*Moon Sets.* H. M.	*Sun Rises.* H. M.	*Sun Sets.* H. M.	*Moon Sets.* H. M.	*High Water at Cha'ston.* H. M.
1	M.	11 49 31	7 11	4 28	5 28	7 6	4 33	5 25	6 52	7 1	4 39	5 22	6 45	4 54	5 12	6 5
2	Tu.	11 49 55	7 12	4 28	rises	7 7	4 33	rises	7 52	7 2	4 38	rises	6 46	4 54	rises	7 5
3	W.	11 50 19	7 13	4 28	5 52	7 8	4 33	5 57	8 46	7 2	4 38	6 1	6 47	4 54	6 15	7 59
4	Th.	11 50 43	7 14	4 28	6 58	7 9	4 33	7 2	9 35	7 3	4 38	7 7	6 48	4 54	7 20	8 48
5	Fr.	11 51 8	7 15	4 28	8 7	7 10	4 33	8 11	10 25	7 4	4 38	8 15	6 49	4 54	8 26	9 38
6	Sa.	11 51 34	7 16	4 28	9 16	7 11	4 33	9 19	11 17	7 5	4 38	9 22	6 49	4 54	9 31	10 30
7	**S.**	11 52 0	7 17	4 28	10 24	7 11	4 33	10 26	ev. 6	7 6	4 38	10 28	6 50	4 54	10 34	11 19
8	M.	11 52 27	7 18	4 28	11 29	7 12	4 33	11 31	0 57	7 7	4 38	11 32	6 51	4 54	11 35	ev. 10
9	Tu.	11 52 54	7 18	4 28	mor.	7 13	4 33	mor.	1 51	7 8	4 38	mor.	6 52	4 54	mor.	1 4
10	W.	11 53 21	7 19	4 28	0 32	7 14	4 33	0 33	2 46	7 9	4 38	0 33	6 52	4 54	0 33	1 59
11	Th.	11 53 49	7 20	4 28	1 34	7 15	4 33	1 33	3 43	7 9	4 38	1 32	6 53	4 55	1 30	2 56
12	Fr.	11 54 18	7 21	4 28	2 33	7 16	4 33	2 32	4 36	7 10	4 39	2 30	6 54	4 55	2 25	3 49
13	Sa.	11 54 46	7 22	4 28	3 32	7 16	4 33	3 29	5 27	7 11	4 39	3 27	6 54	4 55	3 17	4 40
14	**S.**	11 55 15	7 22	4 28	4 29	7 17	4 34	4 26	6 17	7 12	4 39	4 23	6 55	4 56	4 13	5 30
15	M.	11 55 44	7 23	4 29	5 24	7 18	4 34	5 20	7 6	7 12	4 39	5 17	6 56	4 56	5 5	6 19
16	Tu.	11 56 14	7 24	4 29	6 17	7 18	4 34	6 13	7 53	7 13	4 40	6 9	6 56	4 56	5 56	7 6
17	W.	11 56 44	7 24	4 29	sets.	7 19	4 35	sets.	8 35	7 14	4 40	sets.	6 57	4 57	sets.	7 48
18	Th.	11 57 13	7 25	4 30	5 52	7 20	4 35	5 56	9 13	7 14	4 40	6 1	6 58	4 57	6 11	8 26
19	Fr.	11 57 43	7 26	4 30	6 45	7 20	4 35	6 49	9 48	7 15	4 41	6 54	6 58	4 57	7 6	9 1
20	Sa.	11 58 13	7 26	4 30	7 40	7 21	4 36	7 45	10 28	7 15	4 41	7 48	6 59	4 58	7 59	9 41
21	**S.**	11 58 43	7 27	4 31	8 39	7 21	4 36	8 42	11 7	7 16	4 42	8 45	6 59	4 58	8 53	10 20
22	M.	11 59 13	7 27	4 31	9 38	7 22	4 37	9 40	11 48	7 16	4 42	9 43	7 0	4 59	9 48	11 1
23	Tu.	11 59 45	7 28	4 32	10 39	7 22	4 37	10 40	mor.	7 17	4 43	10 42	7 0	5 0	10 45	11 45
24	W.	12 0 13	7 28	4 33	11 42	7 23	4 38	11 42	0 32	7 17	4 44	11 42	7 0	5 0	11 42	mor.
25	Th.	12 0 43	7 28	4 33	mor.	7 23	4 39	mor.	1 19	7 17	4 44	mor.	7 1	5 1	mor.	0 32
26	Fr.	12 1 13	7 29	4 34	0 47	7 23	4 39	0 46	2 13	7 18	4 45	0 45	7 1	5 1	0 42	1 26
27	Sa.	12 1 42	7 29	4 35	1 54	7 24	4 40	1 52	3 14	7 18	4 45	1 50	7 2	5 2	1 44	2 27
28	**S.**	12 2 12	7 29	4 35	3 3	7 24	4 41	3 0	4 20	7 18	4 46	2 58	7 2	5 3	2 49	3 33
29	M.	12 2 41	7 29	4 36	4 13	7 24	4 41	4 10	5 25	7 19	4 47	4 6	7 2	5 3	3 55	4 38
30	Tu.	12 3 10	7 30	4 37	5 22	7 24	4 42	5 18	6 31	7 19	4 48	5 14	7 3	5 4	5 2	5 44
31	W.	12 3 38	7 30	4 38	6 27	7 24	4 43	6 23	7 35	7 19	4 48	6 19	7 3	5 5	6 6	6 48

December, (from *decem*, ten,) the tenth month of the year of Romulus, commencing in March. In 713 B. C. Numa introduced January and February before March, and thenceforward December became the 12th of the year. In the reign of Commodus, A. D. 181–192, December was called, by way of flattery, Amazonius. The English commenced their year on the 25th of December, until the reign of William I. Our Saxon ancestors called it "Mid-winter month," and Yule month.

The Saxons also called December *winten-monat*, or winter month, and *heligh-monat*, holy month, because it included the Christmas festival. Martial applied to December the adjective *canus*, (hoary.) Ovid styled it *gelidus*, (frosty.) and *fumosus*, (smoky.) The winter solstice (when the sun reaches the tropic of Capricorn) occurs December 22.

Calendar of Dates in Methodist History.—December.

1. Revs. V. C. Hart and E. S. Todd began occupancy of Kiukiang 1867.
2. Chas. Wesley arrived on English coast after visiting America 1736.
3. Welcome meeting to Bishop Foss and family at Minneapolis 1880.
4. Dr. Charles F. Deems, editor, author, and pastor, born 1820.
5. Bishop Burns born, 1809. Bishop Granberry born 1829.
6. Bishop Wiley arrives at Foochow, China, 1877.
7. Dr. H. A. Buttz elected President of Drew Theological Seminary 1880.
8. Rev. G. Pickering died 1843. India Conference organized by Bishop Thomson 1864.
9. First Methodist sermon preached in Hartford, Conn., by Jesse Lee 1789.
10. Rev. Charles B. Dunn, East Maine Conference, born 1815.
11. Bishop Andrews attended village-meeting in Rohilcund, 57 persons baptized 1876.
12. First number of "Africa's Luminary" issued 1838.
13. Rev. John Mann, ex-President U. M. Free Churches, d. 1872. Dr. R. Nelson, b. 1818.
14. Rev. M. C. Harris and wife, missionaries, arrived at Yokohama, Japan, 1873.
15. Jesse Lee preached first Methodist sermon in Lynn, Mass., 1790.
19. Bishop Emory died 1835.
17. Charles Wesley born 1708.
18. Mrs. Phebe Palmer born 1807.
19. Rev. Thomas Ware, member of Christmas Conference, born 1758.
20. Captain Thomas Webb, one of the first local preachers, died 1796.
21. Bishop Thomson embarked at Calcutta for Hong Kong 1864.
22. Ocean Grove M. E. Association organized 1869.
23. First sermon by Dr. Jacoby in Bremen 1849.
24. First Conference of M. E. Church in Baltimore 1784.
25. St. Paul's M. E. Church in Rome dedicated 1875. Dr. B. T. Tanner born 1835.
26. Francis Asbury ordained Elder 1784.
27. Francis Asbury ordained Bishop 1784.
28. Rev. Philip Gatch, pioneer Western preacher, died 1835.
29. Rev. Henry Boehm, died 1875, aged 100 years, 6 months, and 22 days.
30. First Fellowship Band formed by W. Taylor at Bombay 1871.
31. First Watch-night in London 1742–3. Dr. A. Winchell born 1824.

Calendar of Events in American History.—December.

1. Colossal statue of Washington unveiled in the National Capitol 1841.
2. John Brown executed 1859.
3. Illinois admitted to the Union 1818.
4. Alabama admitted 1818; Longstreet retires from before Knoxville 1863.
5. Van Buren born 1782; Everglade Expedition, Seminole War, 1840.
6. John Carver landed in New England 1620.
7. Delaware admitted 1787; Confederates defeated at Prairie Grove, Ark., 1862.
8. Washington crossed Delaware 1776; Gen. Howe victorious at Rhode Island 1776.
9. Battle of Great Bridge, Va., 1795; American ports closed to British 1808; Buffalo burnt by British 1813.
10. Mississippi admitted to Union 1817.
11. Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Mass., 1620; Indiana admitted 1816; "Atherton Gag Rule" passed by House of Representatives 1838.
12. Pa. admitted 1787; The *Resolute* presented to England 1856.
13. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., 1862; Fort M'Allister, Ga., captured 1864.
14. Washington died at Mount Vernon 1799; Alabama admitted 1819.
15. Hartford Convention assembled 1814; Battle of Nashville, Tenn., 1864.
16. "Boston Tea Party" 1773; Park Theater, N. Y., burnt 1848.
17. Gen. Bolivar died 1830.
18. N. J. admitted 1787; Duel between Mr. Soule and M. Turgot 1853.
19. Massacre of the Narragansetts 1675.
20. Gov. Andros landed at Boston 1685; South Carolina seceded 1860.
21. Boston *Gazette* begun 1719; Savannah captured by Sherman 1864.
22. Embargo on American ships promulgated 1807.
23. Washington resigned his command 1783; Battle near New Orleans 1814.
24. Treaty of Ghent signed 1814; Fort Fisher stormed 1864.
25. Hessians surrendered to Washington 1776; Battle of Bracito, Mexico, 1846.
26. Great Fire in New York 1853; Major Anderson occupied Fort Sumter 1860.
27. Sherman repulsed at Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., 1862.
28. Dade's massacre by Seminole Indians 1835; Iowa admitted 1846.
29. *Constitution* captures *Java* 1812; Tex. adm. 1845; Bat. of Holly Springs, Miss., 1862.
30. Kossuth arrives in Washington 1851; N. M. purchased 1853; S. C. delegates not received by President 1860.
31. Montgomery killed at Quebec 1775; the *Monitor* foundered 1862; Battle of Stone River, Tenn., 1863; West Va. admitted 1863.

General Methodist Chronological Outline for the Year.*

November 1, 1882, to November 18, 1883.

[In the following record, when the particular *days* on which the events named took place could not be determined from the published announcements, care has been taken to give, as far as possible, the *order* of such events in the several months indicated.]

1882—Nov. 1. Public announcement, by the Corresponding Secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Church Extension, that the Loan Fund of that Board has reached $500,000. Hon. W. C. De Pauw, of New Albany, Ind., a well-known and devoted lay office-bearer, and a member of the General Conferences of 1872, 1876, and 1880, renewed his pledge, Oct. 15, to pay the last $25,000. Subsequently, at Norwalk, O., where the Church Extension Board had an earnest advocate in the person of the Rev. Joseph Jones, a superannuate minister of the North Ohio Conference, who had given $10,000 to the Loan Fund himself, Calvin Whitney, Esq., gave $10,000, and Mrs. Rosetta E. Royce, widow of a late member of the North Ohio Conference, gave $12,500 more, making $32,500 from Norwalk alone. These sums completed the *whole half million dollars.*

Nov. 1. The thirteenth annual meeting of the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in Wesley Hall, Philadelphia. Mrs. Bishop Simpson welcomed the delegates, which was responded to by Mrs. J. F. Willing, of Chicago. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Dr. W. F. Warren, Boston; Secretary, Mrs. J. T. Gracey, of Rochester, N. Y.; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Chubb, of Philadelphia.

Nov. 1. Mount Union College, Ohio, Dr. O. N. Hartshorn, President, at a special gathering of alumni, students, and friends, Hon. Lewis Miller, President of the Trustees, in the chair, provision was made for the full payment of its debt.

Nov. 1. Rev. Dr. D. Copeland resigned the principalship of Wyoming Seminary, because of ill-health, and Prof. L. L. Sprague elected his successor.

Nov. 2. A memorial window in Brixton-hill Chapel, England, to Dr. Punshon unveiled.

Nov. 2. Rev. Philip Barker, Chairman of Jamaica District of Wesleyan Missions, died at Hayti of yellow fever. He began official work on the district Oct. 8.

*** Supplemental Foreign Methodist Chronological Notes for October, 1882.**

[In consequence of the delay in reception of the reports, the foreign chronological outline for October was not received in time for the Year-Book of 1883. They are inserted here.]

1882—Oct. 1. An effective Wesleyan camp-meeting was held at Sittingbourne, England, conducted by Rev. W. Hamar. Ministers of other denominations assisted.

Oct. 8. A great Methodist missionary demonstration took place at Leeds, England, occupying three days, the President of the British Conference and other distinguished ministers and laymen participating.

Oct. 8. Mr. Robert Carmichael, of the Methodist Church in Paris, France, has been made by President Grévy a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Oct. 21. This day was observed as Children's Sunday in the Connection.

Oct. ——. The Irish Conference appointed a committee to raise $1,750, to erect a suitable monument over the remains of Dr. Applebe, and found a theological scholarship in the Methodist College, Belfast, to be called "The Applebe Scholarship."

Oct. 22. The anniversary of the Paris Chapel took place, Rev. J. Baker, M.A., of Liverpool, preaching the sermon. The next day the twentieth anniversary (proper) exercises took place, Rev. W. Gibson reading the report, followed by several interesting addresses.

Oct. 23. Completion of the $500,000 Loan Fund by the Church Extension Society at Norwalk, O.

Nov. 2. Annual Banquet of the Philadelphia Conference Historical Society, at St. George's Hall; over 400 present. Bishops Simpson, Bowman, Merrill, Andrews, and Hurst, nearly all the members of the General Church Extension Committee, and representatives of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, were present. Rev. J. S. J. M'Connell, President, in the chair.

Nov. 2. The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Washington Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, L. I., was celebrated; a supplemental service was also held on Sunday, the 5th. Contributed, $1,500.

Nov. 2-4. Annual Meeting of the Church Extension Committee of M. E. Church in Philadelphia.

Nov. 3. S. D. Waddy, Q.C., M.P., Wesleyan layman, elected Member of British Parliament for Edinburgh, Scotland.

Nov. 4. The corner-stone of the New Wesleyan Church at Randwick, New South Wales, was laid by Mrs. Wm. Clarke. Addresses were delivered by President Martin, Dr. W. Kelynack, and others. Rev. H. H. Gand, who spent 42 years as a Wesleyan minister in the Australasian Colonies, and was President of the New South Wales Conference in 1867, died at Parramatta, aged 72.

Nov. 4. Rev. J. H. Gill, of North India Conference, sailed from New York, to continue his work in India.

Nov. 5. Rev. Joseph March, of the New England Southern Conference, now 87 years of age, who, 54 years ago, organized the first class, and, one year later, built the first church of Episcopal Methodism in Jersey City, at Trinity, the mother church, delivered an interesting address of forty minutes.

Nov. 5. The Centenary of the Cherry Street Wesleyan Chapel in Birmingham, England, celebrated; the first sermon, one hundred years before, being preached by Mr. Wesley, then in his 80th year. The celebration continued for three days. Mr. G. T. Ralston, M.D., elected Mayor of Davenport, England. For five successive terms the Mayor of Davenport has been a Methodist.

Nov. 6. Rev. Thomas B. Wood, Superintendent of the South American Missions of the M. E. Church, by special invitation, addressed the New York Preachers' Meeting, concerning our work in that country.

Nov. 6-11. Annual Meeting of the General Parent Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in New York city.

Oct. 24. The Wesleyan annual meeting for the Maitland District opened at West Maitland, Australia, President Olden in the chair. Rev. A. Parsons was elected Secretary. Over $12,000 had been expended for the erection and improvement of Church property. The annual session of the Sydney District Meeting began at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, the Rev. G. Martin, presiding, Rev. R. Caldwell, Secretary. It was announced that ten young ministers from England would soon unite with the Conference.

Oct. 25. President Charles Garrett was entertained with a grand breakfast in Lamb's Hotel, Dundee, Scotland, by Provost Moncus, one hundred and fifty being present, and partook of the sumptuous meal.

Oct. 28. The second annual *conversazione* of the Manchester District Union of Wesleyan Methodist Mutual Improvement and Literary Societies was held in Manchester, England. The Union embraces 34 societies and over 1,600 members.

Oct. 30. Died, at 112 Cannonbury Road, Islington, John Wesley, aged 27, grandson of Samuel Wesley, Esq., the eminent musical composer and organist, and great grandson of the Rev. Charles Wesley, the poet of Methodism. He died very happy, trusting only in Jesus, and was interred at Highgate Cemetery. He possessed the facial type of the Wesley family in a remarkable degree, especially resembling the Rev. John Wesley, father of the rector of Epworth, who died 200 years ago.

Oct. 31. The first annual meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Foreign Missionary Society was held at Centenary Hall, London, Mr. George Lidgett, presiding. Addresses by the chairman, Revs. Wm. Arthur, Dr. G. W. Olver, S. Langdon, C. H. Hocken, and E. E. Jenkins.

Nov. 7. Robert Pattison, son of the late Rev. Robert Pattison, of the Philadelphia Conference, and Comptroller of Philadelphia, and an official member of the M. E. Church, was elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

Nov. 7. Rev. F. W. Briggs, of the British Wesleyan Conference, after sojourning two months in this country, sailed, by the *Servia*, to Liverpool.

Nov. 9. Alderman Pechey, a Wesleyan, elected Mayor of Thetford, Norfolk, for the fourth time. Alderman J. Ainsworth, a local preacher, elected Mayor of Crewe, England. Mr. James Wood, LL.D., Wesleyan Methodist, elected Mayor of Southport, England. John Wright Wayman, Esq., J.P., a popular local preacher, elected Mayor of Sunderland, England.

Nov. 10. A Conference of the ministers and lay members of the First London District, held in the Morning Chapel, City Road Chapel, to consider the best methods for evangelistic work.

Nov. 12. Alderman Wadsworth, J.P., re-elected Mayor of Macclesfield, Eng., and attended the Wesleyan Chapel with his official insignia and accompanied by members of the Corporation. Mr. Charles Moody, a Wesleyan local preacher, elected Mayor of Salisbury, England.

Nov. 13. Rev. Dr. J. W. Waugh, of the North India Conference, who had spent 24 years in India, after a sojourn in this country, left for Liverpool, *en route* to India.

Nov. 13. Corner-stone of the Park Avenue Church, New York, laid by Bishop Harris. A. J. Palmer, pastor. The beam of wood of the old John Street Church—the first erected in America—was placed under the kneeling-board of this church.

Nov. 14. The annual meeting of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in New York. Present, Bishop Simpson, Drs. Lindsay, Holmes, Ninde, and Kidder, and Messrs. O. Hoyt, J. Elliott, and C. C. North. The sum of $10,000 was appropriated for 1883. (See Board of Education.)

Nov. 14. The annual meeting of the National Camp-meeting Association was held in Philadelphia, and it was decided to hold camp-meetings at Lancaster, Ohio, Pitman Grove, N. J., and Old Orchard, Maine.

Nov. 15. The annual meeting for the Promotion of Holiness was held, and Rev. T. T. Tasker, Sen., Hon. W. C. De Pauw, Mr. J. F. Larkin, Rev. J. E. Searles, Hon. Robert Turner, Mr. G. M. Burbaker, Rev. A. M'Lean, Rev. W. L. Gray, and Rev. J. S. Inskip, were elected Directors ; T. T. Tasker, Sen., President; and Rev. J. S. Inskip, Editor and Publisher of the *Christian Standard.*

Nov. 15. The corner-stone of a Mission Chapel of M. E. Church was laid at Rochester, N. Y. Address by Dr. C. W. Cushing. The M. E. Class-leaders' Convention of Herkimer District Conference met at Rome, N. Y. R. R. Bennett, President; J. Hepworth, Corresponding Secretary. It closed on the 16th. Interesting addresses and discussions occupied the several sessions.

Nov. 17. Alderman Wm. M'Arthur, M.P. for London, and Lord Mayor during the Ecumenical Conference, was Knighted by Queen Victoria (a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.)

Nov. 19. Bishop Foster arrived in Bombay.

Nov. 19. A debt of $6,000 on the Central Church, Philadelphia, was extinguished, E. I. D. Pepper, pastor.

Nov. 19. The sixty-fourth anniversary of the Philadelphia Local Preachers' Association was held in that city. Sermons were delivered, morning and evening, by J. Field and Prof. W. L. Boswell, and in the afternoon a love-feast was held.

Nov. 21, 22. Class-meeting Association held at Pittston, Pa. Rev. A. Griffin elected President, and C. Pugh, Secretary.

Nov. 22. Rev. I. H. Correll, of Philadelphia Conference, missionary from Japan, started on his return trip to Japan.

Nov. 23. Rev. Herbert Wilson's death announced, connected with the Wesleyan Central African Mission, aged 25 years.

Nov. 26. Bishop Foster preached in Grant Road Church, Bombay, India.

Nov. 29. The First M. E. Church, of Kansas City, of that part located on the Kansas side—a beautiful structure modeled after an English Wesleyan chapel, the gift of Mr. George Fowler, of the firm of Fowler & Brothers, costing about $6,000—was dedicated by Bishop Hurst.

Nov. 29. The golden-wedding anniversary of Rev. J. L. Gilder, of the New York East Conference, and his wife, was observed at the residence of their son-in-law, Mr. H. I. Hull, Brooklyn; about 250 persons present.

Nov. —. Mrs. Sarah E. Atkinson, of Memphis, deceased, bequeathed $1,000 to the Leath Orphan Asylum of Memphis, $1,000 to the Woman's Christian Association of Memphis, $1,000 to the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. "All the rest and residue" of the estate is bequeathed and devised to Bishops M'Tyeire, Paine, Pierce, Kavanaugh, Keener, Granbery, Hargrove, Wilson, and Parker, in trust "for the use and benefit of the Theological Department of Vanderbilt University."

Nov. —. Rev. Dr. A. G. Haygood, President of Emory College, was appointed and accepted the General Secretaryship of the Slater Fund of $1,000,000 for the education of colored people in the South.

Nov. —. A meeting of the General Committee, to arrange for the Centennial Celebration of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1784, was held at the Book Rooms, and organized.

Dec. 1. The Council of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church announce a form of Constitution, adopted at their annual meeting at Cape May, Aug. 9–14, 1882, for a Connectional Sunday-School Union of that Church.

Dec. 3. Joseph Weber, for many years editor and publisher of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, died suddenly, while in attendance at a prayer-meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Manchester, N. H.

Dec. 3. Dr. J. H. Vincent preached two sermons before the faculty and students of Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y.

Dec. 3. The Metropolitan M. E. Church, the new edifice of the old Orchard Street congregation, Baltimore, the largest society of our colored friends, was dedicated. Cost $37,000.

Dec. 4. The Preachers' (M. E. Church) Meetings in New York and Cincinnati took action, calling upon the authorities of both cities to enforce the Sunday laws.

Dec. 4. Bishop Foster lectured on "Mind in Cosmos," in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Bombay, to a large and appreciative audience.

Dec. 5. Bishop Merrill presided at a Judicial Conference, composed of Triers of Appeals from the Iowa, Upper Iowa, and Des Moines Conferences, at Burlington, Iowa.

Dec. 5. Jacob Sleeper Hall, the new and beautiful edifice for the use of the College of Liberal Arts and School of Theology of Boston University, located on Somerset Street, just at the head of Pemberton Square, between the State House and City Hall, Boston, Mass., was dedicated with impressive and interesting exercises. Cost $85,000.

Dec. 6. Circular Letter on Methodist Union in Canada, issued and signed by the Presidents of the Methodist Church of Canada, the Primitive Methodists, the Bible Christians, and the Bishop of the M. E. Church in Canada.

Dec. 7. The memorial stones were laid of the Welsh Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in the City Road, opposite Bunhill-fields Cemetery, London, Eng.

Dec. 7. Calvin Whitney, President of the Chase Organ Company, Norwalk, Ohio, it is announced, gave Chaplain M'Cabe $10,000 toward the Church Extension Loan Fund.

Dec. 7. Hannah G. Russell, of Boston, left legacies to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, New York city, of $1,000; to the same society of Boston, $2,000; and to Boston University, $2,000, to clothe worthy theological students.

Dec. 7. Dr. David Copeland, late Principal of Wyoming Seminary, died at Royalton, Vt., aged 50 years.

Dec. 8. A Conference of Christian workers for the First London (Eng.) District, held in City Road Chapel, at the call of Rev. E. E. Jenkins, who presided. Several papers were read and discussed.

Dec. 9. The Valedictory Address to the Students of Southlands and Westminster Training Colleges, England, took place, Sir Wm. M'Arthur presiding. President Garrett delivered the principal address.

Dec. 9-11. Anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school Union and Tract Society at New Haven, Conn. Bishop Harris, Revs. Vincent, M'Cabe, Freeman, D. H. Wheeler, Mandeville, Mallalieu, and Rev. J. H. Hargis participated in the exercises.

Dec. 13. Rev. John Nicholson, Wesleyan Minister in the Lincoln (Wesley) Circuit, died at Rosen Lane, England, in the 79th year of his age and 53d of his ministry.

Dec. 15. Annual dinner of the Alumni of Wesleyan University, held in New York.

Dec. 16. The first quarterly meeting of the Western Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of M. E. Church for the year, held in Des Moines, Ia., President Mrs. Mary C. Ninde in the chair.

Dec. 17. $5,000 of the debt on the Pittsfield (Mass.) M. E. Church was paid. A new parsonage, valued at $5,000, was presented to the Society by C. E. Parker, Esq.

Dec. 17. Bennett Memorial M. E. Church, Baltimore, a handsome granite structure, with marble trimmings, modern Gothic style, with seating for 800 persons, was dedicated. The ground and edifice cost $15,000, and was the gift of Mr. Benjamin F. Bennett, as a memorial of his son, Allan Bennett, an estimable young Christian, who died some two years ago.

Dec. 17. C. E. Parker, Esq., presented the M. E. Church in Pittsfield, Mass., with a beautiful parsonage, worth $5,000.

Dec. 22. Theodore F. Andrews, a brother of Bishop Andrews, for ten years the official reporter of the House of Representatives, died in Syracuse, N. Y.

Dec. 21. Bishop Foster opened the South India Conference in Calcutta. 15th Anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, held in Cincinnati, O., Bishop Wiley presided; addressed by Drs. Rust and Hartzell and Rev. Bidwell Lane. Report showed that $110,745 66 had been expended during the year.

Dec. 25. The Decennial Christian Conference for South India, held in the M. E. Church, Calcutta. Bishop Foster, Dr. J. M. Reid, and Dr. J. M. Thoburn, pastor, were among those present.

Dec. 25. Miss Tobias, daughter of the late Rev. James Tobias, of Dublin, sailed from Queenstown, to engage in missionary teaching at a ladies' collegiate school, South Africa.

Dec. 25. A unique Christmas celebration occurred at Sands Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, L. I., by which, through numerous ingenious devices, the voluntary offerings resulted in gifts amounting to $2,000.

Dec. 28. Mr. Benjamin Ralph, late of Methodist College, Belfast, Ireland, and Principal of Dunhered College, Launceston, received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity College, Dublin.

Dec. 29. The 17th Annual Meeting of the N. Y. City Church Extension and Missionary Society of M. E. Church, President J. B. Cornell, Esq., in the chair. Bishop Harris conducted the opening exercises.

Dec. 30. Winthrop Street Church, Boston, Mass., paid its entire debt, ($22,500,) Rev. V. Cooper, pastor.

Dec. 30. Mr. John Bramwell, son of the celebrated Rev. Wm. Bramwell, the Recorder of Framwellgate, Durham, England, died aged 88. President Garrett issued a call for a contribution to erect a new chapel, school, and mansé at Epworth, in memory of John and Charles Wesley, the whole to cost $35,000.

Dec. —. Dr. S. H. Nesbitt, twelve years editor of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, and for four years a supernumerary, took the place of Dr. L. H. Bugbee, who had resigned the Presidency of Allegheny College, and was appointed pastor of Monongahela City M. E. Church, which he relinquished because of ill-health.

Dec. —. Mr. William M'Cracken, Jr., book-keeeper of the Methodist Protestant Book Depository, in Pittsburg, was appointed Book Agent, in the room of Rev. James Robinson, resigned.

Dec. —. Col. J. D. Taylor, of Cambridge, Ohio, who was a lay delegate to the General Conference of 1880, was elected member of Congress, in place of Dr. Updegraff, who died just after his election Nov. 7.

1883—Jan. 1. Old John Street Church, New York, the "Cradle of Methodism," observed Watch-night Services; the attendance was large.

Jan. 2. Wm. Courtis, a veteran English Wesleyan local preacher, who was well acquainted with William Carvosso, died at Claremont Villas, Mumbles, Swansea, England, aged 83; for 63 years a local preacher.

Jan. 3. S. D. Waddy, Q.C., a Wesleyan Methodist layman and local preacher of London, elected to represent Edinburgh, Scotland, in the British Parliament.

Jan. 3. Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, author of "Dan'l Quorm," has published a new book, entitled "Simon Jasper," in its way quite as good as the first-named.

Jan. 3. Bourne Quarterly Meeting promoted fifteen local preachers, who had been on trial, to the position of fully accredited preachers, and six brethren were received on trial. (Local preachers are first placed on trial, and then, if acceptable, are credited as full local preachers.)

Jan. 3. Mrs. Hewitt, widow of the Rev. Thomas Hewitt, the oldest member of Driffield Circuit, England, (her first ticket bearing date 1811,) gave an elaborate dinner to the stewards of the circuit.

Jan. 3. Cottage services instituted by the local preachers of Windsor Circuit. (This form of evangelism is very successful in connection with the regular chapel services.)

Jan. 3. Fourth Annual Conference of the South American Evangelical Conference held at Santiago, Chili. Rev. Wm. Taylor, D.D., the founder of the movement, presided at all the sessions. There were 22 members present.

Jan. 3. Mrs. Rev. Henry Wheeler, of Philadelphia Conference, was elected President of the Philadelphia branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, in place of Mrs. James Long, resigned.

Jan. 3. Hon. Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, a member of Congress, and for years Minister to Austria, died. He was a devoted layman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When dying he said to his daughter, in a whisper, "Mollie, happy! happy!"

Jan. 3. Florida Conference held in Jacksonville, Fla., Bishop Merrill presiding. The Florida Conference of the Church South was in session at the same time, and friendly greetings were exchanged between both bodies.

Jan. 4. Mrs. Prudence Lakin, mother of Rev. A. S. Lakin, of the Alabama Conference, died at Pease Eddy, Delaware Co., N. Y., aged 108 years 6 months and 3 days.

Jan. 4. Class-leaders' Convention, held at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Jersey City, Bishop Harris, president. Addresses by Dr. J. M. Buckley, Robert R. Doherty, (now Assistant Editor of "The Christian Advocate,") and others.

Jan. 5. A new work, "Memorable Women of Irish Methodism in the last Century," appears from the Conference office in London.

Jan. 6. S. O. Knapp, a leading Methodist layman, died suddenly in Jackson, Mich.

Jan. 7. A letter, addressed to Dr. J. M. Buckley, signed "A. B. and Wife," from the West, offers to give $1,000, to aid in opening mission work in Corea, on condition that the Mission authorities of the M. E. Church make a beginning in 1883, by establishing at least one station.

Jan. 7. Dr. T. T. Everett, pastor of St. Stephen's M. E. Church, Germantown, Pa., resigned his charge, to accept the position of private secretary of Gov. R. E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania.

Jan. 7. Chapel of Madison Ave. M. E. Church, New York city, opened for service. Services by Dr. C. H. Fowler, Rev. Dr. Chapin, of the Presbyterian Church, and Dr. J. M. Buckley, and communion administered by Bishop W. L. Harris.

Jan. 7. A singing band of 100 was engaged to sing at the evangelistic services on Bramley Circuit, near Leeds, Eng., by Mr. Riley, Wesleyan district evangelist. Sir William M'Arthur, ex-Lord Mayor, presided at a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance.

Jan. 8. A Convention of Wesleyan ministers and other workers in York District, held at York, England, ex-President M'Aulay presiding. Papers were read on the "Ideal Methodist," "The Class-meeting," and "Attendance on Religious Worship." Addresses, discussions, and devotional exercises filled up the day.

Jan. 9. Adjourned session of the M. E. General Conference at Napanee, Canada, Bishop Carman presiding.

Jan. 10. Mr. John Harding elected General Secretary of the Wesleyan Methodist Local Preachers' Mutual Aid Association, in place of Mr. G. Sims, a veteran local preacher, deceased; there were forty-four candidates for the office.

Jan. 10. Bishop Foster held North India Conference at Lucknow, India, Dr. J. M. Reid being in attendance. A great Sunday-school procession was postponed on account of small-pox, which was causing 250 deaths per week.

Jan. 12. A life-size marble bust of the late Sir Francis Lycett, an eminent Methodist lay office bearer and contributor, was placed in the City Liberal Club, Wolbrook, England, by members of that body. Sir Francis was the first chairman, and held the position for six years until his death, in 1880.

Jan. 12. The National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church secured a liberal charter under the laws of Maryland. The incorporators are the Rev. Isaac P. Cook, Edward Heffner, W. R. Monroe, W. M. Barnes, F. E. Marine, A. Jameson, and L. H. Cole, of Baltimore; the Rev. C. C. Leigh, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. T. T. Tasker, Sr., of Philadelphia; the Rev. G. W. Evans, of Ocean Grove, N. J.; the Rev. W. H. Kincaid, of Pittsburg; and Rev. N. U. Walker, of Wellsville, Ohio.

Jan. 16. The Annual Meeting of the Australian Wesleyan Book Committee took place.

Jan. 16. Cyrus Clarke, Jun., cashier of Tradesman National Bank, of Pittsburg, Pa., son-in-law of the late Bishop Kingsley, and an active worker in Christ M. E. Church of that city, died of typhoid fever.

Jan. 17. The tenth Annual Conference of the South Australian Wesleyan Church met at Adelaide, Rev. J. Bickford presiding, Rev. R. M. Hunter, Secretary. The Conference includes 224 churches, 59 preachers, 213 Sunday-schools, 2,311 teachers, 17,811 scholars, 365 local preachers, 403 class-leaders, 417 catechumens, and 43,901 attendants on public worship, not embracing Western Australia.

Jan. 17. The Wesleyan Methodist Orphanage in Dublin has under its care 16 pupils; the Orphan Society has 150 orphans to care for, at an expense yearly of nearly $4,000. The first number of the "Irish Christian Advocate" appeared.

Jan. 17. Rev. H. J. Piggott, Superintendent of Italian Wesleyan Missions, elected President of the "Circolo Aonio Paleorio," for the observance of the Sabbath.

Jan. 18. Contract signed for pulling down Oldham Street Wesleyan Chapel, Manchester, England, originally built and opened March 20, 1781, the first chapel in that city, and dedicated by John Wesley. There were 1,600 communicants the first year of the chapel's existence. The new chapel to be erected is to cost $90,000. The first sermon was preached by the founder of Methodism; the last by President Garrett.

Jan. 18. It is announced that the Catskill Mountain National Camp-meeting Association has purchased 160 acres of land at Hunter, Greene Co., N. Y., located 2,000 feet above tide-water.

Jan. 18. The sixth annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Mexico Mission, held in the City of Mexico, closing the 22d, C. W. Drees, Superintendent, presiding.

Jan. 21. At the jubilee services at Greenwich M. E. Church, Conn., the mortgage of Hanford Lockwood, Esq., of $12,000 on the property, the congregation having complied with his conditions of securing a sufficient sum to put the Church property in splendid repair, including church, chapel, and parsonage, at a cost of $3,000, he canceled the mortgage; and Bishop Harris preached an able sermon on the jubilee occasion.

Jan. 21. W. T. Hemenway, of Brooklyn, died, aged 76, leaving over $50,000 to objects within the Methodist Episcopal Church: New York Conference, $20,000; New York East, $20,000; M. E. Church Home of New York city, $5,000.

Jan. 21. Grace Church, Brooklyn, costing $75,000, dedicated; $35,000 had been paid, and $20,000 additional was raised during the day.

Jan. 23. The New South Wales and Queensland Conference opened at Sydney, New South Wales. The Rev. W. Moore was chosen President, and the Rev.

Geo. Lane, Secretary. There were 6,322 members, 803 probationers, and 18,646 Sunday-school scholars. At the annual session of the Victoria and Tasmania Annual Conference, the Rev. E. I. Watkin was chosen President. Receipts for the Home Missionary Fund aggregated about $11,000. The sum of $30,000 was contributed to the College Fund. The capital of the Building and Loan Fund of the Tasmania Church Extension Society had reached $170,296.

Jan. 23. The tenth Annual Conference of the New Zealand Wesleyan Methodist Church opened in Auckland, Rev. J. Taylor presiding. Rev. R. Bavin was elected President, and the Rev. H. Bull, Secretary. Six were received into full connection. The Mixed Conference was held January 30.

Jan. 23. Decease of the Rev. George W. Patchell, M.A., of the Australian Wesleyan Church.

Jan. 24. Anniversary of the Australasian Missionary Society at Sydney, New South Wales. Sir George Wigram Allen presided, and addresses were made by the President, Rev. J. D. Hennessey, J. H. Fletcher, I. Rooney, and W. Davies, Esq.

Jan. 24. A representative body from 50 churches, comprising 150 delegates, met in Wesley Hall, Philadelphia, and organized the "Philadelphia City Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," to provide preaching and Sunday-schools in destitute portions of the city.

Jan. 27. A remarkable revival broke out in Ohio Wesleyan University, being the "day of prayer for colleges," resulting in the conversion of 100 of the 600 students.

Jan. 28. Tablet to the memory of L. S. Weed, D.D., (who died suddenly in Brooklyn,) unveiled in John Street Church, New York, of which he was formerly pastor. Anniversary of the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of M. E. Church held in St. James Church, J. B. Cornell, Esq., President, in the chair. Rev. Dr. A. D. Vail, Corresponding Secretary, reported 21 churches and chapels; amount of money raised and expended, $57,316 02, exclusive of $36,000 to $40,000 for new church enterprises. Addresses were delivered by Drs. J. M. King and A. K. Sanford, and Rev. S. Merritt.

Jan. 30. Bishop Foss read a paper at the St. Paul's (Minn.) Preachers' Meeting on the "Philosophy of Christian Perfection."

Jan. 31. Anniversary of the Wesleyan Church Sustentation and Extension Society at Sidney, New South Wales, Mr. E. Vickery presiding, and Rev. G. Woolnough, Secretary.

Jan. —. Boston Wesleyan Association found the affairs of "Zion's Herald" in a flourishing condition; elected a Board of Directors, and Dr. B. K. Peirce, Editor, and A. S. Weed, Publishing Agent.

Jan. —. The widow of the late John Evans, of South Meriden, Conn., gave $2,000 to Wesleyan University, to found the John Evans Scholarship, open to candidates for the ministry.

Jan. —. Prof. Benjamin Mason, son of the late Rev. T. Mason, one of the former M. E. Book Agents, in New York, lost his life by the burning of the Newhall House, Milwaukee, where he was boarding, being a professor in an institution in that city.

Jan. —. Hon. Sumner Howard, a prominent Methodist, elected Speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives.

Feb. 6. Wesleyan Conference Temperance Society at Sidney, New South Wales. Rev. W. Clarke presided, and addresses were made by Rev. J. A. Nolan, Rev. J. W. Brown, and others.

Feb. 7. Hamline University's chief building, University Hall, was destroyed by fire. The building, with its heating apparatus, cost about $60,000; insured for $25,000.

Feb. 8. Letter from Rustchuk reports the destruction of the M. E. Church Mission in Bulgaria. Native missionaries Revs. Thomoff and Economoff were beaten and thrown into prison; American-born missionaries suffered no personal violence; but the school was locked up and sealed. The government states it will not allow a Protestant propaganda in Bulgaria.

Feb. 14. Annual meeting of the General Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church held at 805 Broadway, New York; all the members present, except Dr. J. D. Hammond, because of the great distance, and Edward Sargent, Esq., detained by the flood at Cincinnati. Adjourned the 15th.

Feb. 14. Mr. and Mrs. George M'Kibbin, of St. Luke's M. E. Church, New York, celebrated their golden wedding. Congratulations and testimonials received from 300 of their friends.

Feb. 14. The new Wesleyan Chapel at Granville, New South Wales, was dedicated. Sermon by ex-President Rev. G. Martin.

Feb. 17. Prof. James Strong, S.T.D., of Drew Theological Seminary, sailed for Europe.

Feb. 18. Dedication of a new brick Primitive Methodist church at Crawfords, Canada. Sermons by Rev. J. Milner and Rev. W. M'Donald.

Feb. 18. Trinity M. E. Church, New Haven, Conn., Dr. D. A. Goodsell, pastor, dedicated. The finest Methodist church in the State, and unsurpassed by any church in the city. Cost, $70,000; unpaid, $20,000.

Feb. 20. Dr. J. H. Vincent lectured in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, Canada.

Feb. 20. Holiness Convention at Peterborough. Addresses by Rev. J. Stephenson and others.

Feb. 21. Bishop Simpson lectured to the students of Drew Theological Seminary on "Some Variable Elements in the Christian Ministry."

Feb. 21. District Meeting of the Primitive Methodists at Kooringa, Australia. Rev. S. Welling presided, and Rev. A. Wellington was chosen Secretary. 893 members were reported, ministers, 9; local preachers, 65; clas-leaders, 36; chapels, 35; other places, 9; Sunday-schools, 32; teachers, 317; scholars, 2,013. Value of Church property, £18,090. The next District Meeting will be held at Yongola in February, 1884.

Feb. 22. £110 on the debt of the Higher Openshaw, (Eng.,) School Chapel paid.

Feb. 22. Dedication of the new Wesleyan Church at Stanmore; W. Kelynack, D.D., preached. Cost of the edifice £5,500.

Feb. 22. Rev. C. M. Griffin announced as having retired from the editorship of the "Independent Methodist," Baltimore, and Rev. W. M. M'Allister succeeds him.

Feb. 23. The two M. E. Churches, South, of San Francisco consolidate.

Feb. 26. Commencement exercises of Medical Department of Vanderbilt University. Nearly 100 graduates.

Feb. —. Mrs. Martha Peck, of Lexington, Mich., made a donation of $1,000 to the Preachers' Aid Society of the Detroit Conference.

March 1. A statement of Mrs. Mary D. James, the poet-author, reports that the distinguished Christian philanthropist, William E. Dodge, of New York, recently deceased, was converted in a Methodist prayer-meeting, when a boy, in the State of Connecticut.

March 1. Rev. David Terry, the veteran Recording Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Parent Missionary Board, confined to his room by sinking health, honored, on his 75th birth anniversary, with a beautiful floral gift, by several hundred children of Cornell Memorial Sunday-School. He died a few days afterward.

March 1. Rev. William Wood, a prominent, wealthy, and liberal local preacher, and a former President of the National Local Preachers' Association, died at Trenton, N. J., in his 76th year.

March 1. Great revival at Ohio Wesleyan University reported. More than 200 students converted.

March 2. Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, who gave $10,000 to the Superannuate Fund of the Detroit Conference as a tribute and in honor of his mother, an old Methodist, elected United States Senator from Michigan, to succeed Senator Ferry.

March 4. Eighteenth Street Church, Brooklyn, dedicated, Bishop Bowman preaching in the morning, and Dr. Upham, of Drew Seminary, in the evening. Cost of church, $27,000, of which $18,000 remained unpaid. The entire amount, together with $500 surplus, was raised during the day.

March 4. Washington Square M. E. Church, New York, contributed the sum of $4,165 79 to the Missionary cause.

March 4. The ninety-third anniversary of Forsyth Street M. E. Church, New York, observed with interesting and impressive exercises. Bishop Bowman, Dr. A. S. Hunt, General C. B. Fisk, and others, participated.

March 4. Hanson Place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, has a membership, including probationers, of 1,500.

March 4. Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church held at Westminster, Md., with a membership of 120 clerical and 100 lay delegates.

March 5. Re-opening of the Black Staff Road Church; preaching by Rev. H. Woodcock.

March 7. The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Metropolitan Lay Mission was held in City Road Chapel, London, Eng., W. S. Allen, M.P., presided. Report read by Rev. John Bond, Secretary, showed a reduction of £500 on debt, leaving an indebtedness of £150. Much good has been accomplished by this organization.

March 8. President Charles Garrett, of British Wesleyan Conference, honored with a breakfast at Newcastle-on-Tyne by various representative bodies in the city, in recognition of his long, earnest, and self-denying labors in the cause of temperance.

March 8. President A. A. Smith, of the North-west College, under the patronage of the Evangelical Association, resigned after twenty-one years of faithful service, and, though nearly 80 years old, was re-elected as a teacher in the same institution.

March 9. Preliminary steps taken to establish a Methodist Home for the Aged in Brooklyn.

March 9. A convention of Wesleyan Methodist young men held in Centenary Hall, London, ex-President M'Auley in the chair.

March 9. The 39th annual meeting of the Wesleyan Seamen's Mission was held in the Wesleyan Seamen's Chapel, London, Eng., Mr. G. J. Scales presiding.

March 9. Rev. David Terry, who was appointed an assistant to Dr. John P. Durbin in the Missionary Society work in April, 1850, died, worn out in the service; aged 75 years.

March 10. The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Sunday-School Union of Manchester, Eng., was held, the Mayor, Aldemon Hopkinson, presiding. A choir of 600 voices rendered the music. The report showed in the Union 118 schools, with 15,000 scholars, and 2,000 officers and teachers. There were 500 prizes and certificates distributed.

March 11. Sixty-first Street M. E. Church, New York, contributed $32,500, which paid its entire debt.

March 11. Dr. Eben Tourgee, the Methodist musical author, founder of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, has presented the institution to the Board of Trustees, to be conducted by them hereafter.

March 11. Epworth Independent Methodist Church, Baltimore, dedicated by Dr. C. F. Deems, free of debt; cost, $45,000.

March 18. The Paris Chapel Missionary Anniversary sermon was preached in Paris, France, by Rev. M. C. Osborn, Missionary Secretary, on Sunday, this date, and the annual Missionary Meeting took place the next day. Rev. W. Gibson, Superintendent, read the report. Chief addresses by Rev. M. C. Osborn, Rev. Mr. Hart, and Pastor Lelievre in French.

March 18. Gilbert Potter, aged 69 years, and long an official member of St. John's M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., died after a brief illness. He was chairman of the Building Committee of the church, one of the chief contributors, and president of its Board of Trustees from the beginning.

March 18. Mr. J. C. Latimer and wife surrendered their claims on Tioga Center M. E. Church, Rev. J. K. Peck, pastor, and gave to the society the house of worship, lot, and parsonage lot and furniture, the whole amounting to $10,000. The debt was originally owed to Col. Wm. Ransom, and was inherited by Mrs. Latimer, his niece and adopted daughter.

March 19. George F. Kettell, D.D., presiding elder of the Brooklyn District, New York East Conference, died suddenly of heart disease. In 1866 he was appointed U. S. Consul to the Grand Duchy of Baden, and resided in that capacity at Carlsruhe three years. Beyond this his life-work lay in the itinerancy of the M. E. Church.

March 23. The annual festival of the Calvinistic Methodists in London, Eng., occupied four days, including the Sabbath. According to reports there were raised by the Welsh Churches £3,400; membership, 1,704, an increase of 130. The Sunday-school numbers 1,282.

March 23. Corner-stone of St. Leonard (New South Wales) Wesleyan Church enlargement laid by Mrs. Schofield, with addresses by Dr. Kelynack, Rev. G. Hurst, and others.

March 25. The fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of Wesley Chapel celebrated.

March 25. Dedication of the new Cornell Memorial Church in New York. Sermon by Bishop Warren. Bishop Foss, D. C. S. Harrower, and General C. B. Fisk also took part. Entire cost of church, $45,600. The entire amount was raised, and the church dedicated by Bishop Simpson *free of debt.*

March 27. Bishop Warren welcomed with a public reception at the Riggs House, Washington city.

March 30. Rev. Howard Henderson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, received into the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and stationed at Simpson Church, Jersey City, N. J.

March 30. A draft of legislation has been prepared for organizing Annual Conferences and a General Conference in Australia, which is being discussed by the District Meetings in that country. There is a divergence of views in regard to some features, and it may be some time before the matter will be fully consummated.

March —. Rev. S. L. Bowman, S.T.D., of the Newark Conference, assumed the duties of the Chair of Theology in Indiana Asbury University, to which he was elected previously.

April 1. Dr. J. M. Buckley, Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, preached a sermon in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the itinerant ministry at Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Milburn Memorial Methodist Episcopal Chapel, built at a cost of $8,000, at South Bend, Ind., by Mrs. Clem. Studebaker, as a memorial to her father, Hon. Geo. Milburn, and presented to the Church, dedicated with appropriate services.

April 3. Rev. Ingham Sutliffe, one of the fathers of Canadian Methodism, died from apoplexy, after 50 years' labor in Canada.

April 4-10. Eighty-fourth session of the New England Conference held in Bromfield Street M. E. Church, Boston, Bishop Bowman presiding.

April 5. The great revival at Findlay, Ohio, Rev. W. A. Yingling, who was assisted by Rev. J. H. Weber, resulted in *five hundred and thirty conversions.*

April 6. Rev. Frederick Upham, after effective ministerial service (perhaps unequaled before) of 62 years, was placed, by the New England Southern Conference on the retired list.

April 6. Dr. Fales H. Newhall, a gifted commentator and author, died, after a brief illness.

April 8. Rev. Dr. B. F. Cocker, Professor in the University of Michigan, a distinguished Methodist author, died at Ann Arbor, Mich.

April 9. The King of Bavaria, by royal edict, permits the Methodist Episcopal Church ministers to enjoy all the rights of worship of a Church society in that kingdom.

April 9. The top-stone of a fine new Welsh Wesleyan Chapel was laid within a few yards of the "Cathedral of Methodism," in City Road, London, which will cost £10,000.

April 10. The first South African Methodist Conference organized with 184 itinerant ministers and a total lay membership of 26,676.

April 11. Connectional petition of 80,000 names, of United Methodist Free Churches, in favor of Sunday-closing, presented to the House of Commons by Mr. J. C. Stevenson.

April 11. The Italy Conference of the M. E. Church met in Turin, Italy, Bishop Foster presiding.

April 12. Dr. David H. Wheeler, formerly editor of "The Methodist," elected President of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

April 13. The General Primitive Methodist Missionary Committee held a meeting in London, and reported the receipts of the Home Districts. The liabilities of the fund were £2,047 less than they were a year ago. The present net debt amounts to £5,529 12*s.* 9*d.*

April 14. Dr. J. M. Reid, Senior Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, and wife, arrived in New York, after a long tour to mission stations in foreign countries.

April 15. Dr. Henry Bannister, Senior Professor in Garrett Biblical Institute, died at Evanston, Ill., in the 71st year of his age. The thirteenth anniversary of the M'Clintock Association celebrated in Old John Street M. E. Church, New York, Gen. C. B. Fisk presiding.

April 17. The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Education Society held in Exeter Hall, James S. Sutcliffe, Esq., presiding. Report by Rev. D. J. Waller, Secretary, showed that the number of Wesleyan day-schools had been maintained, and that the number of scholars had increased by 2,128, and was now larger than it has been at any previous history of Wesleyan Methodist education. The number of inmates of the Children's Home and Orphanage, as reported to the recent Conference, was 577. In addition to these, about 400 children, who are in situations in England or in Canada, receive regular oversight. Since the institution was established, 1,322 children have been received into it for shelter and training. Systematic aid and training is afforded to 400 other children in the East End of London. Interesting addresses were then delivered by the Chairman, Rev. F. W. Greeves, Mr. R. W. Perks, Rev. Samuel Lees, Rev. Dr. J. H. Rigg, and Mr. John Beauchamp.

April 19. Sermons were preached on behalf of the Primitive Methodist Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund, in the City Temple, by the Rev. Dr. J. Parker, and on the following Sunday in Lower Clapton by the Rev. G. S. Reaney, and in London Fields and Hackney Road Chapels by the Rev. T. Penrose.

April 19. Laying of the top-stone of the Wesleyan Church tower, at Norwood, by the Hon. Alfred Catt. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Kelynack and others.

April 19. B. C. Bowman, Esq., of Williamsport, Pa., announced as pledging the sum of $25,000 of the second $500,000 for the Loan Fund of the Board of Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 22. The fifty-third anniversary of the Baltimore Local Preachers' Association held in Harford Avenue Church.

April 23. Rev. Thomas Wakefield, of East Africa Missions, has been presented, by the Royal Geographical Society, with the "Murchison Grant" for the year, for his services to geography. He is now engaged in translating the Scriptures.

April 23. Sixteenth anniversary of the Wesleyan Metropolitan Chapel Fund took place in the City Temple. The report showed that aid had been given to 6 chapels. During the last 18 years the fund has assisted 63 places of worship. The income, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, amounted to £359 14*s.* 6*d.*; the disbursements to £185 1*s.* 11*d.*; leaving a balance of £174 12*s.* 2*d.* Until 1865 there were only 24 Connectional Chapels in London, but during the last 18 years 55 chapels and schools had been erected. The membership within the metropolitan area in 1864 was under 3,000; now it is considerably above 5,000.

April 26. The petition of the United Methodists to Parliament, in England, in favor of the closing of public houses on Sundays, was presented to the House of Commons by Sir William M'Arthur. It contained 500,000 signatures, covering paper 5½ miles in length, was 386 pounds in weight, and measured 12 feet round when closely packed.

April 26. David Bensley, of Boston, Tioga Co., N. Y., who has willed a large portion of his property to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at the advanced age of 85.

April 28. Rev. T. B. Wood, Superintendent of our South American Missions, left New York, *via* England, for his work.

April 28. The corner-stone of the Butterfield Memorial Chapel at Bridgehouse, Haworth, England, was laid; the chapel is to be erected by Frederick Butterfield, Esq., of New York, in memory of his late brother, Richard S. Butterfield, Esq., Woodlands, Haworth, and at his expense, and on its completion is to be presented to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, the site and buildings thereon being conveyed to trustees, to hold in the trusts of the "Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed."

April —. Rev. John Watson reported in the "Primitive Methodist" that the membership of the Church in South Africa was 264, an increase of 30 for the year.

May 1. English Primitive Methodist Missionary Anniversary opened in London.

May 2. Dedication of the new Wesleyan church, Randwich, New South Wales. Sermon by Rev. J. H. Fletcher.

May 2. Annual meeting of British Wesleyan Metropolitan Chapel Fund in City Road Chapel, London.

May 2. Quarterly meeting of the Primitive Methodist General Missionary Committee at Toronto, Rev. J. Goodman, Chairman.

May 4. A farewell meeting held in Washington Square M. E. Church, New York, for Dr. William Butler, wife, and daughter, on the eve of their visit to India, after 25 years' absence, Bishop Harris presiding.

May 6. Dedication of Trinity M. E. Chapel and Sunday-school building in Philadelphia. Total cost, including lot, $84,510, which is provided for. Bishop Simpson preached, and Chaplain M'Cabe managed the financial department.

May 6. The first Wesleyan Bengali Sunday-school in Calcutta, if not in Bengal, was opened this day.

May 8. Memorial stones were laid of a new chapel by the Primitive Methodists in Epworth, the birthplace of Mr. Wesley, with appropriate services.

May 8. British Wesleyan Home Missions annual meeting held in City Road Chapel, London.

May 8. Sir Wm. M'Arthur, K.C.M.G., M.P., presided at a great meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews, held in Exeter Hall.

May 8. Annual District Meetings of the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada.

May 9. Annual District Meetings of Bible Christian Church in Canada.

May 9. The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church held their semi-annual meeting in Pittsburg, closing Saturday, and on Sunday preached, with great favor, to the people. Mrs. Clarissa Hodges, deceased in Shelby, Ohio, at the age of 90 years, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than eighty years, the longest continuous member, perhaps, in the history of American Methodism. The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the African M. E. Church commenced at Bethel Church, Philadelphia. Bishop Simpson re-elected President of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, head-quarters at Philadelphia.

May 9. Rev. John Smith, with his family, left England for South Africa, to labor in that field.

May 9. The Yorkshire reunion of the "Old Boys" of Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove took place at Bradford, England, J. T. Slugg, F.R.S.A., in the chair. The chairman, Rev. T. S. Gregory, Dr. Sykes, and others spoke, and in the evening the time was spent in reminiscences of school-boy days, humorous and pathetic.

May 9. Ex-President E. E. Jenkins, M.A., delivered a very able sermon at the City Temple, London, on behalf of the London Missionary Society.

May 10. The Baltimore Conference of the African M. E. Church began its sixty-sixth annual session at Hagerstown, Md., Bishop Payne presiding.

May 11. Mrs. Jesse R. Grant, mother of General Grant, an old-time Methodist, died at Jersey City, aged 84 years, and was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

May 12. The corner-stone of the new hall for Gammon Theological Institute, Clark University, at Atlanta, Ga., laid with appropriate ceremonies.

May 13. A meeting of ministers and laymen held in Wesley Hall, Philadelphia, to take measures for the proper entertainment of the General Conference, in May, 1884.

May 13. Commencement exercises opened at Drew Theological Seminary, closing the 17th.

May 15. Mr. Henry H. Fowler, M.P., a distinguished Wesleyan layman, was elected a member of the Executive Council of the Association of Chamber of Commerce, London.

May 16. Denmark Mission Conference met at Svendborg, Denmark, Bishop Foster presiding.

May 17. Bishop Jesse T. Peck died at Syracuse, N. Y., aged 72. Joined the Oneida Conference, 1832; Principal of Troy Conference Academy, 1841; President of Dickinson College, 1848; re-entered the pastorate, 1852; elected Bishop, 1872.

May 19. Corner-stone of the School Hall at St. Leonard, New South Wales, laid by E. M. Sayres, Esq. Addresses by Rev. J. Gardiner and others.

May 20. Mr. Silas Vail, a well-known composer of Sunday-school music, and author of "Gates Ajar," "Scatter Seeds of Kindness," "Nothing but Leaves," died in Brooklyn, aged 64 years.

May 21. The spire of St. Luke's M. E. Church, Long Branch, struck by lightning, and completely demolished; loss, $12,000.

May 24. Sweden Conference convened at Norrköping, Sweden, Bishop Foster presiding.

May 25. Primitive Methodist Annual Conference at Toronto, Canada; Rev. W. Herridge, President; Rev. R. Cade, Secretary. Sermon by the retiring President, Rev. J. Goodman. Receipts for missions, $1,732 03; Superannuation Fund, $60 49; Conference Fund, $83 10; Extension, $70 92; Jubilee, $318 84; "Christian Journal," $220 93; Conference subscription, $1,205 09; Friendly Society, $207; Book Room, total balance, $754 07.

May 26. Rev. Dr. John Ker, of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, after a successful mission in securing aid for Connectional objects, sailed from New York. Chattanooga, Tenn., selected, by the joint committee of six contiguous Conferences, as the place to locate the proposed university in the South.

May 28. Col. J. A. Wright, a leading layman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, read before the Philadelphia Preachers' Meeting an extended paper on "Higher Education in the Methodist Episcopal Church."

May 29. President Garrett and wife, of the British Wesleyan Conference, acted as host and hostess at a gathering of ministers of the Wesleyan, New Connection, United Methodist Free Churches, Primitive Methodist Churches, in Liverpool, England, at a Breakfast Meeting at Trinity Chapel. There were about fifty ministers present of these Methodist bodies.

May —. Mrs. Waite, widow of a Wesleyan missionary in Africa, has taken the degree of Doctor in Medicine in the Faculty of Paris.

May —. Rev. Robinson Cheesman, the efficient Secretary of the General Committee, and Deputy Missionary Treasurer of the Primitive Methodists, in consequence of ill-health, was forced to resign his responsible offices, to the regret of the Connection at large.

May —. A new collection of hymns, called the "Primitive Methodist Revival Hymn Book," has just been published and on sale. It is suitable for prayer-meetings, camp-meetings, revival missions, street processions, and other evangelistic services. The new companion Tune Book is thought necessary.

June 1. Commencement of Centenary Biblical Institute, Baltimore; six graduates.

June 3. Walton Methodist Episcopal Church, south side of Pittsburg, dedicated, costing $43,000.

June 3. Chapel of Park Avenue M. E. Church, New York city, opened. The new chapel edifice extends 104 feet on Park Avenue, running back 107 feet on Eighty-sixth Street. Cost of building, $130,000; of land, $52,000. Bishop Harris presided. A. J. Palmer, pastor.

June 3. The Anniversary of Evangelistic work in France was held in the Wesleyan Rue Roquepine Chapel, Paris, sermons being preached by Rev. D. A. de Monilpied and by Rev. W. Gibson, B.A. Anniversary Meeting was held June 4, Mr. F. Lowe presiding; addresses by W. Gibson and other ministers. Meetings were held for three other successive days, thereby strengthening the hands of those engaged in the good cause.

June 5. The first contribution from private sources to the capital of the "Necessitous Local Preachers' Fund," established by a grant from the Thanksgiving Fund, was made by John Whitehead, Esq., of Guernsey, a lay representative of the Channel Islands District, for the sum of £25, which is acknowledged by the Treasurer, John Beauchamp, Esq.

June 6. Twenty-ninth Annual Bible Christian Conference at Exeter, Ontario, Canada; Rev. E. Roberts, President; Rev. T. Harris, Secretary. Annual sermon by Rev. H. J. Nott. Editor of "The Observer."

June 6. Norway Conference met at Arendal, Norway, Bishop Foster presiding.

June 7. Rev. W. Cutts, the General Missionary Secretary, on his election to the Presidency of the Primitive Methodist Conference, was presented with an elegant gold watch, and his wife with a tea and coffee service, in recognition of his valuable services to that society.

June 8. Dr. Eliphalet Clark, an eminent physician, died at Portland, Maine, who, in connection with the late Dr. Asa Gray, of New York city, founded the American Institute of Homeopathy. He left a large bequest to objects of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was an honored member for many years.

June 10. Rev. W. J. Davis, a venerable and much-esteemed pioneer missionary to South Africa, who was first appointed to Kaffirland in 1831, died during a brief visit (after his retiring from active work and residence in England) to Grahamstown, South Africa, and was buried in the Wesleyan cemetery. He was called by the Kaffirs their "Moses and Joshua."

June 10. Children's Day observed, with appropriate services, by the Sunday-schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a collection taken to aid the Sunday-School Fund of the Board of Education.

June 12. Commencement oration of Philadelphia School of Oratory delivered by Dr. J. M. Buckley, at the Academy of Music in that city, to an audience of 3,000 people.

June 12. The Eighteenth Meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers' Children and Grandchildren was held at the Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate Street, London. Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Perks provided for the tea-meeting. President Garrett occupied the chair.

June 13. Rev. Thomes Southern was elected Vice-President of the Primitive Conference held at Shields, England, who failed, by a vote of two, to reach the presidential chair.

June 13. Eighty-sixth Annual Primitive Methodist Conference held in South Shields, England.

June 14. Anniversary of Old People's Methodist Home, Philadelphia; nearly 8,000 people present. , Proceeds, about $5,000.

June 15. The new Revival Hymn Book issued by the British Wesleyan Book Room contains many of the hymns sung in the early days of the Connection, such as "Christ now sits on Zion's hill," "Come, O come, thou vilest sinner, "The voice of free grace cries, 'Escape to the mountain,'" "The Gospel ship is homeward sailing," etc.

June 16. Rev. Carl Weiss, for many years editor of the Methodist papers in Germany, died at the Methodist Mission House, Frankfurt.

June 18. Monument erected in Cypress Hills Cemetery, near Brooklyn, N. Y., to the memory of James H. Perry, D.D., of the N. Y. East Conference of M. E. Church, (formerly Col. 48th Regt., N.Y.S.V.,) was unveiled. The cost was mostly provided for by Hanson Place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

June 20. Hon. Thomas L. Tulloch, Postmaster at Washington city, an old Methodist of 42 years' standing, died at Atlantic City.

June 20. Germany and Switzerland Conference convened at Heilbronn, Germany, Bishop Foster in the chair.

June 24. Rev. Peter D. Day, of the Newark Conference, preached his semi-centennial sermon at his native place, New Providence, N. J. The re-union of the Day family took place, the mother of which was nearly 100 years old, and three of her living sons are Methodist ministers. Centennial commencement of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., continuing four days. Dr. Lucius C. Matlack, a distinguished minister and writer of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died suddenly of heart disease at Cambridge, Md., aged 67 years. Quarter-centennial services of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Sandford Hunt, of the New York Book Concern, preached in the morning; and Dr. W. H. De Puy, pastor of the church when it was dedicated 25 years ago, gave the historical address in the afternoon, and preached in the evening; Rev. T. E. Bell, pastor.

June 25. Annual Home Missionary Meeting at Sidney, New South Wales. The Hon. John Colton, M.P., presided. The income of the society is £1,330.

June —. The $200,000 debt of the North-western University paid, Wm. Dearing of Evanston, Ill., giving $75,000, and ex-Governor Evans, of Colorado, $50,000, the remainder being subscribed in lesser sums. This leaves more than $1,500,000 assets, chiefly in real estate, which has a large prospective value.

July 3. New auditorium at Ocean Grove, N. J., opened for service. Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D., preached the opening sermon.

July 6. Stella, eldest daughter of Prof. James Strong, of Drew Seminary, while the family were making a tour of Europe, died at Vernayaz, Switzerland, and was buried in Montreux, on Lake Geneva.

July 7. Corner-stone of the new School Room at Burwood, New South Wales, laid by Mrs. Schofield. Addresses by Dr. Kelynack and others.

July 8. Rev. W. T. Carter, Wesleyan minister, commenced a series of Working-men's Weekly Meetings on Saturday nights at Port Pirie, consisting of a lecture, songs, and recitations, which promises great good, and tends to check dissipation among working-men.

July 9. The corner-stone of the Unley Wesleyan lecture-room was laid by Mrs. Colton. Addresses by President J. Bickford and others.

July 12. Rev. Wm. Griffith died at Derby, England, aged 77. He was one of the "triumvirate" of 1849, heading the secession from the Wesleyan Church, England; identified with United Free Methodist Churches; member of Ecumenical Conference in 1881.

July 13. Fourteenth Anniversary of the Founding of Ocean Grove, New Jersey. Dr. E. H. Stokes President since its organization.

July 14. Notice of death, at Auckland, of Rev. John Hobbs, the oldest Wesleyan missionary of New Zealand or the Australasian group, aged 84. He was a contemporary in the New Zealand mission-field with Samuel Marsden, Bishops Williams and Selwyn, and others.

July 14. The Primitive Conference of 1882 decided to present the venerable Thos. Bateman, of Chorley, with a token of its appreciation; and at this date he and his wife were presented with portraits in oil with appropriate ceremonies.

July 15. Re-opening of the Wesleyan School Room after enlargement. Sermons by Rev. T. B. Stephenson and others.

July 16. Memorial stones of a new Primitive Methodist Sunday-school were laid at North Ferriby, Eng. Address by Rev. C. Spivey.

July 17. Rev. M. Y. Bovard, of the South India Conference, with his wife, arrived in New York.

July 18. The elegant new Wyoming Methodist Episcopal Church, erected at a cost of $30,000 by Mr. Pettebone, and deeded to the Church, was dedicated.

July 18. A farewell meeting was tendered, at Adelaide, to Rev. Thomas Lloyd, a veteran Wesleyan minister, on his departure to England, for his health and rest, Rev. J. Bickford, President of the Conference, presiding. An address and a purse of 250 sovereigns were presented to him by the Methodists of the colony, as a token of their respect.

July 18. Memorial stones of a new chapel laid at Holloway, Canada. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Antliff and others.

July 18. The custom amounting to law among the Primitive Methodists allows the preacher to leave his station just before the sitting of Conference, (the 6th,) but requires those to report that have been changed to new stations on the 18th, or at least the Sunday following, the intervening time being regarded as the minister's holiday.

July 19. Japan Mission Conference opened at Yokahama, Bishop Merrill presiding.

July 20. Mr. T. B. Smithies, the founder of "The British Workman" and "The Band of Hope Review," a distinguished Wesleyan layman and public philanthropist, died in his 68th year, and was buried at Abney Park Cemetery, London, N. He gave princely to the Wesleyan Church, and did immense good by his pen and his means otherwise.

July 20. Rev. John Osborne, pastor of the York Street Wesleyan Church, in Sydney, New South Wales, was tried by a general District Meeting for heresy, and, after a careful examination of the charges, was acquitted.

July 22. Opening of Mrs. Hampson's Gospel Mission at Adelaide.

July 23. Rev. Edward Spratt, a missionary at Duncans, Jamaica, was killed by a fall from his horse. He had labored 26 years in the West Indies.

July 23. The Governors of the Theological Institute of the United Methodist Free Churches met, and were greeted by the Principal, who reported the institution as prosperous.

July 26. William Bunn, an influential Wesleyan local preacher, class-leader, steward, and trustee for over 40 years, died in Ledbury, Eng., aged 76.

July 26. Four young men, sent out by the General Missionary Committee, sailed for Queensland, South Africa.

July 28. The London Daily "Times" has an editorial highly appreciative of the British Wesleyan Conference.

July 28. Corner-stone of a new Sunday-school chapel laid at Halifax, N. S., by Edward Crossley. Estimated cost of land and structure, £4,000.

July 28. Dr. Lucius H. Bugbee, late President of Alleghany College, died at Geneva, N. Y.

July 29. Re-opening of the Wesleyan Church at St. Leonard, New South Wales, after its enlargement. Sermons by Rev. Dr. Kelynack and others.

July 30. Semi-annual meeting of the New South Wales Bush Missionary Society, Mr. John Roseby presiding. Secretary Palmer submitted the report, and addresses were made by three missionaries employed by the organization.

July 31. The Annual Assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches opened in Rochdate, Eng.

July 31. Rev. Jeremiah Millard, P.E. of the Newburg District, New York Conference, buried at Newburg. There was a large attendance of ministers.

July 31. Edward Ridley, a prominent merchant of New York city, and useful member and local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died suddenly, 67 years of age.

July —. Gen. Jesse H. Moore, U. S. Consul at Callao, died of yellow fever. He was a member of the Illinois Conference, and was an officer in the Civil War, and member of Congress in 1868-70.

July —. Dr. Waugh, at his own request, retires from the Presidency of Wesley College, Victoria, at the close of the Conference year; and Rev. E. I. Watkin, President of the Conference, has been nominated by the committee to succeed him.

July —. An edict by the Governor will severely embarrass the Primitive Methodist mission schools in Fernando Po, requiring all children to attend government schools who cannot satisfy him that they are well acquainted with the Spanish language. Unless the edict is modified, it practically closes the mission schools. It is possible that the Jesuits are behind this extraordinary and uncalled-for action.

July —. An unknown friend of Primitive Methodism has signified his intention to give, subject to the payment of small annuities on two lives, the sum of £5,000 to the Missionary Fund. Sometime previously this anonymous donor presented 18 houses and 3 acres of land, of the value of £3,000, to the Bloxwich and Carmock Circuit; more recently he has given £1,000 toward the reduction upon the chapels in the Darlaston Station; and at the Conference which has just closed he gave £1,000 for the employment of a missionary in the town of Walsall and for other Connectional purposes.

July —. Mr. Arthur S. Peake, son of Rev. S. Peake, of Peaton Strand, Eng., has been elected to a scholarship in St. John's College, Oxford, of the annual value of £100, and tenable for five years. This is the highest honor won by any Primitive Methodist.

July —. The memorial stone of a new chapel was laid at Englishhatch, near Bath, on ground leased by the Prince of Wales on merely nominal terms.

July —. A series of Holiness Conventions were decided upon to be held in various points in the Hull (Eng.) District.

July —. Rev. W. B. Pope, D.D., of Didsbury Wesleyan Methodist College, England, has been asked by the Bishop of Gloucester, who is editing "The Old Testament Commentary," to write "Ezra" and "Nehemiah."

Aug. 1. Manitoba Methodist Conference, Canada, organized at Winnipeg; Dr. Geo. Young, President; Rev. J, Semmens, Secretary.

Aug. 1. Canadian Bible Christian Holiness Camp-meeting at Grimsby.

Aug. 1. Meeting held in Wesleyan Chapel, Hull, Eng., for the recognition of returned missionaries, representing India, China, Africa, etc. Rev. John Kilner, Senior Missionary Secretary, presided.

Aug. 4. The foundation of a new Wesleyan M. E. Church laid at Lahore, India.

Aug. 4. Rev. Dr. J. M. Freeman, Assistant Editor in the Sunday-school Department of the Methodist Episcopal Church, arrived in New York after a visit of several months in Europe.

Aug. 6. Rev. W. Arthur, M.A., being unable to read his great (Fernley) lecture because of the condition of his voice, Dr. Stephenson read it. Subject, "The Difference between Physical and Moral Laws."

Aug. 7. Opening of Chautauqua Assembly. Dr. J. H. Vincent, Superintendent.

Aug. 7. A meeting was held at Waltham Chapel, Hull, on behalf of Methodist Missions in France, Alderman H. J. Atkinson, J. P., presiding.

Aug. 7. Re-union of Wesleyan missionaries (Indian) at the Hull Conference made the occasion of meeting Rev. E. E. Jenkins, M.A., at dinner at the Station Hotel, Hull.

Aug. 7. The corner-stone of the Jesse Lee Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Ridgefield, Conn., laid by Bishop Harris. Rev. George Lansing Taylor, D.D., pastor,

Aug. 8. Twelfth annual Camp-meeting at Mountain Grove, Pa., Central Pennsylvania Conference, held to the 15th.

Aug. 9. Opening of the National Educational Assembly at Ocean Grove.

Aug. 10. Rev. L. Filson, M.A., of Wesleyan Training Institution, Naonla, Fiji, elected a member of the Anthropological Society of Washington, U. S., a society to which only one person is admitted annually.

Aug. 10. Frances Holden died at the Methodist Episcopal Home, New York, in the 101st year of her age.

Aug. 12. Sunday-school prayer-meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Allahabad, India.

Aug. 12-19. Week of Prayer, M. E. Church, South.

Aug. 13. Anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the M. E. Church, held at Ocean Grove.

Aug. 14. The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Ocean Grove, N. J., Bishop Harris presiding in the absence of Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the society.

Aug. 14. Rev. A. Halmhuber, who has been residing in Japan, has written a book on that interesting country and people, and the Book Committee of the Evangelical Association has recommended its publication.

Aug. 16. Methodist Sunday-School Parliament at Brockville, Canada.

Aug. 16. An educational meeting of the United Brethren in Christ was held at M'Pherson, Kansas, with a view to establishing a college for the denomination in that State. The people of the place offered grounds and to erect a building for college purposes, worth in cash value $25,000 or more, provided the Church will raise an equal amount for an endowment fund. This proposition was to be submitted to the four Annual Conferences in Kansas.

Aug. 16. Bishop N. Castle, in his Episcopal tour in Washington Territory, reports his visit to a Chinese school opened at Seattle, under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ; Mrs. Sickafoose, teacher; 40 scholars enrolled.

Aug. 19. Commencement of Mt. Union College, Ohio; 14 graduates.

Aug. 21. The Woman's Union Holiness Camp-meeting held at Mount Tabor, N. J., continued one week.

Aug. 21. A large tent for holding union evangelistic services formally opened at Napanee, Canada.

Aug. 22. Semi centennial celebration in Monrovia, Liberia, of the introduction of Methodism into that country by the arrival of Melville B. Cox.

Aug. 25. Camp-meeting announced to be held at Lucknow, India, to begin Sunday, Oct. 7, and close on Thursday, the 11th.

Aug. 25. New edition of the Methodist Hindustani Hymn Book announced in press at Lucknow, India, under the direction of Revs. Waugh, Messmore, and Fieldbrave.

Aug. 29. The adjourned session of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada opened in Metropolitan Church, Toronto.

Aug. 26. Sunday-school Parliament of great interest held on the St. Lawrence Central Camp-ground, A. L. Morden, Esq., President.

Aug. 28. An Outline History of the Evangelical Association is now being published by the "Evangelical Messenger," in a series of papers prepared by Rev. P. W. Raidabaugh, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

Aug. 29. Adjourned Conference of Bible Christian Church, Canada, held at Exeter; Rev. E. Roberts, President; J. Harris, Secretary.

Aug. 29. The adjourned General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada met in Belleville, Ont.

Aug. 29. The Michigan Conference of the United Brethren in Christ took action requiring applicants for license to preach and candidates for orders to be examined by written questions and answers, combined with an oral examination.

Aug. 29. The Trustees of Dickinson College elected Rev. Aaron Rittenhouse, D.D., of Philadelphia, Professor of English Literature, and Prof. Durell, of Pennington, Adjutant Professor of Mathematics.

Aug. —. The Rochester (Minn.) Methodist Episcopal Church destroyed by a cyclone. The church cost $15,000.

Aug. —. Heinrich Schneider, of Bismarck, Iowa, father of Rev. Charles Schneider, of Wisconsin Conference, left a bequest of over $1,000 to be used for Church purposes in the Evangelical Association.

Sept. 1. Rev. F. C. Klein, the first male missionary to foreign countries of Methodist Protestant Church, with his wife, sailed from San Francisco for Japan.

Sept. 3. The General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada adopted the "Union Basis" by a vote of 123 to 38—more than the "three fourths vote" required.

Sept. —. North China Mission Conference held at Peking, China, Bishop Merrill presiding.

Sept. 5. The semi-centennial of the Pittsburg Methodist Protestant Conference, at its session in Pittsburg, celebrated with appropriate exercises.

Sept. 7. Rev. Cyrus Brooks, of the Minnesota Conference, preached his semi-centennial sermon, by request of that body.

Sept. 12. The corner-stone of a new chapel at The Groves, York (New Street) Circuit, England, laid. It will be Italian style, and cost £6,000. The Lord-Mayor of York presided on this occasion. In the historical address it was stated that it was 124 years since England's greatest apostle, John Wesley, built his first preaching-house in York to carry on the work begun some years before by John Nelson, the heroic Yorkshire stone-mason.

Sept. 12. At a meeting of the General Board of Evangelical Association of the Ebenezer Orphan Asylum the assets were reported at $71,530. There are at present in the Home 63 children—41 boys and 22 girls.

Sept. 13. In 80 years the Evangelical Association grew from 40 members to about 120,000. The total increase of members during the quadrennium, 1875–1879, was 14,520, and during the past quadrennium, 1879–1883, the increase is reported at 9,985, or 4,535 less than during the preceding period.

Sept. 13. Amsterdam Methodist Episcopal Church, New York—an elegant church—was dedicated by Bishop Andrews. Chaplain M'Cabe preached in the evening. Cost of building and lot, $43,000.

Sept. 14. Camp-meetings, under the auspices of the united branches of Methodism, were opened at Ellesmere and Scarborough, Canada, both largely attended.

Sept. 16. The Missionary Anniversaries open on Chatham District, to continue until January 20.

Sept. 16. The General Committee of Management of the Irish Methodist Conference met in Dublin, Dr. Wm. Crook presiding. Revs. Ker and M'Cutcheon report receipts from American Methodists to date, £3,194—nearly $16,000.

Sept. 17. Rev. and Mrs. A. Schlenk, of the Evangelical Association, appointed to the Mission at Portland, Oregon, have arrived there.

Sept. 18. Francis Murphy, who arrived a few days previously from Europe, after an absence of two years, laboring in the temperance cause, honored with a grand public reception at Cooper Institute; Chief-Justice Noah Davis making the address of welcome.

Sept. 18. General Conference of the Evangelical Association opened in Allentown, Pa.

Sept. 19. General Conference of the United Methodist Church voted to expunge the word "obey" from the ritual marriage service.

Sept. 20. Drew Theological Seminary opened its seventeenth year with a large list of students and an unusually hopeful outlook.

Sept. 20. The Calvinistic Methodist missionaries in the Cassia Hills, in India, have just completed their translation of the first five books of the Old Testament.

Sept. 20–22. Annual Meeting of the Missionary Board of the Methodist Church of Canada.

Sept. 21. Rev. W. S. Sage and wife have been appointed missionaries to the African Mission of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Sage was ordained by Bishop Glossbrenner, and Mrs. Sage was consecrated by laying-on of hands by the Bishop, and prayer and a charge.

Sept. 21. Mr. Thomas Watson, a veteran Free Methodist, died in Darlington, England, at an advanced age.

Sept. 23. Canton Methodist Episcopal Church, an elegant stone edifice erected on the site of the one destroyed by fire a year before, of massive stone, dedicated by Bishop Foss. Dr. J. Lanahan preached in the evening. Cost estimated at $130,000, of which $119,000 has been paid, and $4,000 promised on day of dedication.

Sept. 23. Dr. James Wright, formerly Secretary of State for Iowa, and a life-long Methodist, died at Bloomfield. Iowa, aged 65 years.

Sept. 24. A fraternal Convention of Methodists, representing the different branches of Methodism, met at the Methodist Book Depository, Baltimore, to take measures to invite the holding of the Centennial of American Methodism in that city in 1884.

Sept. 26. Central China Mission Conference assembled at Kiukiang, China, Bishop Merrill presiding.

Sept. 26. "The Religious Telescope," organ of United Brethren Church, entered upon its fiftieth year.

Sept. 26. Rev. T. G. Clewell, formerly assistant Editor of the "Evangelical Messenger," delivered the oration at the re-opening of Union Seminary, New Berlin, Pa.

Sept. 27. Suckley Memorial Chapel, on Mount Rutsen Farm, the Superannuated Preachers' Home of the New York Conference, built by Thomas H. Suckley, Esq., and presented free of debt to the Conference, dedicated with appropriate services. A large company of ministers were present on the occasion.

Sept. 28. Zion's Church, West Ringgold, Iowa, was dedicated, after two powerful sermons, by Bishop R. Dubs.

Sept. 28. The first number of the new series of the "London Quarterly Review" (Wesleyan) appeared from the Wesleyan Conference Office, London, England.

Sept. 29. Rev. S. G. J. Worthington, of the Central Illinois Conference, father of the Hon. W. C. Worthington, M. C., died, aged 75 years. He was transferred from the Pittsburg Conference to the West thirty years ago.

Oct. 1. Jersey City District Missionary Convention held at Jersey City.

Oct. 2. Rev. Nathan Hubbell, of the New York East Conference, delivered the Annual Address before the New York Eclectic Medical College.

Oct. 3. President Beardshear reports in "Religious Telescope," organ of United Brethren Church, an increase of students in Wesleyan College, at Toledo, Iowa, and $16,000 of the $40,000 to be raised for the institution.

Oct. 3. The Central Ohio Conference of American Wesleyan Church requires preachers to be recommended for Elder's Orders before they are allowed to vote, while the Miami Conference gives that privilege as soon as the name is placed on the stationed list.

Oct. 4. Mrs. Mary D. James, poet and writer, and author of "The Soul-Winner," died suddenly, while sitting in her chair, at Mrs. Dr. W. C. Palmer's.

Oct. 7. The Missionary Anniversaries open on Pembroke District, to continue until January 20.

Oct. 10. New York Branch of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church held at Albany, N. Y.; 100 delegates present; Mrs. Gov. J. A. Wright, President.

Oct. 13. Twenty-sixth annual meeting of the National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church held at Nazareth Church, Philadelphia.

Oct. 15. W. K. Boyle, Esq., father of the Editor of the "Episcopal Methodist," Baltimore, died, at an advanced age. He was a Methodist for over fifty years.

Oct. 16. Rev. Erasmus Q. Fuller, for several years Editor of the "Methodist Advocate," an official paper of the Methodist Episcopal Church published at Atlanta, Ga., (ceased to be published about a year ago, by order of the Book Committee,) and for some time pastor of the Marietta Street M. E. Church, of that city, fell dead on the street from apoplexy.

Oct. 17. The eleventh Quadrennial Session of the General Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America convened in the Wesleyan Church in Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 15. Philip Phillips and family arrived at New York, after a four months' engagement of Christian song in Amsterdam, Holland, during the International Exposition in that city. On leaving Amsterdam he was made the recipient of valuable appreciative remembrances.

Oct. 17. Baltimore Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society held its annual meeting at First M. E. Church, Baltimore. Addresses by Miss Spencer, from Japan; Mrs. Dr. M'Grew, from India, and others. Receipts for the year, $6,160 78.

Oct. 18. Donation Day at the M. E. Orphanage, Philadelphia, Mrs. Bishop Simpson presiding. Gifts largely in excess of previous years.

Oct. 18. Drew Theological Seminary annual public opening-day. Semi-annual meeting of Trustees.

Oct. 21. A reunion took place of the former pastors of Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New York city.

Oct. 25. Philander Smith College, at Little Rock, Arkansas, dedicated by Bishop Wiley. The edifice has been erected under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Philander Smith gave $10,000 to the enterprise, which now bears the name of her deceased husband.

Oct. 28. Trinity M. E. Church, 118th Street, New York, Thomas H. Burch, pastor, built at a cost of $103,000, dedicated. Bishop Foss presided in the morning; Bishop Harris in the afternoon. Revs. W. C. Steele and John Johns and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk delivered addresses in the afternoon; and Dr. C. H. Fowler preached in the evening. At the close of the evening sermon Bishop Harris conducted the dedicatory service.

Oct. 28. One hundred and seventeenth anniversary of old John Street M. E. Church, the "Cradle of Methodism," New York, observed with impressive and interesting services. Love-feast at 9 A. M., conducted by Rev. Dr. A. K. Sanford. Bishop Harris presided at 10:30 service, Bishop Foster preaching sermon. Platform-meeting at 2:30 P. M., Dr. J. M. Reid presiding. Addresses by Revs. O. H. Tiffany, D.D., B. M. Adams, and W. V. Kelley, D.D. Prayer-meeting at 6:30, James Wright, conductor. Evening service, 7:30 P. M., the pastor, Rev. A. B. Sanford, presiding; sermon by Dr. A. J. Kynett.

Oct. 31. Annual meeting of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in the Connectional buildings, 805 Broadway, New York, to arrange the plan of Episcopal Visitation of the Spring Conferences. All the Bishops present, except Bishop Merrill, in China, on an official tour of the Missions in that country.

Oct. —. Foochow Conference, China, Bishop Merrill presiding.

Nov. 2. The tenth annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Des Moines, Iowa. (For report, see subsequent pages.)

Nov. 18. The new Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, admirably located at the corner of East Sixty-first Street, New York, and costing with its site $262,770, was dedicated by Bishop Harris, assisted by Bishops Simpson and Foss, the pastor, Dr. O. H. Tiffany, and others. Bishop Simpson preached in the morning and Bishop Foss in the evening. The contributions during the day reached the largest collection ever taken thus far by any American Church, reaching the sum of $112,770—a sum sufficient to meet the entire debt.

Statistical Summaries—Comparative Progress of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Annual Conferences.—In 1784 all the preachers were included in one Conference. The present number is 99, exclusive of the 15 Mission Districts, the latter having a total lay membership larger than the whole Church in 1784. In 1857 there were 47 Conferences; in 1867 there were 68; and 91 in 1877. The number has doubled in 25 years.

Bishops.—The year 1883 closes with 10 Bishops. Whole number elected and consecrated is 35. Of the 25 who have passed from labor to reward, 2 were elected in 1784; 1 in 1800; 1 in 1808; 2 in 1816; 2 in 1824; 2 in 1832; 2 in 1836; 2 in 1844; 3 in 1852; 1 in 1858; 3 in 1864; 1 in 1866; 2 in 1872, and 1 in 1880. If the present number survive until the General Conference in May next, (1884,) 3 of them will have served 4 years; 6 of them 12 years, and 1, Bishop Simpson, 32 years. In 1784 the numerical returns showed 83 itinerant preachers, and 14,986 lay members. The Episcopal ratio, omitting fractions, was 1 Bishop to 41 preachers and to 7,493 lay members. Beginning with 1787, the third year after the election, and reckoning, for convenience, by decades, and omitting fractions in each case, the variations of the Episcopal ratio for the different periods will be indicated by the following table:

		Preachers.	Members.	No. of Bishops.	No. of Conferences.
1787	one Bishop to	66	12,921	2	3
1797	“ “	131	29,331	2	6
1807	“ “	258	72,295	2	7
1817	“ “	238	74,951	3	9
1827	“ “	325	127,332	5	17
1837	“ “	449	94,081	7	..
1847	“ “	728	127,294	5	24
1857	“ “	876	177,217	7	47
1867	“ “	800	114,608	10	68
1877	“ “	1,024	151,964	11	88
1882	“ “	1,103	174,802	10	99

In each case in these calculations the members on probation are very properly counted with the members in full connection. (For additional information concerning the Bishops, see Tables, pp. 87, 88.)

Itinerant Preachers.*—The number of Itinerant preachers reported in the General Minutes of 1882 was 11,028, a loss of 194 during the year. Of the whole number 8,675 were in full connection, and besides these there were 1,337 on trial, that is, they had not yet completed the constitutional term required for admission to full membership in Conference. The following numerical changes are shown for the year: received on trial, 656; by re-admission, 27; from other ecclesiastical bodies, 41; admitted into full connection, 432; located, 116; returned withdrawn, 41; expelled, 20; died, 171; probationers discontinued, 87.† The first three items show the aggregate of admissions to the Itinerancy, viz., 724; and the last five show the aggregate loss for the year, viz., 435. The difference between the two (289) gives the net gain for the year.

The following table, carefully compiled from the many volumes of Annual Minutes, shows the totals in the items named (so far as reported) from the organization of the Church until Jan. 1, 1883:

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* For summaries of Local preachers see pages 85 and 213.

† The General Minutes do not record the number of preachers discontinued, but that number has been otherwise obtained for the year.

ITINERANT PREACHERS.	To and including 1857.	For Decade ending 1867.	For Decade ending 1877.	For 5 years ending Dec. 31, 1882.	Grand Total.
Received on trial	15,146	4,695	6,438	2,991	29,270
Admitted into full connection	10,606	3,256	4,962	2,154	20,978
Located	4,201	1,039	1,002	527	6,769
Withdrawn	222	257	244	212	935
Expelled	87	86	118	77	458
Died	1,277	736	1,079	728	3,820

A comparison of the first two items shows an apparent loss of 8,292 ministerial "probationers." In accounting for this falling out, it should be noted: 1. That of this number 1,065 were still "on trial," their term of probation not having expired, or had been extended. 2. That during the 104 years covered by these summaries a very large number fell out of the Itinerant ranks by personal or family sickness or some other disability, or by death, during their two or more years of probationary service. 3. That in the earlier years of our Church history a very large number of persons entered the Itinerancy as a *temporary arrangement*, in order to aid the Church in meeting at once the imperative demand for preachers in the rapidly developing work. 4. That the severities of the Itinerancy were then incomparably greater than now, in respect of fatiguing journeys, long absences from families, inadequate salaries, lack of privileges of education, and of preparation for the ministry. 5. That of the number (6,769) who located *after their admission into "full connection*," a large proportion did so within a comparatively brief period from the date of their admission. The same "causes" would be more powerfully operative before admission as full Itinerants than afterward.

LOSSES BY DEATH.—No deaths of preachers were reported in our General Minutes until 1784, a period of eleven years. For the next forty years the number per year ranged from one to ten, the yearly average being only four; from 1824 to 1857, a period of thirty-two years, the average was 33, with a total of 1,053. Beginning with the year 1857, when the deaths of lay members were first officially reported, we have the following record:

YEAR.	Deaths of Preachers.	Deaths of Members.	YEAR.	Deaths of Preachers.	Deaths of Members.
1857	46	8,462	1870	92	14,244
1858	52	9,214	1871	84	15,682
1859	53	9,845	1872	101	17,048
1860	66	9,835	1873	136	18,900
1861	64	10,375	1874	104	18,105
1862	73	10,662	1875	135	19,591
1863	91	13,269	1876	143	19,010
1864	88	13,448	1877	118	19,816
1865	86	13,116	1878	111	19,080
1866	80	12,214	1879	135	21,138
1867	83	12,575	1880	143	21,294
1868	84	12,772	1881	168	22,752
1869	82	13,554	1882	171	22,322

In order to approximate the number of deaths in the lay membership previous to 1857, a calculation may be made for each previous period of twenty-six years back to 1793, *based* upon the ratio of the yearly average of *members* to the yearly average of *deaths*, during the last period of twenty-six years. For the remaining double decade from 1773 (the first Conference) a small allowance must also be added. Combining the several numerical items thus obtained with the total of the official summaries in the table above, we have a grand total of 712,090.

The ratio of increase in the ministerial death list for the last period of twenty-six years is $271\frac{73}{100}$, and in that of lay members, $163\frac{79}{100}$. The total deaths of itinerant ministers as reported up to January 1, 1883, was 3,820. Adding to this the number of deaths of lay members, we have a grand total of 715,910. These figures will indicate to the reader the large influx of new ministers and members required to meet the numerical waste from the single item of "deaths." Last year the average weekly mortality in the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church was *four hundred and twenty-nine*, and an average daily mortality of *sixty-one!*

Our German Work.—The German work in the Methodist Episcopal Church began in Cincinnati in 1835, when Dr. William Nast collected together a half-dozen Germans in a small hired house in that city. The class there formed was the "little one which became a thousand." At the session of the Ohio Conference, held at Springfield, Ohio, August 19, 1835, William Nast was received on trial, and appointed German missionary for Cincinnati. In 1838 he was appointed German editor of the "Christian Apologist." The first German Conference was organized in the autumn, and reported in the Minutes of that year 22 members. The first German Methodist Episcopal Church was built in Wheeling, West Va., in 1840. In 1844 the work was separated into German Districts, and in 1864 the first German Conference was formed. The mission work in Germany opened in Bremen under the late Dr. L. S. Jacoby, December 23, 1849. Our German work in Europe was organized into a Mission Conference in 1856, with a membership of nine itinerant preachers, seven local preachers, and 527 lay members. The present strength of our German work is indicated by the summaries given on page 121.

Our Colored Work.—The Methodist Episcopal Church has from the beginning welcomed colored persons into its membership. The first class in the old John-street Society had one colored member, and the historic fact is well attested that there has never been a time since when the membership of that Church did not include one or more colored persons. Other "white" Churches in the North have colored members, and some of the "colored" charges in the South have white members. In the spring of 1864 the Philadelphia Conference reported, in a total membership of 59,498, colored members to the number of 6,894. Most of these were organized with others during the same year into the Delaware Conference.

In the South, and in the "Border States," the white and the colored work has been, to a large extent, arranged into separate Conferences. Those Annual Conferences which are either wholly or chiefly "colored" are the following: Liberia, Delaware, Washington, North Carolina, South Carolina, Savannah, Florida, Central Alabama, Lexington, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, West Texas, and Little Rock.

By carefully collating the statistics of those Conferences exclusively colored, with the statistics of the colored district in Missouri Conference, we have the summaries given in the table on page 121.

Sunday-Schools.—The record of our progress in Sunday-school work for the last quarter of a century is also most encouraging. The following are the numerical returns for each year, beginning with the year in which the official reports were inserted in the General Minutes:

Year.	Sunday-Schools.	Officers and Teachers	Scholars.
1857....	10,766	114,791	591,468
1858....	11,490	129,368	677,217
1859....	11,755	139,299	732,592
1860....	13,243	146,130	793,131
1861....	13,336	146,910	800.266
1862....	13,183	146,379	805,050
1863....	13,008	146,967	834,176
1864....	13,153	148,475	859,700
1865....	13,948	153.699	931,724
1866....	14,045	162,191	980,622
1867....	15,341	174,945	1,081,891
1868....	15,885	181,666	1,145,167

Year	Sunday-Schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.	Year.	Sunday-Schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.
1869....	16,393	184,596	1,179,984	1876	19,691	208,966	1,453,038
1870....	16,912	189,412	1,221,393	1877....	19,868	216,902	1,493,718
1871....	17,555	193,979	1,267,742	1878....	19,931	213,119	1,531,097
1872....	17,471	193,691	1,278,559	1879....	20,359	217,967	1,549,315
1873....	18,031	197,180	1,318,603	1880....	21,093	222,374	1,602,334
1874....	18,628	200,402	1,363,876	1881....	20,643	223,912	1,591,173
1875....	19,287	207,182	1,406,168	1882....	21,152	226,702	1,638,895
		Net increase for 25 years................			10,386	81,911	1,047,427

The net gain *per cent.* in the Sunday-school numerical returns for the quarter century closing with 1882 is as follows: Gain in number of Sunday-schools, $96\frac{47}{100}$ *per cent.*; number of Sunday-school teachers, $56\frac{57}{100}$ *per cent.*; number of scholars, $177\frac{8}{100}$ *per cent.*

The Sunday-school Statistics for each year, as returned to the officers of the Sunday-School Union in New York, furnish other interesting figures. Among the summaries for 1882 are the following:

Number of Scholars over 15 years of age..............................	550,776
Number under 15 years, except in Infant Classes	506,275
Number in Infant Classes..	327,962
Average attendance..	1,044,753
Volumes in Library..	1,797,778
Expenses of Schools this year...	$627,662
Officers and Teachers in Church Membership............................	185,178
Scholars who are Church Members......................................	289,333
Conversions during Year...	75,821

Churches and Parsonages.—The number of chapels and churches (houses of worship) owned and occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church at its organization is not known. Over 60 were reported at the close of the year following the Christmas Conference. Neither the list nor number is to be found in the Conference Minutes, but Lednum, in his historic notes of those early times, gives their names and locations.*

The General Minutes do not furnish a yearly record of the number of churches and parsonages, with their estimated value, until 1857. By collating the return since that date we have the following lucid and gratifying exhibit:

Year.	Churches.	Value.	Parsonages.	Value.	Year.	Churches.	Value.	Parsonages.	Value.
1857	8,335	$15,781,310	2,174	$2,126,874	1870	13,373	$52,614,591	4,179	$7,293,513
1858	9.063	17.560,494	2,407	2,350,992	1871	13,440	56,911,900	4,309	7,786,804
1859	9,305	18,822,640	2,540	2,427,168	1872	14,008	62,393,237	4,484	8,575,877
1860	9,754	19,552,054	2,674	2,663,318	1873	14,490	66,332,580	4.677	8,442,554
1861	9,922	20,069,580	2.763	2,669,907	1874	15,010	69,288,815	4,893	9,604,230
1862	9,860	20,605.981	2,792	2,681,790	1875	15,633	71,353,234	5,017	9.731.628
1863	9,430	20.830,554	2,853	2,790,150	1876	15,816	71,760,771	5,215	9.503,900
1864	10 015	23.781,510	2,948	3,101,566	1877	16,200	70,239,441	5,355	9,175,480
1865	10 041	26.750,502	3,143	4,396,731	1878	16,648	68,776,472	5,514	8,911,934
1866	10.462	29,594.004	3,314	4,420,958	1879	16,915	62,520,417	5,689	8.435,192
1867	11,121	35,885,439	3,570	5,361,295	1880	17,561	64,130,306	5,814	8,750,513
1868	11,692	41,693,922	3.810	6,276,579	1881	17,896	66,212,701	6,103	8,901,425
1869	12,048	47,253,067	3,968	6,862,230	1882	18,152	65.467,082	6,224	9,250,288
			Increase during last 25 years			7,817	49,685,772	4,050	7,123,414

The above figures show a net gain *per cent.* during 25 years as follows: In church edifices, $117\frac{79}{100}$ *per cent.*; in value of church edifices, $316\frac{74}{100}$ *per cent.*; in parsonages, $186\frac{29}{100}$ *per cent.*; and in value of parsonages, $335\frac{91}{100}$ *per cent.*

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* During the last few years there has been a general marking down of estimated values, so as to conform them to the changed market for real estate. The real value has, however, largely increased every year.

Contributions and Expenses.—After examining the official returns for the summaries of the various Conference collections reported up to November 1, and carefully estimating for other items, basing such estimates upon exact reports from a large number of Churches, and from reports in the local minutes of Annual Conferences, the following list is presented as an approximation of the amounts contributed by the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1883. These estimates are under, rather than over, the true amounts. For fuller and specific reports, see exhibits of the various departments in the present Year-Book.

The expenses for salaries of ministers include the amounts paid for the support of Bishops, Presiding Elders, and Pastors. The total is considerably larger than that given in the Conference summaries in the Minutes, because the latter omits the returns of churches which failed to send in an official report.

General Conference collections	$1,448,947 25
Miscellaneous collections	338,560 00
Expenses for Sunday-schools	627,662 41
Expenses for new churches and improvements	3,305,641 00*
Expenses for local mission work	287,400 00*
Expense for salary of ministers	8,237,000 00
Local Church expenses	2,722,800 00
Total	$16,968,010 66

The General Conference collections in the above table embrace the following items:

Parent Missionary Society	$751,469 90
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	124,823 38
Woman's Home Missionary Society (estimated)	25,000 00
Board of Church Extension	199,496 25*
Sunday-School Union and Tract Society	32,311 00
Freedmen's Aid Society	123,153 72
Board of Education	25,000 00*
Conference Claimants	167,693 00
Total	$1,448,947 25

Ministerial Service.—The subjoined table gives classified lists of the official appointments of the itinerant preachers for the years indicated. They are suggestive of the general range of similar classifications for other years:

Official Appointments.	1867.	1871.	1877.	1881.	1882.
Presiding Elders of Districts	337	419	429	445	446
Presiding Elders who are also Stationed Pastors	21	7	26	....	....
Agents of Book Concerns and Depositories	5	6	5	12	10
Presidents and Principals of Educational Institutions	95	88	94	110	106
Professors of Colleges and Seminaries	72	59	99	90	102
Superintendents of other Institutions	4	4	5	18	9
Chaplains by appointment of United States Government	8	6	10	12	11
Other Chaplains	21	23	25	24	22
Missionary and other Church Secretaries	9	16	18	13	17
Editors by Episcopal Appointment	17	20	24	22	23
Agents of Educational Institutions	22	24	21	28	27
Secretaries and Agents of Bible Societies	24	27	18	13	11
Secretaries and Agents of Temperance Societies	8	8	11	7	10
Other Agents	11	20	27	26	20
Conference and City Missionaries and Evangelists	3	....	8	....	....
Itinerants appointed to Foreign Missions	17	....	71	....	....
Supernumeraries	461	548	719	854	982
Superannuated	854	971	1,193	1,369	1,432
Itinerant Stationed Pastors	6,036	7,452	9,440	9,308	9,204

* The New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society reported (1882) receipts for local purposes amounting to over $50,000, exclusive of the sums raised for new church enterprises, for which see page 199.

In addition to the itinerant stationed pastors named in the last item above, there were 1,335 preachers (chiefly local preachers) appointed by Presiding Elders and Bishops to pastoral charges left at the Conference sessions "to be supplied." For interesting summaries relating to local preachers, see pages 213, 214.

Numerical Growth by Quarter Centuries.—Beginning with the close of 1784, the date of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and reckoning by periods of twenty-five years, we have the following tabular exhibit:

	Year.	Itinerant Preachers.	Lay Members.	Increase in Preachers.	Increase in Members.
Total at Church organization, in	1784....	83	14,988	....	......
Total at close of first quarter century, in	1809....	597	163,038	514	148,050
Total at close of second quar. century, in	1834....	2,265	638,784	1,668	475,746
Total at close of third quar. century, in	1859....	6,877	974,345	4,612	335,561
Total at close of 23 years, or in	1882....	12,365	1,742,021	5,488	767,676

During the third quarter century (namely, in 1845) the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized, and hence the apparent increase was not so great during that period.

Lay Membership by Decades.—The first Methodist Society (composed of — members) was formed in the autumn of 1766. The first decade closed with 1777. The numerical summaries for the several full decades since that period give the following figures:

Year.	Traveling Preachers.	Increase of Preachers.	Members.	Increase of Members.
1766	....	....	.....	....
1776.............	24	24	4,921	4,921
1786.............	117	93	20,689	15,768
1796.............	293	176	56,664	35,975
1806.............	452	159	130,570	73,906
1816.............	695	243	214,235	83,665
1826.............	1,406	711	360,800	146,565
1836.............	2,928	1,522	650,103	289,303
1846.............	3,582	654	644,229	dec. 5,874
1856.............	5,877	2,295	870,327	156,098
1866.............	7,576	1,699	1,032,184	231,857
1876.............	11,361	3,785	1,613,560	581,376

During the decade 1836–1846 (in 1845) the separation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, took place. That Church embraced in 1845, the date of its separate organization, a total of 462,428 members.

Growth of Lay Membership compared with Population, instituting a comparison by taking the decades corresponding with those of the United States Census reports, we have the following table:

Years.	Population.	Increase.	Gain per cent. in Population.	Gain per cent. in Church.
1790..................	3,929,214	....	....	...
1800..................	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.10	12.60
1810..................	7,239,881	1,931,398	26.38	168.96
1820..................	9,633,822	2,393,941	33.06	48.87
1830..................	12,866,020	3,232,198	32.51	83.21
1840..................	17,069,453	4,203,433	33.52	68.38
1850..................	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.83	*....
1860..................	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.11	44.20
1870..................	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.65	37.47
1880..................	50,152,866	11,594,495	30.06	27.48

Strength of the Methodist Episcopal Church by States.—As that part of the United States Census of 1880 relating to the various religious denomina-

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* The figures are omitted here because during the decade then closing the loss by separation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, took place.

tions has not yet been completed, but will probably be published early in 1884, it would be presumptuous to announce in these pages early advance figures—however nearly they might approximate the official returns—for which the whole country has long been waiting. The latest State count yet given to the public is that of the New York State Census of 1875. The following table has been compiled from the figures officially reported in that census, and is here inserted as the fair average indication of a class of facts which would, by carefully calculated statistics, represent many of the States:

DENOMINATIONS IN STATE.	Organ-izati'ns	Edi-fices.	Sittings.	Member-ship.	Property.		Annual Amo'nt Paid for Salaries of Clergy.
					Ch'ch Edifices, with Lots.	Other Real Estate.	
Methodist Episcopal	1,785	1,766	619,382	180.782	$14,566.397	$2,428.475	$1,137.885
African M. E.	48	47	14.065	3,261	274,800	16.400	19.095
African M. E. Zion	5	5	2,075	111	20,700	500	2,100
Calvinistic Methodist	17	17	4.975	1.090	74.500	8.050	5.294
Evangelical Association	60	60	17.595	5,786	437 200	49.630	83,935
Independent Methodist	1	1	175	5	1.000	50	150
Methodist Protestant	15	15	8,531	884	28.300	3.245	5.005
Primitive Methodist	2	2	900	205	48.500	8 000	1.500
Reformed Methodist	5	5	1.250	217	7,300	1.700	1,800
United Brethren in Christ	4	4	870	130	4.400	1.500	750
Free Methodist	89	85	22.685	3,716	234.260	27.700	30.538
Wesleyan Methodist	52	52	13.175	2.713	148,300	15,850	17,464
Total Methodist	2,083	2,059	700,678	198,900	$15,845,657	$2,561,120	$1,255,016
Baptist	823	812	313 653	100.886	$8,371.800	$648.375	$630.891
Freewill Baptist	109	102	29 350	6 051	284.600	43.225	88.190
Seventh-Day Baptist	26	26	8,305	3.835	76,150	5,475	10,178
Total Baptist	958	940	351,308	109,972	$8,732,550	$697,075	$678,759
Presbyterian	716	708	338 442	111,660	$16,590.300	$2,523.870	$950.770
United Presbyterian	55	55	24.970	9.015	564.100	86.625	61,710
Reformed Presbyterian	23	23	9,250	3,023	856.700	9.075	28,650
Total Presbyterian	794	786	372,662	123,698	$17,511,100	$2,619,570	$1,041,130
Friends, Hicksite	22	22	10 650	1,583	846.100	14,850	....
Orthodox	24	24	6.750	987	68.650	700	....
Not specified	45	44	11,705	2,394	221.200	14.900	....
Total Friends	91	90	29,105	4,964	$635,950	$30,450	....
Protestant Episcopal	561	552	226.092	78.515	21,616.750	2,984.620	810.872
Congregational	258	257	107.847	30.922	3.210.300	402,700	265.045
Refo'ed (Dut.) Ch. in U. S.	237	235	109,815	85,397	5.770,298	2,168.325	301.240
Evangelical Lutheran	201	200	77.731	84.439	2,010.000	453.360	186.658
Union	147	147	43.515	7.747	682.100	20.950	37.796
Universalist	115	113	41.978	9.651	1,413.400	38,300	96.280
Christian Connection	102	100	28.555	6.270	217.920	25,500	84.991
Campbellites	26	26	8,340	2,330	111,700	700	15.265
Second Adventists	14	13	2.992	609	28.150	3.425	3.250
United Evangelical Ch'ch	13	13	5.970	3.699	68.300	6.500	8.425
Reformed Church in U. S.	11	11	4 610	1.821	85,000	18,900	9.300
Unitarian	10	16	8.560	2,477	817.000	....	46,000
Moravian	10	10	2.515	663	163.400	20 250	5.300
True Reformed Dutch Ch.	7	7	2.120	244	73.500	2.000	8.900
New Jerusalem Church	7	6	1.575	206	158.800	5,000	8,100
Shakers	8	8	2.000	826	35.000	....	....
Independent	2	2	880	......	40.000	....	2.900
Seventh-Day Adventists	2	2	850	84	5,600	650	....
Mennonites	2	2	800	61	700	....	....
Advent Chris. Association	1	1	300	53	4.500	....	6 0
Roman Catholic	613	609	387.226	* 518.714	18.301.590	4,366.490	467.814
Jewish	46	43	25.446	5.775	3,536.500	65,500	79,590
Grand total in New York	6,820	6,243	2,537,470	1,177,470	$101,105,765	$16,491,385	$15,308,231

* The Roman Catholic Church counts in its membership the whole population.

A glance at the preceding table will show that in the State of New York the Methodist Episcopal Church led, in 1875, all the other denominations in all the items given in the census except that of Church property.

Comparison with other Religious Denominations.—Owing to the non-appearance, up to this date, (December 1, 1883,) of that portion of the United States Census of 1880, we are compelled now, as for several years past, to go back to the Census of 1870 for the latest reliable figures giving, in the items named, the comparative statistical summaries:

Denominations.	Organizations.	Edifices	Sittings.	Property.
Baptist, (regular)	14,474	12,857	3,997,116	$39,229,221
Baptist, (other)	1,355	1,105	363,019	2,378,977
Christian	3,578	2,822	865,602	6,425,137
Congregational	2,887	2,715	1,117.212	25,069,698
Episcopal, (Protestant)	2,835	2,601	991.051	36,514,549
Evangelical Association	815	641	193,796	2,301,650
Friends	692	662	224,664	3,939,560
Jewish	189	152	73,265	5,155,234
Lutheran	3,032	2,776	977,332	14,917,747
Methodist	25,278	31,337	6,528.209	69,854,121
Miscellaneous	27	17	6,935	135,650
Moravian, (Unitas Fratrum)	72	67	25,700	709,100
Mormon	189	171	87,838	656,750
New Jerusalem, (Swedenborgian)	90	61	18,755	869,700
Presbyterian, (regular)	6,262	5,683	2,198,900	47,828.732
Presbyterian, (other)	1,562	1,388	499,344	5,436,524
Reformed Church in America, (late Dutch Ref'd)	471	468	227,228	10.359,255
Reformed Church in U. S., (late German Ref'd)	1,256	1,145	431,700	5,775.215
Roman Catholic	4,127	3,806	1,990,514	60,985,566
Second Advent	225	140	34.555	306,240
Shaker	18	18	8,850	86,900
Spiritualist	95	22	6,970	100,150
Unitarian	331	310	155,471	6,282,675
United Brethren in Christ	1,445	937	265,025	1,819,810
Universalist	719	602	210,884	5,692,325
Unknown, (Local Missions)	26	27	11,925	687,800
Unknown, (Union)	409	552	153,202	965,295
All Denominations	72.459	63,082	21,665.062	$354,483,581

Collating from the above table the figures relating to the six leading denominations, we have the following exhibit for that year:

Denominations.	Organizations.	Edifices	Sittings.	Property.
Total Methodists	27,538	22,915	7.455,937	$73,975,581
Total Baptists, (all kinds)	15,829	13,962	4,360,135	41,608.198
Total Presbyterians	7,824	7,071	2,698,244	53,265,256
Total Congregationalists	2,887	2,715	1,117,212	25,069,698
Total Protestant Episcopal	2,835	2,601	991,051	36,514,549
Total Roman Catholic	4,127	3,806	1,900,514	60,985,566

Relative Numerical Strength in 1883.—The Roman Catholics claim a total of about 5,000 bishops and priests; 7,000 churches, chapels, and stations; a total *population* of about 7,000,000; and this entire population is incorrectly counted in the membership! The number of Roman Catholic communicants has not been reported.*

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* The editor of the Year-Book made application to two of the best informed and most influential Roman Catholic clergymen in this country for information concerning the numerical statistics of that Church, and though courteously received and supplied with other items of interest, he was assured that the statistics of the lay membership had not been reported.

The statistical summary of the Protestant denominations, inserted on pages 378, 384, are tabulated chiefly from the latest published official reports of the several Churches named.

The figures which go to make up the Baptist total in this table are in many cases largely "estimated;" (see "Baptist Year-Book;") but assuming them to be correct, we are confronted with the fact that in obtaining them the returns are taken of all "Baptist" congregations, *without respect of ecclesiastical or denominational affiliations.* Over half of the ministers and over two thirds of the churches and members are in the South, and there is no connectional bond between them and those in the North. They are as widely separated in any denominational fellowship as are the Northern and Southern Presbyterians, or the different branches of the Methodist family.

In any fair comparison, therefore, with the Baptists, *similar totals must be taken from the other denominations.*

In the first of the following tables the Presbyterian total embraces those reported by the General Assemblies, North and South; the Methodist totals those reported by the branches which bear the name of Methodist Episcopal; and the Protestant Episcopal those which are reported by the Protestant Episcopal and Reformed Episcopal, North and South.

In the second table there are grouped together by families official returns of *all* Methodist, *all* Baptist, *all* Presbyterian, *all* Congregationalist, *all* Protestant Episcopal, and *all* Lutherans, in the United States:

First Table.	Ministers.	Members.
M. E. Churches in U. S.	21,689*	3.526,436
Baptists, N. and S......	17,090	2,394,742
Presbyterians, N. and S.	6,288	727,712
Congregat'nalists, N. & S.	3,723	387,619
Lutherans, N. and S....	3,550	800,189
Protestant Epis., N. & S.	3,513	306,408
Disciples of Christ	3,488	563,928

Second Table.	Ministers.	Members.
Total Methodists... ...	25,839†	3,993.724
" Baptists..........	19,246	2,552,129
" Presbyterians....	8,898	1,002,944
" Congregat'nalists.	3,723	387,619
" Lutherans........	3,550	800,189
" Protestant Epis..	3,630	313.889
" Disciples of Christ	3,488	563,928

The grouping in the second table includes as Baptists, the Baptists, ("regular,") Anti-mission Baptists, Free-will Baptists, Seventh-day Baptists, and Six-principle Baptists; also the Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, and Reformed Churches. For a complete list of Methodist Churches, whose statistics are included, see page 85. In the total of Methodist ministers the Local preachers are not included, although many of them are ordained, and are now engaged in pastoral work.

Lay Officers.—The number of these in the Methodist Episcopal Church on July 1, 1883, was carefully estimated, as follows:

Number of Trustees of Churches..................	115.360
Number of Stewards of Societies..................	99,416
Number of Class-leaders..................	87,401
Number of Sunday-school Superintendents..................	31,728
Number of Sunday-school Teachers and Officers other than Superintendents...	194,784

In this list the number of class-leaders is estimated on the basis of twenty members for each class. In the English Wesleyan Church the official returns show one leader for every fifteen members.

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* Exclusive of 31,439 local preachers.

† Exclusive of 34,714 local preachers.

General Summary of Methodists.

THE following summaries have been compiled from the latest official statistics reported by the several branches of the great Wesleyan Methodist family. Those of the Methodist Episcopal Church are to January 1, 1883, and include the official numerical returns of the Fall Conferences of 1882 and the Spring Conferences of 1883. Those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are for 1882. Those of the Canadian, British, and affiliating Conferences are for 1883. In two or three of the Churches the numbers of local preachers are "estimated;" but in each of those by distinguished members of large observation in the respective denominations.

	Itinerant Ministers.	Local Preachers.	Lay Members.
I. Episcopal Methodists in United States.			
Methodist Episcopal Church	12,654	12,337	1,799,593
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	4,045	5,869	877,299
African Methodist Episcopal Church*	1,832	9,760	391,044
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	2,000	2,750	300,000
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church*	1,046	683	155,000
Evangelical Association	953	599	119,758
United Brethren*	1,257	963	159,547
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church	112	40	3,500
Total Episcopal Methodists in United States	23,899	33,001	3,805,741
II. Non-Episcopal Methodists in United States.			
Methodist Protestant Church	1,358	1,010	123,054
American Wesleyan Church	267	215	23,590
Free Methodist Church	263	326	12,719
Primitive Methodist Church	27	162	3,716
Independent Methodist Church	25	27	5,000
Congregational Methodists	..	23	20,000
Total Non-Episcopal Methodists in United States	1,940	1,763	188,079
III. Methodists in Canada.			
The Methodist Church of Canada	1,216	1,261†	128,644
Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada	259	255	25,671
Primitive Methodist Church	89	246	8,090
Bible Christian Church	79	197	7,398
British Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored)	45	20	2,100
Total Methodists in Canada	1,688	1,979	171,903
IV. Methodists in Great Britain and Missions.			
British Wesleyan Methodists in Great Britain	1,917	14,183	441,484
" " " Missions	385	....	70,747
Primitive Methodists	1,147	15,982	196,480
New Connection Methodists	188	1,271	29,299
Wesleyan Reform Union	551	....	8,663
United Free Methodists	391	3,417	84,152
Bible Christians (including Australia)	228	1,909	28,624
Total Methodists in Great Britain and Missions	4,807	36,762	859,449
V. Wesleyan Affiliating Conferences.			
Irish Wesleyan Conference	239	....	25,050
French Wesleyan Conference	196	....	2,024
Australasian Conferences	449	4,480	69,392
South African	167	....	26,038
Total in Wesleyan Affiliating Conferences	1,051	4,480	126,504
Grand Total of Ministers and Lay Members.			
Methodists in Churches of United States	25,839	34,714	3,993,820
" Dominion of Canada	1,688	1,979	171,903
" Great Britain and Missions	4,807	36,762	859,449
" Affiliating Conferences	1,051	4,480	69,392
Grand total of Methodists and Missions in 1883	33,385	77,935	5,094,564

Note.—Total Methodist *population*, (estimated,) 25,472,370.

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* The latest returns.

† Exclusive of local preachers in New Brunswick Conference.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—Table I.

Bishops Ord'd	NAMES.	BORN.	ENT'D MINISTRY:		REMARKS.
			Conference.	Year.	
1784	Thomas Coke	Sept 9, 1747	Brit. Wes.	1778	Died at sea, May 3, 1814, aged 67.
1784	Francis Asbury......	Aug. 20, 1745	Brit. Wes.	1766	Died in Va., March 31, 1816, aged 71.
1800	Richard Whatcoat...	Feb. 23, 1736	Brit. Wes.	1769	Died in Del., July 5, 1806, aged 71.
1808	William M'Kendree..	July 5, 1757	M. E Ch	1788	Died in Tenn., March 5, 1835, aged 78.
1816	Enoch George	 1768	M. E Ch.	1790	Died in Va., August 23, 1828, aged 60.
1816	Robert R Roberts ...	Aug. 2, 1778	Baltimore	1802	Died in Ind., March 28, 1843 aged 65.
1824	Joshua Soule........	Aug. 1, 1781	New York	1799	Bish. M. E. Ch., South, '46. d. Mar. 6. '67.
1824	Elijah Hedding.......	Jan. 7, 1780	Newark..	1801	Died in Po'keepsie, Apr. 9. 1852, aged 72.
1832	James O. Andrew....	 1794	S. Carol'a	1812	Bish. M. E. Ch., South. '46. d Mar. 1, '71.
1832	John Emory.........	Apr. 11, 1789	Phila ...	1810	Died in Md., Dec. 16, 1835, aged 47.
1836	Beverly Waugh......	Oct. 8, 1789	Baltimore	1809	Died in Md., Feb. 9. 1858, aged 69.
1836	Thomas A. Morris....	Apr. 29, 1794	Ohio.....	1816	Died in Springfield. O., Sept 2. '74 ag. 80.
1844	Leonidas L. Hamline.	May 10, 1797	Ohio.....	1833	Resig'd 1852; died in Iowa, Mar. 22, '65.
1844	Edmund S. Janes....	Apr. 27, 1807	Phila	1830	Died in N. Y. city. Sept. 18. '76, aged 69.
1852	Levi Scott..	Oct. 11, 1802	Phila	1826	Died in Odessa. Del., July 13, '82, ag. 80.
1852	Matthew Simpson....	June 21, 1811	Pittsburg.	1833	Residence, Philadelphia.
1852	Osmon C. Baker.... .	July 30, 1813	N. Hamp.	1839	Died in Conc'd. N. H., Dec. 20, '71 ag. 59.
1852	Edward R. Ames.....	Mar. 20, 1806	Illinois..	1830	Died in Baltimore, April 25, '79, ag 73.
1858	Francis Burns........	Dec. 5, 1809	Liberia...	1838	Died in Baltimore, April 18, '63, ag 54.
1864	Davis Wasgatt Clark.	Feb. 25, 1812	New York	1843	Died in Cincinnati, May 23, 1871, ag. 59.
1864	Edward Thomson....	Oct. 12, 1810	Ohio.....	1825	Died in Wheeling. W. Va., Mar. 22. '70.
1864	Calvin Kingsley......	Oct. 11, 1812	Erie	1841	Died in Beyroot, Syria, April 6, 1870.
1866	John W. Roberts.....	Sept. 8, 1812	Liberia...	1838	Died in Liberia, Jan. 30, 1875, aged 63.
1872	Thomas Bowman.....	July 15, 1817	Baltimore	1839	Residence, St. Louis.
1872	William L. Harris.. .	Nov. 4, 1817	Michigan.	1837	Residence, New York.
1872	Randolph S. Foster...	Feb. 22, 1820	Ohio.....	1837	Residence. Boston.
1872	Isaac W. Wiley......	Mar. 29. 1825	Phila	1849	Residence, Cincinnati.
1872	Stephen M. Merrill...	Sep. 16, 1825	Ohio.....	1846	Residence, Chicago.
1872	Edward G. Andrews..	Aug. 7, 1825	Oneida...	1848	Residence. Washington, D. C.
1872	Gilbert Haven.......	Sep. 10, 1821	N. Eng'd.	1851	Died in Malden, Mass., Jan. 3, 1880.
1872	Jesse T. Peck........	April 4, 1811	Oneida...	1832	D'd in Syracuse. N. Y., May 17, '83, ag. 72.
1880	Henry W. Warren....	Jan. 4, 1831	N. Eng'd.	1855	Residence, Atlanta, Ga.
1880	Cyrus D. Foss.......	Jan. 17, 1834	New York	1857	Residence. Minneapolis, Minn.
1880	John F. Hurst.......	Aug. 17. 1834	Newark..	1859	Residence, Des Moines, Iowa.
1880	Erastus O. Haven....	Nov. 1, 1820	New York	1848	Died in Salem, Ore., Aug. 2, '81, ag. 61.

Post-Office Address of the Bishops, November 1, 1883.

Rev. Bishop Matthew Simpson. D.D., LL.D., 1334 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. Bishop Thomas Bowman, DD., LL.D., 3029 Washington Avenue. Saint Louis, Mo.
Rev Bishop William L Harris, D.D.. LL.D., 25 East Eighty first Street, New York.
Rev. Bishop Randolph S. Foster. D.D.. LL.D., 59 Rutland Street, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Bishop Isaac W. Wiley, D.D., LL.D, 190 West 4th Street, Cincinnati, O.
Rev. Bishop Stephen M. Merrill, D.D.. 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Bishop Edward G. Andrews. D.D., 1115 Rhode Island Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Rev. Bishop Henry W. Warren. D.D., 110 Whitehall Street. Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, D.D., LL.D., 1115 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Rev. Bishop John F. Hurst, D.D., LL.D., Des Moines, Iowa.

Support of the Bishops.

The official residences of the Bishops are fixed by the General Conference. The salaries of the effective Bishops, and the amount, if any, necessary to the comfortable maintenance of the non-effective Bishops, and the amount necessary to assist the widows and children of deceased Bishops, and the amount needed for the traveling expenses of the Bishops, are to be estimated by the Book Committee, and apportioned by that Committee among the Annual Conferences. It is made the duty of Annual Conferences to divide severally the amounts assigned them among the districts, and to see that the amounts apportioned to the several charges are raised and forwarded quarterly, when practicable, to the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund. Sandford Hunt, D.D., 805 Broadway, New York, is Treasurer, and Wm. P. Stowe, D.D., Chicago, is Assistant Treasurer of the Fund.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—Table II.

Names.	Age when Elected Bishop.	Previous Official Appointment.	Y'rs in Ministry when Elected.	Years a Bishop.			
Thomas Coke	36	Supt. Methodist Churches in America	6	30	yrs.,	..	mos.
Francis Asbury	38	General Ass't of Mr. Wesley in America	18	31	"	11	"
Richard Whatcoat	64	Assistant to Bishop Asbury	31	6	"	..	"
William M'Kendree	50	Presiding Elder, Cumberland District	20	26	"	10	"
Enoch George	48	Presiding Elder, Baltimore Conference	26	12	"	3	"
Robert R. Roberts	37	Presiding Elder, Philadelphia "	14	26	"	10	"
Joshua Soule	42	Book Agent at New York	25	42	"	10	"
Elijah Hedding	44	Presiding Elder, Boston District	23	27	"	11	"
James O. Andrew	38	Presiding Elder, South Carolina Conf.	19	38	"	10	"
John Emory	43	Book Agent at New York	22	3	"	7	"
Beverly Waugh	47	Book Agent at New York	27	21	"	9	"
Thomas Morris	42	Editor Western Christian Advocate, Cin.	20	8	"	..	"
Leonidas L. Hamline	47	Editor Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati	11	..	"	..	"
Edmund L. Janes	37	Financial Sec'y of Amer. Bible Society.	14	32	"	4	"
Levi Scott	49	Book Agent at New York	26	30	"	2	"
Matthew Simpson	40	Editor Western Christian Advocate, Cin.	18	32	"	..	"
Osmon C. Baker	38	Prof. Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H.	13	19	"	7	"
Edward R. Ames	46	Presiding Elder	22	26	"	11	"
Francis Burns	48	Presiding Elder, Liberia Conference	20	4	"	11	"
Davis W. Clark	52	Editor Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati	21	7	"	..	"
Edward Thomson	53	Editor Christian Advocate, New York.	31	5	"	10	"
Calvin Kingsley	51	Editor Western Christian Advocate, Cin.	23	5	"	10	"
John W. Roberts	..	Presiding Elder, Liberia	24	8	"	7	"
Thomas Bowman	54	President Indiana Asbury University	33	12	"	..	"
William L. Harris	54	Corresponding Sec'y Missionary Society	35	12	"	..	"
Randolph S. Foster	52	President Drew Theological Seminary	35	12	"	..	"
Isaac W. Wiley	47	Editor Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati	23	12	"	..	"
Stephen M. Merrill	46	Editor Western Christian Advocate, Cin.	26	12	"	..	"
Edward G. Andrews.	46	Pastor Seventh Ave. Ch., Brookl'n, N. Y.	24	12	"	..	"
Gilbert Haven	50	Editor of Zion's Herald, Boston, Mass.	21	12	"	..	"
Jesse T. Peck	61	Pastor University Ave. Ch., Syracuse	40	11	"	..	"
Henry W. Warren	49	Pastor Arch Street Ch., Philadelphia, Pa.	25	3	"	7	"
Cyrus D. Foss	46	President Wesleyan University	23	3	"	7	"
John F. Hurst	46	President Drew Theological Seminary.	21	3	"	7	"
Erastus O. Haven	60	Chancellor of Syracuse University	32	1	"	2	"

The first five Bishops spent their whole ministry, previous to their election as Bishops, in the pastoral work, as did also Bishops Hedding, Andrew, Burns, and Roberts. The other Bishops served in official relations other than that of the pastorate, for the number of years indicated below.

Bishop Soule, Book Agent, and Editor "Methodist Magazine," 4 years.

Bishop Emory, Book Agent, 8 years, and Bishop Waugh, Book Agent, 8 years—at New York.

Bishop Morris, Editor "Western Christian Advocate," 2 years.

Bishop Hamline, Editor of "Ladies' Repository," 4 years, and of "Western Christian Advocate," 4 years.

Bishop Janes, Agent for Dickinson College, 2 years; Financial Sec'y Am. Bible Society, 4 years.

Bishop Scott, Principal Dickinson Grammar School, 3 years, and Book Agent at New York, 4 years.

Bishop Simpson, Professor and Vice-President of Dickinson College, 2 years; President of Indiana Asbury, 9; and Editor of "Ladies Repository," 4.

Bishop Baker, teacher in Newberry Seminary, 10 years, and Professor in General Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H., 5.

Bishop Ames, Missionary Secretary, 4 years.

Bishop Clark, Principal and Prof. in Amenia Seminary, 7 years; Editor "Ladies Repository," 12.

Bishop Kingsley, Prof. in Allegheny College, 15 years; Editor "Western Christian Advocate," 8.

Bishop Bowman, Principal Dickinson Seminary, 13 years; Pres't of Indiana Asbury University, 14.

Bishop Harris, Principal of Baldwin Institute, 3 years; Professor in Ohio Wesleyan University, 11; Missionary Secretary, 12.

Bishop Foster, President North Western University, 3 years; Professor and President of Drew Theological Seminary, 5.

Bishop Wiley, Medical Missionary to China, 4 years; Principal of Pennington Seminary, N. J., 5; Editor of "Ladies' Repository," 8.

Bishop Merrill, Editor "Western Christian Advocate," 4 years.

Bishop Andrews, Professor and Principal Oneida Conference Seminary, 10 years.

Bishop Gilbert Haven, Principal in Amenia Seminary, 3 years; Editor of "Zion's Herald," 5.

Bishop Peck, Principal Gouverneur High School, 4 years; Principal Troy Conf. Academy, 7; President Dickinson College, 4; Agent of Tract Society, 2.

Bishop Warren, Prof. in Amenia Seminary, 1 year; and Wilbraham Academy, 2.

Bishop Foss, Prof. and Principal of Amenia Seminary, 4 years; Pres't Wesleyan University, 5.

Bishop Hurst, Prof. in Martin Mission Institute, Germany, 5 years; Prof. and President Drew Theological Seminary, 9.

Bishop E. O. Haven, Pres't Michigan University, 9 years; Pres't N. W. University, 3; Editor "Zion's Herald," 7; Secy. Board of Education, 2, Chancellor of Syracuse University, 6.

Historic Outline of the Annual Conference Sessions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from May, 1872, to January 1, 1884.

Bishop Harris, since his election, in May, 1872, has kept complete tabulated memoranda of all the Annual Conference sessions held by himself and his episcopal colleagues. By his favor, very kindly granted, the Editor of the YEAR-BOOK has had free access to the Bishop's manuscript book, and as a result the following records are given. They show at a glance the name of every Annual Conference formed since May, 1872, and what Bishop presided at its organization; the name of the first Conference held by any of the Bishops elect, and the last session over which any of our deceased Bishops presided since that date; the date of every new Conference, and the date on which the name of any of the old Conferences has fallen out of the list; and also the places, dates, and lengths severally of all the Annual Conference sessions held during the period named.

CONFERENCES.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Alabama	Merrill, Oct. 30	Haven, Oct. 23	Andrews, Oct. 22	Bowman, Oct. 21	Scott, Oct. 11	Harris, Oct. 18	Wiley, Nov. 21	Harris, Nov. 20	Foster, Dec. 2	Simpson, Nov. 24	Andrews, Nov. 30	Foss, Nov. 28.
Arizona										Bowman, July 7.		Andrews, Dec. 21.
Arkansas		Bowman, Jan. 29	Bowman, Feb. 18	Harris, Feb. 17	Andrews, Feb. 3.	Wiley, Jan. 31	Harris, Jan. 24	Andrews, Feb. 13	Merrill, Feb. 4	Foss, Feb. 10	Warren, Feb. 16.	Hurst, Feb. 14.
Austin						Foster, Nov. 15	Haven, Nov. 14	Merrill, Nov. 20	Haven, Nov. 18.	Warren, Nov. 17.	Bowman, Nov. 22	Warren, Mar. 7.
Baltimore		Foster, March 5.	Ames, Mar. 4	Peck, Mar. 3	Bowman, Mar. 1.	Merrill, Mar. 7	Ames, Feb. 27	Harris, Mar. 5	Andrews, Mar. 3.	Simpson, Mar. 9.	Wiley, March 8	Andrews, Nov. 21
Black Hills									Warren, Aug. 27.	Foss, Aug. 12	Merrill, Aug. 24	Hurst, Aug. 21.
Blue Ridge										Warren, Jan. 20	Foster, Jan. 19	Merrill, Jan. 24.
Bulgaria			Harris, May		Andrews, Oct. 2.				Merrill, Sep. 23	Sep. 22	Foster, Oct. 22	
California	Foster, Sep. 18	Peck, Sep. 17	Merrill, Sep. 16	Peck, Sep. 15	Harris, Sep. 13	Bowman, Sep. 12	Andrews, Sep. 25	Haven, Sep. 17	Wiley, Sep. 15	Harris, Sep, 7	Hurst, Sep. 20	Warren, Sep. 19.
Cen. Alabama					Scott, Oct. 18	Harris, Oct. 25	Wiley, Nov. 28	Harris, Nov. 27	Foster, Dec. 9	Simpson, Dec. 1.	Andrews, Dec. 7.	Foss, Dec. 5.
Central China		Harris, Sep. 24				Wiley			Oct. 13	Bowman, Oct, 26	Oct. 4	Merrill.
Cen. German	Simpson, Sep. 11.	Scott, Sep. 3.	Peck, Aug. 26	Foster, Aug. 25	Merrill, Sep. 13	Haven, Aug. 29	Harris, Aug, 28	Simpson, Sep. 1	Haven, Aug. 25	Wiley, Sep. 5	Andrews, Aug. 30	Bowman, Sep. 5.
Cen. Illinois	Bowman, Sep. 4	Andrews, Sep. 17.	Scott, Sep. 16	Ames, Sep. 22	Wiley, Sep. 20	Merrill, Oct. 3	Peck, Oct. 9	Haven, Oct. 8	Hurst, Sep. 29	Foster, Sep. 28	Harris, Oct. 2	Andrews, Sep. 26.
Cen. N. York	Peck, Oct. 9	Ames, Oct. 1	Peck, Oct. 7	Andrews, Sep. 22	Harris, Oct. 4	Foster, Sep. 19	Haven, Sept. 11	Bowman, Oct. 1	Foss, Oct. 6	Warren, Oct. 5	Peck, Oct. 11	Foster, Oct. 10.
Central Ohio	Harris, Sep. 11	Ames, Sep. 17	Andrews, Sep. 16	Harris, Sep. 22	Ames, Sep. 6	Simpson, Sep. 26,	Wiley, Sep. 18	Simpson, Sep, 17	Peck, Sep. 8	Merrill, Sept. 21	Warren, Sep. 13.	Foster, Sep. 19.
Cen. Pennsy'a	March 20	Merrill, Mar. 5	Scott, Mar. 18	Ames, Mar. 17	Wiley, Mar. 22	Bowman, Mar. 21	Ames, Mar. 27	Foster, Mar. 19	Peck, Mar. 10	Andrews, Mar. 16	Hurst, March 15.	Simpson, Mar. 14.
Cen. Tenn.						Harris, Oct. 3	Scott, Nov. 28	Wiley, Nov. 27	Foster, Nov. 25	Andrews, Oct. 6.	Warren, Nov. 16.	Hurst, Nov. 28.
Chicago Ger.	Janes, Sep. 19	Simpson, Sep. 25.	Simpson, Sep. 24.	Scott, Sep. 23	Haven, Sep. 21	Merrill, Sep. 20	Wiley, Oct. 3	Andrews, Sep. 25	Hurst, Oct. 6	Merrill, Oct. 6	Wiley, Oct. 5	Harris, Sep. 20.
Cincinnati	Wiley, Aug. 28	Ames, Sep. 2	Foster, Aug. 26	Andrews, Sep. 1	Merrill, Aug. 30	Haven, Sep. 5	Harris, Sep. 4	Simpson, Sep. 2	Peck, Sep. 1	Wiley, Sep. 7	Bowman, Sep. 6.	Foster, Sep. 5.
Colorado	Foster, July 25	Andrews, July 30	Bowman, July 30	Haven, July 29	Harris, July 12	Wiley, Aug. 1	Simpson, Aug. 7.	Merrill, Aug. 7	Warren, Aug. 12.	Wiley, Aug. 3	Foster, Aug. 3	Wiley, July 25.
Colum. River			Merrill, July 30	Peck, July 29	Harris, Aug. 9	Bowman, Aug. 16	Andrews, Sep. 12	Haven, Aug. 7	Wiley, Aug. 12	, Aug. 4	Hurst, Aug. 10	Warren, Aug. 5.
Dakota									Warren, Sep. 23	Hurst, Oct. 6	Merrill, Oct. 5	Simpson, Oct. 11.
Delaware	Scott, July 25	Janes, July 24	Simpson, July 23	Janes, July 22	Janes, July 20	Scott, July 26	Harris, July 25	Scott, July 24	Bowman, July 22	Harris, July 21	Foster, July 20	Andrews, June 20
Denmark		Foster	Harris, Aug. 29	Simpson	Andrews, Sep. 1	Andrews	Bowman	Wiley	Merrill, Sep. 2	Peck, Aug. 25	Harris, June 16	Foster, June 14.
Des Moines	Andrews, Sep. 25.	Bowman, Sep. 10	Haven, Sep. 9	Merrill, Oct. 6	Foster, Sep. 28	Ames, Sep. 12	Peck, Sep. 18	Harris, Sep. 1	Andrews, Sep. 22	Hurst, Sep. 14	Wiley, Sep. 13	Simpson, Sep. 12.
Detroit	Ames, Sep. 4	Wiley, Sep. 3	Simpson, Sep. 2	Harris, Sep. 1	Ames, Aug 30	Foster, Sep. 5	Merrill, Sep. 11	Bowman, Sep. 10	Andrews, Sep. 8	Wiley, Sep. 14	Peck, Sep. 13	Harris, Sep. 12.
East German	March 21	Peck, Mar. 20	Janes, Mar. 19	Simpson, Mar. 25	Janes, April 6	Merrill, April 5	Simpson, April 4	Ames, April 2	Harris, April 8	Foster, Mar. 31	Wiley, March 30.	Bowman, Mar. 29
East Maine	Andrews, June 12	Wiley, May 15	Janes, May 6	Haven, May 12	Foster, June 8	Scott, May 2	Merrill, May 8	Foster, May 7	Foster, June 3	Harris, May 11	Andrews, May 3.	Foss, May 2.
East Ohio					Ames, Sep. 20	Simpson, Sep. 12.	Merrill, Sep. 18	Foster, Sep. 25	Bowman, Sep. 22	Wiley, Sep. 21	Peck, Sep. 27	Harris, Sep. 26.
East Tenn.									Haven, Oct. 23	Andrews, Oct. 13	Simpson, Oct. 12.	Bowman, Oct. 10.
Erie	Merrill, Sep. 11	Haven, Sep. 3	Peck, Sep. 2	Scott, Oct. 6	Peck, Oct. 4	Foster, Sep. 26	Ames, Sep. 25	Bowman, Sep. 24	Haven, Sep. 22	Harris, Oct. 3	Simpson, Oct. 2	Foster, Oct. 3.
Florida		Ames, Jan. 19	Haven, Feb. 2	Wiley, Jan. 28	Foster, Jan. 27	Harris, Jan, 31	Scott, Jan. 9	Peck, Jan. 8	Simpson, Jan. 7	Warren, Jan. 5	Foster, Jan. 5	Merrill, Jan. 3.
Foochow		Harris, Oct. 11				Wiley, Dec. 19	Oct. 10	Oct. 23	Oct. 28	Bowman, Nov. 18	Nov. 8	Merrill, Nov. 6.
Genesee					Simpson, Oct. 4	Harris, Sep. 19	Haven, Oct. 12	Foster, Oct. 8	Bowman, Oct. 6	Harris, Oct. 5	Warren, Oct. 4	Andrews, Oct. 3.
Georgia	Merrill, Oct. 16	Haven, Oct, 15	Andrews, Oct. 15	Bowman, Oct. 13	Scott, Oct. 25	Harris, Oct. 11	Wiley, Nov, 14	Harris, Nov. 12	Foster, Nov. 11	Simpson, Nov. 17	Andrews, Nov. 23	Foss, Nov. 21.
Ger. & Switz.	June 27	Foster, June 23	Harris, July 2	Simpson, July 8.	Andrews, July 19	Andrews, July 11	Bowman, June 14	Wiley, June 26	Merrill, July 22	Peck, July 14	Harris, June 7	Foster, June 20.
Holston	Merrill, Oct. 2	Haven, Oct. 1	Andrews, Sep. 30	Bowman, Sep. 29	Scott, Oct. 4	Harris, Sep. 27	Scott, Oct. 2	Wiley, Oct. 25	Haven, Oct 20	Andrews, Oct. 20	Simpson, Oct. 19	Bowman, Oct. 17.
Illinois	Bowman, Sep. 18	Wiley, Sep. 24	Foster, Sep. 16	Ames, Sep. 29	Wiley, Oct. 4	Peck, Oct. 3	Merrill, Oct. 2	Andrew, Sep. 17	Harris, Sep. 15	Merrill, Sept. 14.	Warren, Sep. 30.	Hurst, Sep. 19.
Indiana	Andrews, Sep. 4.	Bowman, Oct. 1	Wiley, Sep. 16	Foster, Sep. 15		Andrews, Sep. 12	Harris, Sep. 18	Peck, Sep. 10	Foss, Sep. 8	Merrill, Sept. 7	Simpson, Sep. 7.	Bowman, Aug. 29
Iowa	Andrews, Oct. 9	Bowman, Sep. 17	Haven, Sep. 16	Merrill, Sep. 15	Wiley, Sep. 6	Ames, Sep. 5	Foster, Sep. 4	Harris, Sep. 3	Hurst, Sep. 8	Merrill, Aug. 31	Andrews, Sep. 6.	Simpson, Sep. 5.
Italy			Harris, Sep. 10	Simpson, June 30		Andrews, Mar. 7.		Bowman		Merrill, Mar. 19	Harris, April 13	Foster, April 12.
Japan		Harris, Aug. 8				Wiley			Aug. 12	Bowman, Aug. 25	July 6	Merrill.
Kansas	Mar. 6.	Bowman, Mar. 26	Andrews, April 1	Merrill, Mar. 10	Peck, Mar. 15	Simpson, Mar. 14	Bowman, Mar. 18	Wiley, Mar. 12	Foster, Mar. 10	Hurst, March 10.	Warren, March 9	Harris, Mar. 22.
Kentucky	Feb. 21	Wiley, Feb. 19	Merrill, Feb. 25	Foster, Mar. 17	Wiley, Mar. 8	Bowman, Mar. 14	Peck, Mar. 13	Scott, Mar. 13	Simpson, Mar. 24			
"									Haven, Sep. 29	Merrill, Sep. 28	Andrews, Sep. 21	Foster, Sep. 12.
Lexington	Feb. 15	Simpson, Feb. 12.	Merrill, Feb. 11	Foster, Mar. 10	Wiley, Mar. 1	Bowman, Mar. 7.	Peck, Mar. 21	Wiley, April 3	Simpson, Mar. 31	Wiley, March 23.	Foster, March 29	Andrews, Mar. 22
Liberia	Jan. 30	Roberts, Jan. 29.	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Haven, Jan. 13							
"					Dec. 18		Jan. 16	Jan. 15	Jan. 21	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26.	Jan. 25.
Little Rock							Harris, Jan. 24	Andrews, Feb. 13	Merrill, Feb. 11	Foss, Feb. 3	Peck, Feb. 9	Hurst, Feb. 8.
Louisiana		Janes, Jan. 8	Merrill, Jan. 7	Foster, Jan. 6	Haven, Jan. 5	Wiley, Jan. 10	Harris, Jan. 9	Andrews, Jan. 29	Harris, Jan. 21	Foss, Jan. 26	Peck, Jan. 25	Hurst, Feb. 1.
Maine	April 10	Haven, May 7	Simpson, May 6	Andrews, May 5.	Haven, April 19	Scott, April 25	Merrill, April 24.	Foster, April 23	Bowman, Apr. 14	Peck, April 27	Andrews, Ap'l 26	Foss, April 25.
Mexico			Haven,	Simpson			Merrill, Feb. 11		Harris, Feb. 4	Jan. 21	Andrews, Feb. 2.	Jan. 18.
Michigan	Ames, Sept. 18	Wiley, Sep. 10	Simpson, Sep. 9	Scott, Sep. 8	Haven, Sep. 13	Merrill, Sep. 5	Peck, Sep. 4	Foster, Sep. 10	Bowman, Sep. 15	Foster, Aug. 31	Andrews, Sep. 6.	Harris, Sep. 5.
Minnesota	Haven, Sep. 25	Merrill, Oct. 1	Ames, Sep. 23	Wiley, Sep. 15	Bowman, Sep. 20.	Andrews, Oct. 10	Foster, Sep. 18	Peck, Oct. 1	Harris, Oct. 6	Foss, Sep. 29	Merrill, Oct. 4	Simpson, Oct. 3.
Mississippi		Janes, Jan. 22	Merrill, Jan. 21	Foster, Jan. 20	Haven, Jan. 19	Wiley, Jan. 18	Harris, Jan. 17	Andrews, Jan. 15	Harris, Jan. 14	Foss, Jan. 12	Peck, Jan. 18	Hurst, Jan. 17.
Missouri	Mar. 13	Bowman, Mar. 13	Andrews, Mar. 18	Merrill, April 7	Peck, April 12	Simpson, Mar. 28	Bowman, Mar. 27	Andrews, Mar. 26	Foster, Mar. 26	Hurst, March 23.	Warren, Mar. 22.	Andrews, Mar. 7.
Montana						Bowman, Aug. 2.	Andrews, Aug. 2	Merrill, July 3	Wiley, July 23	Wiley, July 1	Hurst, July 21	Wiley, Aug. 15.
Nebraska	Mar. 20	Andrews, Apr. 18	Bowman, Oct. 1	Haven, Sep. 15	Foster, Sep. 6	Bowman, Oct. 11	Andrews, Oct. 10	Harris, Oct. 8	Warren, Sep. 30	Foster, Sep. 14	Merrill, Sep. 7	Wiley, Sep. 5.
Nevada	Foster, Aug. 15	Peck, Aug. 14	Merrill, Sep. 3	Peck, Sep. 2	Harris, Sep. 21	Bowman, Sep. 28	Simpson, Sep. 19.	Haven, Sep. 25	Wiley, Sep. 22	Harris, Sep. 15	Hurst, Sep. 28	Warren, Sep. 26.
Newark	Mar. 13	Foster, Mar. 19	Wiley, April 1	Bowman, Mar. 31	Janes, Mar. 29	Peck, Mar. 28	Simpson, Mar. 27	Merrill, Mar. 26	Wiley, Mar. 24	Harris, March 30	Hurst, Mar. 29	Foss, March 28.
New England	Mar. 27	Wiley, April 2	Janes, April 8	Haven, April 7	Simpson, April 5	Foster, April 4	Harris, April 3	Simpson, April 2.	Andrews, Mar. 31	Peck, April 6	Merrill, April 12	Bowman, Ap'l 4.
N. Eng. South										Peck, April 13	Merrill, April 5	Simpson, Ap'l 4.
N. Hampshire	April 3	Simpson, Apr. 16	Janes, April 22	Haven, April 21	Simpson, April 13	Peck, April 18	Merrill, April 10.	Foster, April 9	Andrews, April 8	Bowman, Ap'l 20	Warren, April 19	Simpson, Ap'l 18.
New Jersey	Feb. 28	Scott, Mar. 13	Ames, Mar. 18	Simpson, Mar. 10	Wiley, Mar. 29	Peck, Mar. 14	Simpson, Mar. 13	Merrill, Mar. 12	Scott, Mar. 10	Foster, March 9	Andrews, Mar. 8.	Wiley, March 21.
New Mexico							Simpson	Merrill, Aug. 16		Bowman, June 30	Bowman, Oct. 5	Andrews, Dec. 27
New York	April 10	Simpson, April 2	Peck, April 8	Ames, April 7	Foster, April 5	Harris, April 4	Andrews, April 3	Merrill, April 2	Wiley, Mar. 31	Bowman, April 6	Foster, April 5	Foss, April 4.
N. York East	April 10	Merrill, April 2	Wiley, April 8	Andrews, April 7	Harris, April 5	Peck, April 4	Foster, April 3	Haven, April 2	Bowman, Mar. 31	Wiley, April 6	Simpson, April 5.	Warren, April 4.
N. Carolina		Ames, Jan. 8	Haven, Jan. 7	Wiley, Jan. 6	Foster, Jan. 5	Harris, Jan. 10	Scott, Jan. 24	Peck, Jan. 30	Simpson, Feb. 4	Warren, Jan. 27.	Foster, Jan. 26	Merrill, Jan. 31.
North China		Harris, Aug. 30				Wiley			Sep. 16	Bowman, Sep. 29	Sep. 8	Merrill.
N. New York	April 10	Peck, April 16	Foster, April 29	Scott, April 28	Andrews, April 5	Bowman, Apr. 18	Haven, April 10	Harris, April 9	Peck, April 14	Foster, April 13	Andrews, Ap'l 12	Wiley, April 11.
North India	Jan. 26	Jan. 16	Harris, Jan. 7	Jan. 6	Jan. 14	Andrews, Jan. 3.	Jan. 9	Bowman, Jan. 9.	Jan. 7	Merrill, Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Foster, Jan. 10.
North Indiana	Mar. 27	Merrill, April 17.	Foster, April 1	Bowman, Apr. 14	Harris, Mar. 22	Wiley, April 4	Peck, April 3	Scott, April 9	Foster, April 7	Simpson, April 6	Wiley, April 5	Bowman, Ap'l 12.
N. Nebraska										Foster, Sep. 14	Merrill, Sep. 14	Wiley, Sep. 12.
North Ohio	Simpson, Aug. 28	Merrill, Sep. 3	Foster, Sep. 2	Harris, Sep. 15	Ames, Sep. 13	Simpson, Sep. 19.	Wiley, Sep. 25	Foster, Sep. 18	Peck, Sep. 22	Andrews, Sep. 14	Warren, Sep. 6	Foster, Sep. 26.
N. W. German	Janes, Sep. 26	Andrews, Sep. 25.	Ames, Oct. 1	Wiley, Sep. 23	Bowman, Sep. 28	Ames, Sep. 26	Foster, Oct. 17	Peck, Oct. 8	Harris, Sep. 29	Foss, Oct. 6	Merrill, Sep. 21	Foss, Sep. 12.
N. W. Indiana	Janes, Sep. 4	Simpson, Sep. 10.	Wiley, Sep. 9	Janes, Sep. 8	Simpson, Aug. 30	Merrill, Sep. 12	Peck, Sep. 11	Foster, Sep. 3	Bowman, Sep. 1	Andrews, Aug. 31	Peck, August 23.	Harris, Aug. 29.
N. W. Iowa	Andrews, Sep. 18	Bowman, Sep. 25	Haven, Sept 24	Merrill, Sep. 29	Foster, Oct. 11	Andrews, Sep. 27	Peck, Sep. 25	Harris, Oct. 2	Warren, Sep. 16	Hurst, Sep. 29	Bowman, Sep. 28	Simpson, Sep. 26.
N. W. Kansas											Warren, March 9	Harris, Mar. 15.
N.W. Norwe'n									Harris, Sep. 9	Foss, Sep. 1	Merrill, Sep. 28	Andrews, Sep. 19.
N.W. Swedish						Peck, Sep. 6	Merrill, Aug. 29	Andrews, Sep. 4	Harris, Sep. 2	Foss, Sep. 8	Peck, Sep. 7	Foss, Sep. 5.
Norway		Foster	Harris, Aug. 25	Simpson	Andrews, Aug. 17	Andrews, June 29	Bowman, July 16	Wiley, July 24	Merrill, Aug. 19	Peck, Aug. 18	Harris, July 6	Foster, June 6.
Ohio	Scott, Sep. 25	Ames, Sep. 24	Wiley, Sep. 29	Foster, Oct. 6	Merrill, Sep. 27	Haven, Sep. 26	Harris, Sep. 25	Simpson, Sep. 24.	Peck, Sep. 29	Andrews, Sep. 21	Harris, Sep. 20	Bowman, Sep. 26.
Oregon	Foster, Aug. 29	Peck, Sep. 3	Merrill, Aug. 12	Peck, Aug. 11	Harris, Aug. 23	Bowman, Aug. 29	Andrews, Aug, 28	Haven, Aug. 20	Wiley, Aug. 19	Harris, Aug. 18	Hurst, Aug. 23	Warren, Aug. 22.
Philadelphia	Mar. 6	Harris, Mar. 5	Wiley, Mar. 18	Andrews, Mar. 17	Haven, Mar. 29	Foster, Mar. 21	Ames, Mar. 13	Peck, Mar. 12	Merrill, Mar. 10	Harris, March 16	Andrews, Mar. 15	Bowman, Mar. 14
Pittsburg	Mar. 13	Harris, Mar. 19	Foster, Mar. 13	Bowman, Mar. 17	Merrill, Mar. 15							
"					Peck, Sep. 20	Scott, Sep. 19	Ames, Sep. 11	Bowman, Oct. 8	Foss, Sep. 22	Foster, Oct. 12	Andrews, Oct. 2	Wiley, Sep. 12.
Providence	Mar. 20	Andrews, Mar. 19	Peck, Mar. 23	Janes, April 14	Ames, April 12	Scott, April 11	Foster, April 10	Haven, April 16	Bowman, April 7			
Rock River	Wiley, Oct. 9	Simpson, Sep. 17.	Bowman, Oct. 7	Harris, Oct. 6	Bowman, Oct. 11	Merrill, Oct. 10	Foster, Oct. 9	Andrews, Oct. 8	Hurst, Oct. 13	Wiley, Oct. 5	Harris, Oct. 4	Foss, Oct. 3.
Rocky Mount.	Foster, Aug. 8	Peck, July 31	Bowman, Aug. 13	Haven, Aug. 12	Harris, July 27							
Saint Louis.	Feb. 28	Bowman, Mar. 5.	Andrews, Feb. 25	Merrill, Mar. 17	Peck, Mar. 29	Simpson, Mar. 21	Bowman, Mar. 20	Wiley, Mar. 26	Foster, Mar. 17	Hurst, March 31.	Warren, Mar. 29.	Andrews, Mar. 14
St. Louis Ger.								Bowman, Sep. 3	Andrews, Sep. 16	Hurst, Sep. 8	Simpson, Sep. 14.	Bowman, Sep. 12.
Savannah					Scott, Nov. 1	Harris, Nov. 1	Wiley, Dec. 5	Wiley, Dec. 4	Foster, Dec. 16	Simpson, Dec. 8	Warren, Dec. 13.	Foss, Dec. 12.
S. America											Harris, Feb. 3	Aug. —.
S. Carolina	Jan. 1	Ames, Jan. 15	Haven, Jan. 15	Wiley, Jan. 14	Foster, Jan. 13	Harris, Jan. 17	Scott, Jan. 16	Peck, Jan. 22	Simpson, Jan. 21.	Warren, Jan. 12.	Foster, Jan. 12	Merrill, Jan. 10.
S. E. Indiana	Wiley, Sep. 11	Ames, Sep. 10	Foster, Sep. 9	Janes, Sep. 15	Simpson, Sep. 20.	Haven, Sep. 19	Harris, Sep 12	Peck, Sep. 3	Bowman, Sep. 8	Andrews, Sep. 7.	Wiley, Aug. 23	Foss, Sep. 26.
S. California					Harris, Sep. 6	Bowman, Aug. 17	Simpson, Sep. 5	Haven, Sep. 11	Wiley, Sep. 2	Harris, Sept. 1	Hurst, Sep. 7	Warren, Sep. 5.
S. Central									Simpson, Jan. 28			
S. German			Bowman, Jan. 15	Harris, Jan. 21	Andrews, Jan. 13							
"					Peck, Dec. 6*	Foster, Nov. 29	Haven, Nov. 21	Merrill, Nov. 27	Haven, Nov. 25	Warren, Nov. 24.	Bowman, Nov. 30	Andrews, Dec. 5.
S. Illinois	Bowman, Oct 27	Wiley, Oct. 1	Scott, Sep. 23	Foster, Sep. 8	Simpson, Sep. 13.	Peck, Sep. 20	Merrill, Sep. 25	Haven, Sep. 10	Foss, Sep. 1	Hurst, Aug. 31	Simpson, Sep. 20	Bowman, Sep. 19.
South India			Harris,		Andrews, Nov. 9.	Nov. 14	Bowman, Dec. 5.		Merrill, Jan. 8			
"									Dec. 15	Dec. 8	Foster, Dec. 20	Nov. 21.
South Kansas			Andrews, Mar. 11	Merrill, Mar. 3	Peck, Mar. 1	Simpson, Mar. 7.	Bowman, Mar. 6.	Wiley, Mar. 5	Foster, Mar. 3	Hurst, March 2	Warren, March 1	Harris, March 1.
S. W. German	Haven, Sept. 4	Bowman, Sep. 3.	Scott, Sep. 9	Ames, Sep. 8	Wiley, Aug. 30	Peck, Sep. 13	Merrill, Sep. 4					
S. W. Kansas											Warren, March 1	Harris, March 8.
Sweden		Foster	Harris, Aug. 12	Simpson	Andrews, Aug. 2.	Andrews, June 13	Bowman, July 4.	Wiley, July 10	Merrill, Aug. 5	Peck, Aug. 4	Harris, June 22	Foster, May 24.
Tennessee	Merrill, Oct. 9	Haven, Oct. 8	Andrews, Oct. 7	Bowman, Oct. 6	Foster, Oct. 19	Harris, Oct. 3	Scott, Nov. 21	Wiley, Nov. 20	Foster, Nov. 18	Wiley, Nov. 17	Warren, Nov. 23.	Hurst, Nov. 21.
Texas		Wiley, Jan. 8	Bowman, Jan. 7.	Harris, Jan. 6	Andrews, Jan. 5.							
"					Peck, Nov. 22*	Foster, Dec. 5	Haven, Dec. 5	Merrill, Dec. 10	Haven, Dec. 8	Warren, Dec. 8	Bowman, Dec. 14	Andrews, Nov. 28
Troy	Mar. 27	Peck, April 24	Foster, April 15	Ames, April 21	Scott, April 12	Foster, April 18	Haven, April 17	Harris, April 23	Peck, Mar. 31	Wiley, April 20	Simpson, Ap'l 19	Warren, April 18.
Upper Iowa	Wiley, Sep. 25	Andrews, Oct. 1.	Haven, Sep. 30	Merrill, Sep. 22	Foster, Sep. 21	Ames, Oct. 3	Peck, Oct. 2	Harris, Sep. 24	Andrews, Sep. 29	Hurst, Sep. 21	Wiley, Sep. 20	Simpson, Sep. 12.
Utah						Wiley, Aug. 10	Simpson, Aug, 22	Merrill, July 17	Wiley, July 16	Wiley, July 7	Hurst, July 13	Wiley, Aug. 1.
Vermont	April 3	Janes, April 23	Peck, April 22	Haven, April 28	Ames, April 19	Foster, April 25	Haven, May 1	Harris, May 1	Wiley, April 14	Andrews, Ap'l 20	Merrill, April 26.	Harris, April 25.
Virginia	Feb. 21	Harris, Feb. 19	Scott, Feb. 19	Peck, Feb. 17	Bowman, Feb. 23	Ames, Feb. 21	Andrews, Mar. 6.	Haven, Mar. 5	Merrill, Mar. 3	Andrews, Mar. 10	Simpson, Mar. 9.	Wiley, March 14.
Washington	Feb. 28	Janes, Mar. 4	Ames, Feb. 25	Peck, Feb. 24	Bowman, Mar. 15	Ames, Mar. 14	Andrews, Mar. 20	Ames, Mar. 5	Peck, Mar. 3	Simpson, Mar. 23	Wiley, March 22.	Warren, Mar. 14.
West China												
W. New York	Harris, Oct. 9	Scott, Sep. 24	Peck, Sep. 23	Andrews, Sep. 30								
W. German								Harris, Sep. 11	Hurst, Sep. 15	Foster, Sep. 8	Bowman, Sep. 21	Hurst, Sep. 12.
W. Nebraska									Warren, Oct. 7	Foster, Sep. 21	Merrill, Aug. 31	Wiley, Aug. 30.
West Texas			Bowman, Jan. 22	Harris, Jan. 28	Andrews, Jan. 20							
"					Peck, Nov. 29*	Foster, Nov. 22	Haven, Nov. 28	Merrill, Dec. 3	Haven, Dec. 1	Warren, Sep. 1	Bowman, Dec. 7.	Andrews, Dec. 12.
W. Virginia	Mar. 6	Andrews, Mar. 5.	Scott, Mar. 11	Bowman, Mar. 3.	Harris, Mar. 15	Ames, Mar. 21						
"						Scott, Oct. 4*	Harris, Oct, 10	Simpson, Oct. 1	Peck, Oct. 14	Foster, Oct. 5	Andrews, Oct. 4.	Harris, Oct. 10.
W. Wisconsin	Haven, Sep. 18	Merrill, Sep. 17	Ames, Sep. 9	Wiley, Oct. 6	Bowman, Sep. 13	Andrews, Oct. 3	Foster, Sep. 25	Peck, Sep. 24	Harris, Sep, 22	Foss, Sep. 14	Andrews, Sep. 13	Hurst, Sep. 26.
Wilmington	Feb. 21	Scott, Mar. 5	Wiley, Mar. 4	Janes, Mar. 17	Scott, Mar. 15	Ames, Mar. 7	Foster, Mar. 13	Simpson, Mar. 19	Andrews, Mar. 17	Bowman, Mar. 16	Hurst, March 8	Simpson, Mar. 7.
Wisconsin	Haven, Oct. 9	Merrill, Oct, 15	Foster, Oct. 7	Wiley, Oct. 13	Bowman, Oct. 4	Peck, Oct, 11	Foster, Oct. 2	Andrews, Oct. 1	Harris, Oct. 13	Foss, Sep. 21	Wiley, Sep. 28	Hurst, Oct. 3.
Wyoming	April 3	Ames, April 2	Haven, April 15	Scott, April 14	Bowman, April 5	Merrill, April 11.	Peck, April 17	Simpson, April 16	Harris, April 14.	Andrews, April 6	Hurst, April 5	Wiley, April 4.

* This Bishop presided at a second session held in the same calendar year.

NOTE.—Bishop Gilbert Haven presided where the name Haven occurs, up to and including 1879, his death occurring January 3, 1880. In May, 1880, Bishop Erastus O. Haven was elected, presiding at the Conferences assigned him until his death, August 2, 1881.

Foreign Missionary Tours of the Bishops.*

I. Tour of Bishop Scott, 1852-53.—Bishop Scott was the first Bishop sent to Africa. He sailed from Baltimore November, 1852. He visited all the stations on the West African coast, except Marshall, and preached twice at each, also Bexley, on the St. John's, and Louisiana and Lexington, on the Sinou. At Cape Palmas he spent two weeks, and, altogether, about three weeks at Monrovia. He was blessed with good health while on the coast, gave the closest scrutiny to every feature of the mission work, and finally, with his work well done, sailed for the United States, March 17, 1853.

II. Tour of Bishop Simpson, 1857.—Bishop Simpson was sent by the General Conference of 1856 as delegate to the Irish and British Conference of 1857; he was also a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance held in Berlin, Germany, the same year. Although in delicate health during a greater part of the time spent abroad, he attended to all of his official work, giving great satisfaction to the Church. He attended the session of the French Conference, and thence extended his tour to Germany and Switzerland, visiting the missions and presiding over the Mission Conferences in those countries. He also visited the missions in Scandinavia. He also journeyed to Constantinople and held a Conference with our missionaries to Bulgaria. He was in Syria during the early part of November, but was so ill in Beyroot that he remained there while his companion, Dr. W. F. Warren, traveled farther east. In January, 1858, he was in Naples, but still not strong enough for much additional official service. On his return to London, the last of January, he gave an able and eloquent address before the Wesleyan Normal School. He arrived home on the 6th of March, still in delicate health, having only preached two sermons in four months, one in Constantinople, and one on board ship returning home. During the Bishop's stay in Berlin, he, with other members of the Alliance, visited the king, (now Emperor William of Germany,) who received them with words of cordial welcome. On Sunday, September 13, 1857, he preached in the "Parochial Church," Berlin, being the only foreigner who was admitted into one of the national pulpits, his audience including over a thousand ministers.

III. Tour of Bishop Janes, 1861.—Bishop Janes, by request of the General Conference, visited the mission stations in Northern Europe. He sailed from New York June 5, 1861, and presided over the Germany and Switzerland Conference, held in Bremen, June 20-24. From Bremen he went to Norway, and ordained several missionaries, and met all the Scandinavian missionaries at Copenhagen, the center of operations for missions in that country. Then he journeyed to Berlin, arriving July 1. On July 30 he addressed the British Wesleyan Conference. He returned to New York, in time to report his work to the Missionary Board, August 21. His report expressed the highest satisfaction at the progress of the mission work in Germany and Saxony, in Heilbronn, Frederickstadt, Ludwigsburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Basle, Berne, and Zurich.

IV. Tour of Bishop Thomson, 1864-65.—Bishop Thomson embarked from New York August 24, 1864, on an Episcopal tour to the entire missionary field of the Orient. He landed at Liverpool September 4, and journeyed thence to Calcutta, by way of London, Marseilles, Alexandria, the Red Sea, Ceylon, and Madras. From Calcutta he visited the North-west Provinces, and, under authority given by the General Conference, he organized the India Conference at Lucknow, Dec. 8. He then returned to Calcutta, proceeded to Hong-Kong, and thence to Foochow,

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* See closing paragraph on page 97.

China. Returning, *via* India, he visited the Bulgarian Mission at Constantinople, the Conference of Germany and Switzerland, and reached New York on May 16, 1865, having made the whole tour in nine months and twenty-three days.

V. Second Tour of Bishop Janes, 1865.—Bishop Janes made a second tour to the German and Scandinavian missions. He had been appointed by the General Conference of 1864 a delegate to the British Wesleyan Conference, and also to visit these missions. He sailed from New York April 26, and on May 11, in company with Dr. Jacoby, left Bremen for a tour to the Swiss and German missions. He presided at the session of the German and Swiss Mission Conference, held in Bremen June 8. He next attended the annual session of the French Wesleyan Conference in Paris, the Irish Wesleyan Conference in Cork, and the British Wesleyan Conference, the last opening July 28. He left Liverpool on August 5 for home, arriving in New York August 17, after an absence of three months and twenty-one days.

VI. Tour of Bishop Kingsley, 1869-70.—Bishop Kingsley left Cincinnati, Ohio, May 10, 1869, on an Episcopal tour to "all the foreign missions under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church." On his route across the continent he presided in succession over the Colorado, Oregon, Nevada, and California Conferences, and embarked at San Francisco September 8. He proceeded to Japan, thence to China, visiting Shanghai, Peking, and other northern cities, then hastening to Foochow, where he opened the Annual Meeting of the China Mission November 16. November 30 he sailed to Calcutta, stopping on the way at Ceylon; then he journeyed to Lucknow, arriving there December 29, and, on the day following he opened the India Mission Conference. After this he began his journey homeward. His subsequent letters bore date: From the Arabian Sea, February 10, 1870; Gulf of Aden, February 20; Red Sea, February 23; and Cairo, March 1. To complete his official tour he was to visit our missions in Bulgaria, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. As he had time, however, to visit the Holy Land before the dates of their annual meetings, he took passage from Alexandria to Joppa, and thence to Jerusalem. Thence he came to Beyroot, where he arrived April 4. Two days later, namely, on April 6, he suddenly died of heart disease, leaving the latter part of his mission tour unfinished.

VII. Second Tour of Bishop Simpson, 1870.—In 1870, at the death of Bishop Kingsley, Bishop Simpson undertook the completion of the missionary work of the former and accomplished the task. He also attended the English Conference again as a fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

VIII. Tour of Bishop Harris round the World, 1872-73.—In 1872 Bishop Harris was designated, by the Bishops, to visit the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe and Asia—a duty involving a journey around the globe. He left New York May 6, 1873, for California, where he embarked June 16 for Yokohama, arriving in that city July 9. August 8 he organized the Japan Mission, and laid out the work for the ensuing year. August 9 he sailed for China, arriving at Shanghai August 17. Spending a few days there, he proceeded through the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pechili, and up the Peiho River, to Tientsin, by steamer, and thence by Chinese house-boat toTungchow, one hundred and twenty miles farther up the river; thence to the city of Peking, the central station of the North China Mission. He arrived August 29, and opened the Annual Meeting of the Mission August 30. He left Peking for Shanghai September 10, arriving September 19; and thence proceeding to Kiukiang, reaching that city on the day (September 24) appointed for the Annual Meeting of the Central China Mission, at which he was to preside. The first session of the Annual Meeting at Foochow, over which he presided, occurred on October 11. He left Foochow October 25, and proceeded by way of Amoy, Swatow, and Hong-Kong to Canton. Returning to Hong-Kong, November 6, he departed for Ceylon. The steamer touched at Saigon, a French colony in Cochin China, and at Singapore, at the extreme point of the Malay peninsula; thence sailing across the Indian Ocean, he arrived in Ceylon November 19. Here he spent two weeks, and on December 4 sailed up the Bay of Bengal, calling at Pondicherry and Madras, and reaching Calcutta December 11. He remained in India till the following February, during which time he visited Calcutta, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Bareilly, Nynee-Tal, Moradabad, Budaon, Shahjehanpoor, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Bombay, and other important centers. He presided over the India Conference in Lucknow, January 7, 1874. February 1 he left Bombay, and sailed across the Sea of Arabia, through the Gulf of Aden and the Straits of Babelmandeb and the Red Sea, to Suez, thence to Cairo and Alexandria by railway. From Egypt he sailed for Joppa, Palestine; thence he journeyed, on horseback, to Jerusalem, the Dead Sea, the Jordan, Shechem, Sea of Galilee, Nazareth, Tyre, Sidon, and Beyroot, where he embarked for Italy, arrriving in Rome March 31. He spent the month of April with the missions in Italy, preparatory to the Annual Meeting; and early in May left for Bulgaria, by way of Vienna. He went first to Basiasch, two hundred miles below Vienna, and thence, by steamer, to Rustchuk, in Bulgaria. During the last days of May he was in Constantinople, and presided at the Annual Meeting, held near the Turkish capital. At its close he left Turkey, by way of the Piræus and Athens, to attend the Irish Conference in Belfast; but, at Geneva, Switzerland, he was prostrated by sickness, and was unable to do so. After recovering he went to Frankfort-on-the-Main, and thence to Zurich, where he presided at the Germany and Switzerland Conference, in Schaffhausen. This Conference continued in session for a week, and at its close the Bishop went to England, as a delegate from the General Conference to the British Wesleyan Conference. After attending the British Conference, he proceeded to Goteborg, Sweden, and opened the Annual Meeting of the Swedish Mission August 13, 1874, in Stockholm. At the close of this meeting he went to Wisby, on the island of Gotland, in the Baltic, to visit the church in that place. From Wisby he returned to Stockholm, and went thence, by railway, to Christiania, Norway, where, on August 23, he dedicated a beautiful new church. On August 25 he presided at the Annual Meeting of the Norway Mission, held at Frederickshald. Proceeding southward to Copenhagen, he presided at the Annual Meeting of the Denmark Mission, held August 29–31. His work now being completed in Northern Europe he went to Berlin to meet a committee of the German Conference. From Berlin he proceeded to Leipsic, Munich, Innsbruck, up the valley of the Tyrol, and over the Alps, by the Brenner Pass, to Verona, and thence to Bologna, in Italy, where he held the first Annual Meeting of the Italian Mission, September 10. At the close of the session he returned northward, and, after spending a few days in Paris and London, sailed from Liverpool for New York October 8, arriving October 19, safe and well, after completing the *first Episcopal tour around the world.*

IX. Tour of Bishop Foster, 1873.—Bishop Foster sailed from New York May 24, 1873, on a tour of visitation to the missions in Europe and in South America. He landed at Bremen, and thence proceeded direct to Norway and Sweden, where he spent three weeks. He then went to Culm, Germany, and presided over the Germany and Switzerland Conference, which opened July 2.

Thence he journeyed through France, Spain, and Portugal, sailing from Lisbon for South America. He visited Montevideo, Rosario, Buenos Ayres, and other mission centers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He returned from South America by way of England, reaching that country *just in time to step on board the steamer* for New York, thus being forty-three consecutive days on shipboard. He reached New York November 27, 1873. In his six months' absence he traveled 27,000 miles, his journey including eighty-seven days of ocean travel and four trips across the Atlantic.

X. Third Tour of Bishop Simpson, 1874.—Bishop Simpson left New York on the 5th of January, 1874, for an official tour to the missions in Mexico. He reached New Orleans on the 14th, and left for Havana on the 17th, arriving at Vera Cruz January 26, *en route* for the City of Mexico. In the following week he started, with Dr. Butler, Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Missions in that country, on a visit to the several missionary stations. He expressed great satisfaction at the condition of missionary affairs. During this visit a public reception was given to Bishop Simpson and Bishop Keener, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by United States Minister Foster. It was said to be a most brilliant affair. The Bishop returning, reached Philadelphia about the 28th of March.

XI. Fourth Tour of Bishop Simpson, 1875.—Bishop Simpson made a third European tour in 1875. He sailed from Philadelphia June 10, proceeding immediately to Italy to preside over the Italian Annual Mission Meeting, which convened in Milan June 30; thence he went to Heilbronn, Wurtemburg, to preside over the Germany and Switzerland Conference, which opened in that city July 8. After completing his work in Germany, the Bishop visited the British Wesleyan Conference at Sheffield, England, and then proceeded eastward on an official visit to the Methodist Episcopal Missions in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. He arrived at Guttenberg August 5, proceeded on the evening of the 6th to Christiania, Norway, and met the Norwegian brethren on the 7th. On August 10 he started for Stockholm, and thence proceeded to Wisby, the seat of the Swedish Conference, where he arrived in time for the opening session, August 11. On the 16th the Bishop was again at Stockholm and laid the corner-stone for a new Methodist Episcopal church in that capital of the kingdom. On August 17 he was at Upsala, the seat of the University, and dedicated a new Methodist Episcopal church there. Taking a train at 4 P.M. of the same day, he pushed forward to Copenhagen, to meet the Danish missionaries on the 19th. He sailed from Liverpool for home October 12, arriving in New York on the 22d. During his absence he made a thorough examination of all the Methodist Episcopal mission work in Europe. In every part of the world he was most cordially greeted and his official visit most gratefully appreciated. His Sabbath addresses at Milan and Heilbronn were noted for their remarkable inspiration, beauty, and power.

XII. Tour of Bishop Haven, 1876-77.—Bishop Gilbert Haven left New York, on an Episcopal mission visit to Africa, November 1, 1876, and reached Monrovia December 16. The Conference convened at Monrovia December 18, Bishop Haven presiding. The President and Vice-President and other officers of state were in frequent attendance upon the sessions of Conference. Bishop Haven visited the principal stations of the Conference, ascending all rivers but the Junk; he did not remain on shore at night, and thus only reached as far inland as Clay Ashland, on the St. Paul's River, and Bexley, on the St. John's. After full inspection of the work at Monrovia and up the St. Paul's, at Buchanan, Edina, Bexley, Sinou, Cape Palmas, Tubmantown, and other localities, he took steamer for the Canary Islands, and thence through Spain, visiting Cadiz, Seville, Cordova, Granada, Madrid, and other points. He then proceeded to Paris, reaching that city March 5, and thence to England. He arrived in the United States May 24, 1877.

XIII. Tour of Bishop Andrews, 1876-77.—Bishop Andrews, immediately after the General Conference of 1876, was selected to visit the missions in Europe and India. He sailed from Philadelphia June 20, landed at Antwerp July 4, and, after having visited the churches in Frankfort, Heilbronn, Culm, and Pforzheim, reached Zurich, the seat of the Germany and Switzerland Conference, on July 19, and presided over the annual session. At Upsala, Sweden, he organized the Sweden Conference August 2-7, and subsequently visited the churches at Stockholm, Wisby, Kalmar, Karlskrona, and Goteborg. At Christiania he organized the Norway Conference, August 17-21, and then visited the churches at Arendal, Porsgrund, Laurvig, and Horten, and dedicated a church at Moss on the 27th. He met the Denmark Mission at Svendborg on the 30th, visiting also the churches at Copenhagen, Langeland, and Veile. On September 30 he reached Rustchuk, in Bulgaria, and met the Mission in October. On October 20 he sailed from Suez, and landed in Bombay November 3. On November 9 the South India Conference was organized. Proceeding to our native work in North India, he visited churches, schools, orphanages, dispensaries, the native villages, (Christian,) etc. At a large village meeting, held in Rohilcund, under a mango grove, he baptized fifty-three natives, mostly adults. On December 15 he dedicated the new Theological Hall at Bareilly, and on the 16th attended the District Conference of Rohilcund District, at which at least sixty native preachers were present. On January 1, 1877, he witnessed the imposing ceremony of the proclamation of Victoria as Empress of India at Delhi. On the 3d the North India Conference met at Moradabad. Visiting Calcutta, Madras, and many other stations of the South India Conference, he completed, on February 1, a visit of ninety days in the mission field, traveling more than seven thousand miles, making forty-five formal public addresses, holding ten Conferences, and making a general inspection of the mission work. On his return he reached Rome February 27, and attended the meeting of the Italy Mission March 7-9. In subsequent months he revisited the missions in Germany and Scandinavia, making extensive tours among the churches, and holding the Conferences. He landed, on his return, in New York August 15, after an absence of nearly fourteen months.

XIV. Tour of Bishop Wiley, 1877-78.—Bishop Wiley sailed from San Francisco, on an official visit to foreign missions, September 12, 1877. After a stormy passage he landed at Yokohama October 3. Thence he took steamer to Shanghai, arriving October 13, *en route* for Peking, but the steamer running aground near Tientsin, he was obliged to perform the rest of the journey to Peking by cart, donkey, or on horseback, reaching the imperial city October 27. He presided at the Annual Meeting of the Mission, held Oct. 30-Nov. 4. On November 13 he left the Peking Mission for Kiukiang, arriving there November 23, and, on the following day, held the Central China Annual Mission Meeting in that city. On the 25th he preached to a large congregation of foreigners. He proceeded next to the city of Foochow, landing there December 6. After holding meetings there until the 12th, he started, with two companions, on a trip up the river to Ku-Cheng, the distance being seventy miles by river and thirty miles inland by chair. The trip and mission visit occupied a week, after which they returned to Foochow, to attend the Conference, opening on December 19. February 7, 1878, he arrived in Yokohama from Hong-Kong, China. On the 8th he embarked for Hakodati, arriving there

February 11. Here he spent ten days, and dedicated a new church edifice which had been recently completed. He left Hakodati February 22, and arrived in Yokohama on the 25th. March 2 he took passage for Nagasaki, reaching that city March 6, and remaining ten days. He returned to Yokohama March 21, and proceeded to Tokio, stopping eight days. On April 6 he left Yokohama for San Francisco, where he arrived April 24, 1878. During his tour, extending through about seven and a half months, he traveled nearly twenty-one thousand miles.

XV. Tour of Bishop Merrill, 1877-78.—Bishop Merrill, accompanied by Dr. Dashiell, sailed from New York December 29, 1877, on an Episcopal tour to the Methodist Episcopal Missions in the Republic of Mexico. They reached Havana January 4, 1878, and Vera Cruz January 10. They were at Pachuca on the 17th and Guanajuato on the 23d, returning to the City of Mexico February 1. On February 3 they went to Miraflores, where the Bishop dedicated a new church. The Annual Meeting of the Mission was also held at this place on February 6, Bishop Merrill presiding. March 11 the Bishop arrived again in New York city, after having accomplished, with satisfaction, the entire work intended.

XVI. Tour of Bishop Bowman, 1878-79.—Bishop Bowman sailed from Philadelphia May 13, 1878, on an Episcopal tour to the foreign missions. He presided at the Germany and Switzerland Conference, June 14–20; over the Denmark (Copenhagen) Conference, June 24; over the Sweden Conference, at Goteborg, July 4–11; and the Norway Conference, held at Christiania, July 16–18. On August 5 he addressed the British Conference, which he visited as fraternal delegate from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. October 4, 1878, he was at Frankfort-on-the-Main. October 9 he left there to fill appointments at Carlsruhe and Zurich, and thence, by way of Italy, to India. He presided over the South India Conference, at Madras, December 5-8, 1878, and over the North India Conference, held at Lucknow, January 9–14, 1879. *En route* for home he attended the Annual Mission Meeting in Italy, held at Ferni, March 9-12. Leaving Rome about March 19, he arrived in London April 4, and embarked for home about April 27, landing in New York city May 8, 1879. During his absence of nearly a year he spent nearly a month in Paris, preaching and attending mission services whenever practicable, and eighty days in India. In Bombay, at one of his lectures, the audience numbered over a thousand persons. He preached nine times in England, once in Belgium, six times in Paris, ten times in Scandinavia, fifteen times in Germany and Switzerland, sixteen times in Italy, and fifty times in India. All his sermons in Scandinavia, Germany, and Italy were delivered through an interpreter.

XVII. Second Tour of Bishop Wiley, 1879.—Bishop Wiley left New York June 10, 1879, by German steamship *Main*, direct for Bremen, and arrived there June 20. He held the Germany and Switzerland Conference in that city June 26–July 3. At its close he went immediately to Copenhagen, Denmark, and held the Annual Mission Meeting there July 5–7. Thence he went to Stockholm, and held the Swedish Conference July 10–15. He then visited Goteborg, in Sweden, and Christiania, in Norway, and, later, sailed around the southern coast of Norway to Stavanger, on the west coast, where he held the Norway Conference July 24–28. He then sailed across to Denmark, and visited our work in several points of that country. Returning to Germany he held special services in the cities of Hamburg, Berlin, Frankfort, and Carlsruhe. Thence he went into Switzerland, holding services in Schaffhausen, Zurich, Lausanne, Geneva, Berne, Biel, and Basle. On leaving Basle, he journeyed through France and England to Liverpool, where he embarked for home, arriving October 10, after an absence of four months, and after making a journey of about nine thousand miles.

XVIII. Second Tour of Bishop Harris, 1880.—On the 26th of January, 1880, Bishop Harris sailed from New Orleans for Mexico, arriving at Vera Cruz February 1. At midnight of the same day he left, *via* Puebla, for the City of Mexico, arriving in the latter city on the evening of the 3d. The next day he started, by diligence, northward, arriving at Guanajuato on the 6th. February 9 he purchased a valuable property for our mission in that city. February 12 he visited Leon, the second largest city in the Republic; on the 13th he returned to Guanajuato. He spent the Sabbath, the 15th, at Queretaro, arriving in the City of Mexico on the evening of the 17th. He presided in the Annual Meeting of the Mission, which began February 18, and closed on the 23d. At this meeting the first ordination in our Mexican Mission, that of Hermann Lueders, occurred. On the 25th and 26th he visited Vincente, Miraflores, Ameca Meca, and Iyapango. On Friday, the 27th, he left the City of Mexico, and that night dedicated a church at Tezontepec, built and paid for by the native church of that place. He went thence to Pachuca, Real del Monte, Omitlan, Ometusco, Puebla, Orizaba, and Cordova, arriving at Vera Cruz March 9, and sailing the next day, by way of Yucatan and Cuba, arrived in New York March 21, 1880.

XIX. Third Tour of Bishop Harris, 1881-82.—Bishop Harris, having been designated by the Bishops to visit the Methodist missionary work on both the west and the east coasts of South America, and also to hold the Conferences in Europe, he sailed from New York November 10, 1881, and landed at Aspinwall (or Colon) the 19th of the same month. The next day he preached in Aspinwall, and the day following crossed the Isthmus to Panama. He sailed thence, on the 24th, for Valparaiso, Chili; spent the 29th at Guayaquil, Ecuador; arrived at Callao, Peru, December 3, and visited Lima; was at Cobija, in Bolivia, December 9; arrived at Caldera, Chili, December 11, went on shore, preached to a small congregation of English-speaking people, and ordained Lucius C. Smith, our missionary at Copiapo, an elder; arrived at Coquimbo December 12, and ordained James W. Higgins and John W. Collyer elders; landed in Valparaiso December 13, and went the same day, by railway, to Santiago, the capital of Chili. December 17 he ordained William A. Wright, John H. Shiveley, and Oscar B. Krauser deacons. December 18 he preached to a congregation of English-speaking people, and ordained Ira H. La Fetra, and the before-mentioned deacons, to elder's orders. He went from Santiago to Valparaiso December 24, and the next day, Christmas, preached for Dr. Trumbull. He left Valparaiso, by sea, for Talcahuano December 29, arriving in the afternoon of the 30th, and the same day he went to Concepcion, by railway. December 31 he ordained A. T. Jeffrey a deacon, and Henry Hoffman both deacon and elder. On Sunday, January 1, 1882, he preached to a dozen persons who could understand English, and ordained A. T. Jeffrey an elder. On January 5 he left Concepcion, and sailed from Talcahuano for Montevideo, on the Atlantic coast. He spent January 6 at Lota; January 11 he passed through the Straits of Magellan, arriving at Montevideo January 16, at noon. He presided over the Annual Meeting of the South American Mission, which began in Montevideo February 3, and closed the 6th. In the afternoon of the same day he started for Buenos Ayres, arriving there the next day, at noon. The same afternoon he left for Rosario, arriving the next morning. The next day he returned to Buenos Ayres; January 12 he preached to a large congregation in that city, and ordained Andrew M. Milne and William Tallon deacons. After the ordination the Holy Communion was administered to a large number of communicants. He returned to Montevideo February 13, and on the 15th sailed for Europe. He spent Sunday, February 19, in Rio Janeiro, Brazil; February 23 in Bahia; and February 25 in Pernambuco. March 3 he arrived at St. Vincent, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, off the west coast of Africa. March 7 he was at Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands. Arrived at Lisbon, in Portugal, March 10; and at Bordeaux, in France, March 13; at Marseilles March 14; and at Rome March 15. He went to Naples March 27; returned to Rome April 1; went to Florence April 3; returned to Naples April 10, and presided at the Italy Conference, which began April 13, and closed on the 22d. He returned to Rome April 24; left Rome April 27, arriving in London on the 29th. May 1 he spoke in Exeter Hall, at the Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. May 3 he attended the Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, as a delegate from the American Bible Society. He left London the morning of May 12, and arrived in Dresden the evening of the next day. He left Dresden for Florence May 23, to dedicate a church in that city. Sunday, May 28, was "Pentecost," a great day in Italy. At 10 A. M. a large congregation met for the dedication. The Bishop preached a sermon, which was interpreted by Dr. Vernon, after which the church was dedicated according to the ritual of our Church. May 29 he left Florence for Frankfort, arriving in the latter city June 2. He presided at the Germany and Switzerland Conference, which began in Frankfort June 7, and closed the 12th. He left the same evening for our Scandinavian missions, arriving in Odense, in Denmark, June 15; and on the 16th he opened the Annual Meeting of the Denmark Mission; visited Svendborg on the 17th; preached in Odense on the 18th, and closed the Annual Meeting. Monday, the 19th, he left for Sweden, landing in Goteborg the next evening. The Sweden Conference began in that city June 22, and closed on the 27th. June 30 he left Sweden for Norway, arriving in Christiania the next day. He went, by railway, to Laurvig July 5, and opened the Norway Conference in that city the following morning. Conference closed on the 9th, and the 11th he left for Germany, *via* Copenhagen and Stralsund, arriving in Dresden the evening of the 13th. The next day he left for Naples, to give testimony in the trial of Dr. Vernon, who had been cited to appear before the penal courts of Italy to answer a charge of "defamation," because he had administered the discipline of the Church resulting in the expulsion of one of our preachers charged with immorality. He reached Naples July 17, and the trial began on the 18th. Having testified in the court two days concerning the facts in the case, and also concerning the rules and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he returned to Dresden, arriving in that city July 28. The next morning he received a telegram announcing the acquittal of Dr. Vernon, the condemnation of his accuser, and the complete vindication of our right to administer Church discipline in Italy. Bishop Harris left Dresden, for London and Liverpool, August 7, and sailed from the latter city in the *Servia*, of the Cunard line, arriving in New York August 21, 1882; having been absent nine months and eleven days, and having traveled, by sea and land, about thirty-five thousand miles.

XX. Second Tour of Bishop Bowman, 1881-82.—At the meeting of the Board of Bishops, held in Syracuse, N. Y., May, 1881, Bishop Bowman was assigned to the presidency of the mission work in China and Japan. He preached at St. Louis, before leaving home, June 26. June 30–July 4 he presided over the New Mexico District Conference at Socorra, and July 7–10, at the Arizona Mission Conference at Tucson, sailing from San Francisco July 23 for Yokohama. He arrived in Tokio August 22, and presided over the Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission, held in that city, August 25-28. On September 3 he left Yokohama for China, by way of Nagasaki. He held the North China Mission Conference September 29, and dedicated the Isabella Li Hospital at Tcinton October 15. He was at Shanghai on October 19, and presided at the Central China Mission Meeting October 26-30, and the Foochow Conference Session November 18-24. Returning homeward he arrived at San Francisco about February 7, remaining until February 13, and reached his home, in St. Louis, February 25, 1882. On this tour he preached fourteen times in Japan and twenty-seven times in China, about one fourth of the sermons being delivered through an interpreter. On both tours, and especially in India, China, and Japan, he visited many missions outside of our own work, and carefully observed their methods and successes.

XXI. Second Tour of Bishop Andrews, 1881-82.—On December 29, 1881, Bishop Andrews sailed from New York for Mexico, and reached Vera Cruz on the 9th of January, 1882. In company with Brother Drees, Superintendent of the Mexico Mission, he visited all the chief stations of the Mission, preaching in each. The Meeting of the Mission was held in Mexico City on the 20th of February. The condition of the Mission was found to be most encouraging. Returning by way of New Orleans, Bishop Andrews reached his home in Washington, D. C., on March 5.

XXII. Second Tour of Bishop Foster, 1882-83.—Bishop Foster sailed from New York for India August 26, 1882. On his way he attended the meeting of the Bulgarian Mission, at Sistof, on the Danube, October 13. Thence, by way of Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, he reached the Red Sea, lingering only a few days at each place. By way of the Red Sea and Arabian Sea, he reached Bombay late in November. From Bombay he went by rail to Madras, stopping at Poona, Bangalore, and other points. From Madras he went to Calcutta, by steamer, up the Bay of Bengal. At Calcutta he met the South India Conference, December 26, and was present at the December Mission Conference of all the missionaries of India. He proceeded up the Ganges valley to Lucknow, where he met the North India Conference. He visited all the principal cities of India during his tour of nearly three months, returning to Bombay in February, 1883. On his homeward trip he passed through Syria and Greece, reaching Naples early in April. He met the Italy Mission in May, and, passing through Italy, France, and Germany, met the Swedish and Norwegian Conferences in June, and the Denmark Mission and Germany and Switzerland Conference in July, returning to America September 1, 1883, after an absence of over one year.

Bishop Merrill at this writing, (December, 1883,) is absent on his second tour of Foreign Missionary visitation. He sailed from San Francisco in June last for an extensive tour among our missions in Japan and China, the record of which cannot be completed in time for the present edition of the Year-Book.

The foregoing records refer only to such missionary visitations as have been made since the organization of our foreign work. For records of the earliest missionary visit made by any of our Bishops, and the appointment of the first Methodist Episcopal foreign missionary, and also the first collection ever made in the Methodist Episcopal Church, see page 315.

Chronological Notes—The General Conferences.

1766. First Methodist Society in America (of five members) organized in October in New York by Philip Embury, a local preacher.

1768. First church edifice, (John-street Church, first called Wesley Chapel,) dedicated by Philip Embury Oct. 30.

1769. First itinerant preachers appointed by Mr. Wesley for America, Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmoor, the former stationed as pastor of John-street Church, New York, and the latter as pastor in Philadelphia.

1773. First Annual Conference held in Philadelphia. Ten preachers were present. Thomas Rankin presided, he being designated by Mr. Wesley as "General Assistant." The whole number of lay members was 1,160.

1784. The "Methodist Episcopal Church" was formally organized at a Conference of the Methodist ministers called by Thomas Coke, LL.D., an assistant of Mr. Wesley in England, and sent over by the latter for the purpose of consummating such organization. The first Bishops, Coke and Asbury, were elected. This Conference (called the "Christmas Conference") met in Philadelphia, Dec. 25, and continued its session until Jan. 2, 1785.

1787. A General Conference was called at Baltimore in May, by Dr. Coke, at the request of Mr. Wesley, but as the Annual Conferences had not been consulted, and hence had not authorized it, many of the ministers did not attend, and no official record of its doings was preserved. Some additions, however, were made to the Discipline, and the word "Bishop" was substituted for "Superintendent," as applied to Bishops Coke and Asbury. It is believed also that the term "Presiding Elder" was then first applied to superintendents of districts.

1789. In order to supply a central authority long felt to be needed, the several Annual Conferences concurred in the formation of a "Council," to be composed of the Bishops and Presiding Elders, who should recommend such changes as they should unanimously agree upon, but which before becoming binding upon the Church should be adopted by the several Annual Conferences.

1790. The "Council," referred to in the previous paragraph, was composed of the Bishop and of elders *elected* from each district. This had been done in order to meet objections made to their appointment to the Council by the Bishops. The Council, however, being without power except as advisory, was unpopular, and was substituted by a General Conference of the preachers of all the Conferences.

1792. *First General Conference.*—Held in Baltimore, November 1. This Conference directed that the next General Conference should meet after an interval of four years. Though embodying, as its members believed, the full ecclesiastical authority of the Church, the Conference bound itself by special enactment not to change any recognized rule of Methodism *except by a two-third vote.* The Presiding Elder's term of office in any one district was limited to four years. The Book Concern (previously opened at Philadelphia by authority of the "Council") was formally established by General Conference action.

1796. *Second General Conference.*—Held in Baltimore, commencing Oct. 20, composed of 120 members. Bishop Asbury presided. "Chartered Fund" instituted and incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania. The Annual Conference boundaries first determined by General Conference action. Number then designated, six, but the Bishops were authorized to add a seventh.

1800. *Third General Conference.*—Held in Baltimore, May 6-20. The previous one had been held in the fall, but owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in 1799 the Annual Conferences had authorized Bishop Asbury to change the time to May. Richard Whatcoat was elected Bishop. His competitor for the office was Jesse Lee. The second ballot was a tie, but on the next Whatcoat was elected. The Book Concern was removed to New York. [John Dickins, the Book Agent, had died of yellow fever the year previous.] Bishop Asbury, in consequence of physical debility, sought to resign his episcopal office.

but was induced by the earnest request of the Conference to continue in the office. The Bishops were authorized to ordain colored preachers. [Richard Allen, of Philadelphia, was the first colored preacher ordained under the rule.]

1804. *Fourth General Conference.*—Held in Baltimore, May 7–23. Members 107. The pastoral term was limited to two consecutive years on any one charge. Previously there had been no limit to the episcopal prerogative, except in the case of Presiding Elders. A motion to change the General Conference into a *delegated* body was voted down, but the matter was left for the Bishops to consult the Annual Conferences during the quadrennium.

1808. *Fifth General Conference.*—Held in Baltimore, May 6–26. Members 129. William M'Kendree elected Bishop. Bishop Coke was granted permission to reside in England, but not to exercise while there his episcopal functions. Delegated General Conference first provided for, the ratio of representation to be *one member for each five* of the traveling ministers. The "Restrictive Rules" first adopted. No one of these rules was to be changed without a concurrence of a *majority of all the* members of the Annual Conferences, (present and voting at the Annual Conference sessions,) with a two thirds vote of the General Conference. This requirement continued until 1828, when the word "majority" was substituted by the word "*three fourths.*"

1812. *Sixth General Conference.*—Held in New York city, May 1–22. This was the first *delegated* Conference. Members 88. Bishop M'Kendree presented a written Episcopal Address, the first presented to the General Conference. Local Deacons made eligible to Elders' orders. Ordered that stewards' nominations be referred by preachers to Quarterly Conference for confirmation or rejection; preachers had hitherto appointed the stewards.

1816. *Seventh General Conference.*—Held in Baltimore, May 1–24. 103 members. Rev. Messrs. Black and Bennett were present as fraternal delegates from British Conference. "Course of Study" for ministers provided for. Enoch George and Robert Richford Roberts elected Bishops. Number of Conferences increased to 11, and Bishops authorized to organize another. Monthly *Methodist Magazine.* Ratio of Annual Conference representation changed from "*five*" to "*seven.*"

1820. *Eighth General Conference.*—Held at Baltimore, May 1–27. Members 89. John Emory appointed delegate to British Conference. Improved edition of Hymn Book ordered. Missionary Society, previously organized in New York city, was approved. Bishop M'Kendree was relieved from effective labor. Bishop Soule was elected Bishop, but declined to be ordained, and resigned the office, because the Conference had adopted, as a compromised measure, a resolution authorizing the Annual Conferences to elect Presiding Elders. The application of the resolution was suspended for four years, until the question should be submitted to the Annual Conferences.

1824. *Ninth General Conference.*—Held at Baltimore, May 1–29. Members 126. Joshua Soule and Elijah Hedding elected Bishops. Revs. Richard Reece and John Hannah delegates from England. The Annual Conferences having voted against the change of rule so as to permit the election of Presiding Elders, the provision for such election, previously adopted, was declared null and void.

1828. *Tenth General Conference.*—Held at Pittsburgh, May 1–24. Members 176. Connection with the Canada Conference substantially dissolved. William Capers elected delegate to England.

1832. *Eleventh General Conference.*—Held at Philadelphia, May 1–28. Members 200 James Osgood Andrew and John Emory elected Bishops. Provision consummated for altering "Restrictive Rules" by the concurrence of three fourths of those voting on the change in the Annual Conferences, and two thirds of those voting in General Conference. Publication of *Western Christian Advocate* authorized.

1836. *Twelfth General Conference.*—Held at Cincinnati, May 1–27. Members 158. Bishops Roberts, Soule, Hedding and Andrew presided, (Bishops M'Kendree and Emory had died,) Dr. Wilbur Fisk appointed fraternal delegate to British Conference. Separate Bible Society dissolved, and a resolution of co-operation with American Bible Society adopted.

Liberia Conference organized. A "resident Corresponding Secretaryship" established. Beverly Waugh, Wilbur Fisk, and Thomas A. Morris elected Bishops. Dr. Fisk, who was absent in Europe at the time, declined the office, in order to remain at the Wesleyan University, of which he was President. Authority given to Annual Conferences to locate ministers for *unacceptability*.

1840. *Thirteenth General Conference.*—Held at Baltimore, May 1-June 3. Members 142. Rev. Robert Newton fraternal representative from British Conference. Bishop Soule appointed representative to British Conference, with Rev. Thomas B. Sargent as traveling companion; Bishop Hedding requested to attend the Canada Wesleyan Conference. The Sunday-School Union reorganized.

1844. *Fourteenth General Conference.*—Held at New York, May 1-June 10. Members 192. "Plan of Separation" with the South adopted. Edmund S. Janes and Leonidas L. Hamline elected Bishops.

1848. *Fifteenth General Conference.*—Held at Pittsburgh, May 1-June 1. Members 151. Dr. Dixon present as fraternal delegate from England. "Plan of Separation" declared null and void. Bishop Hedding appointed delegate to England.

1852. *Sixteenth General Conference.*—Held at Boston, May 1-June 1. Members 179. Bishop Hamline resigned his Episcopal office because of impaired health. *National Magazine* and Corresponding Secretaryship of Tract Society established; Abel Stevens elected Editor and Secretary. The publication of a German Commentary authorized. Levi Scott, Matthew Simpson, Osmon C. Baker, and Edward R. Ames elected Bishops.

1856. *Seventeenth General Conference.*—Held in Indianapolis, May 1. Members 217. The establishment of a Theological Institution at Evanston, Ill., authorized. The election of Missionary Bishop authorized, and subsequently Bishop Burns, of Liberia, was ordained the *first colored Bishop* in the M. E. Church.

1860. *Eighteenth General Conference.*—Held in Buffalo, May 1-June 4. Members 222. Chapter on Slavery altered so as to declare very strongly against it. A resolution was adopted favoring lay delegation whenever a majority of preachers and members desired it. The subsequent vote in the Conferences and among the laity was against the measure.

1864. *Nineteenth General Conference.*—Held in Philadelphia, May 1-27. Members 216. Bishops Clark, Thomson, and Kingsley elected. The limit of the pastoral term was changed from two to *three* years. A plan for the organization of the Board of Church Extension, with its central office in Philadelphia, was adopted. Provision was made for holding Centenary services in 1866. The organization of Annual Conferences in the South was authorized. A patriotic address to the President of the United States in support of the Union was adopted, and forwarded to him by a special committee. In his responsive address President Lincoln said:—

> Nobly sustained as the Government has been by all the Churches, I would utter nothing which might in the least appear invidious against any; yet, without this, it may fairly be said that the Methodist Episcopal Church, not less devoted than the best, is by its numbers the most important of all. It is no fault in others that the Methodist Episcopal Church sends more soldiers into the field, more nurses into the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven than any other. God bless the Methodist Churches! God bless all the Churches! Blessed be God who, in this our great trial, *giveth us the Churches!*

1868. *Twentieth General Conference.*—Held in Chicago, May 1-June 2. Members 243. Delegates from Mission Conference admitted. A resolution reaffirming a willingness to admit lay delegation when the Church should approve it was adopted. A plan for submitting the question to the Churches and the Annual Conferences severally was also adopted. A commission was appointed, with authority to purchase or erect a new Publishing and Mission building in New York.

1872. *Twenty-first General Conference.*—Held in Brooklyn, May 1-June 4. Members 421.* The Churches and Conferences having approved of lay delegation in the General Conference by the requisite majorities, lay delegates were admitted. Important changes were authorized in the constitutions of various benevolent societies, so as to secure the election of the Boards of Managers by the General Conference. Incipient action was taken toward fraternal relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Bishops Bowman, Harris, Foster, Wiley, Merrill, Andrews, Haven, and Peck were elected. Residences for the several Bishops were designated. The word "assistant," as applied to Book Agents and Missionary Secretary, was stricken out of the Discipline.

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* 292 ministers and 129 laymen.

1876. *Twenty-second General Conference.*—Held in Baltimore, May 1–31. Members 355.[*] Fraternal messengers were received from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a Joint Committee on Fraternity with that Church was provided for and subsequently appointed. A committee was appointed with authority to prepare a new Hymnal for the Church. A plan for the election of Presiding Elders was voted down. Incipient provision was made favoring the holding of an Ecumenical Conference.

1880. *Twenty-third General Conference.*—Held in Cincinnati, May 1–28. Composed of 151 lay delegates, making a total of 399. All the Bishops were present, namely: Bishops Scott, Simpson, Bowman, Harris, Foster, Wiley, Merrill, Andrews, Peck, Warren, Foss, Hurst, and Haven. The Bishops presided at the several sessions in the order of seniority in office, except that Bishop Scott, owing to feeble health, was able to preside only at the opening exercises and at the consecration of the Bishops, and that the last four Bishops, not having been inducted into the office until May 19, did not occupy the presidential chair until after that date.

Rev. George W. Woodruff, D.D., was elected Secretary, and Revs. David S. Monroe, Isaac S. Bingham, George Mather, James N. FitzGerald, Lew E. Darrow, and Henry B. Heacock, and James P. Magee, Esq., Assistant Secretaries.

Fraternal delegates were received from other Churches as follows:

From British Wesleyan Conference, Rev. Wm. Arthur, A.M., and Rev. Fred'k W. Macdonald.
Irish Wesleyan Conference, Rev. Wallace M'Mullen.
Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. Atticus G. Haygood, D.D., and Prof. James H. Carlisle, LL.D.
Methodist Church of Canada, Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D.D.
Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, Rev. Prof. Bidwell Lane, M.A.
African Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. John G. Mitchell, M.A., Rev. Robert A. Johnson, Rev. Benjamin F. Lee, B.D.
Methodist Protestant Church, Rev. J. Smith, D.D., Rev. D. Wilson, D.D., Hon. F. H. Pierpont.
Evangelical Association of North America, Rev. Elias L. Kiplinger.
United Brethren in Christ, Rev. W. J. Shuey.
Reformed Episcopal Church, Bishop Samuel Fallows, D.D., and Bishop W. R. Nicholson, D.D.[*]
National Council of Congregational Churches of the United States, Rev. Robert G. Hutchins and J. E. Twichell.

A resolution was adopted recommending to the General Conference of 1884 that the reception of Fraternal Delegates begin with the evening of the fifth day of the session.

It was ordered that the number of Fraternal Delegates to be sent to other bodies be limited as follows: One delegate shall be sent to the English Wesleyan and Irish Wesleyan Conferences, one to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, one to the Methodist Church of Canada, and one to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada. To all other bodies "letters" shall be sent.

Special services were held May 18, in memory of the Bishops and General Conference officers who had died during the last quadrennium, namely: Bishops Edmund S. Janes, Edward R. Ames, Gilbert Haven; Rev. Reuben Nelson, D.D., Book Agent at New York; and Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society. On the same date resolutions of sympathy were adopted for Bishops Scott and Bowman, whose wives had died during the last quadrennium.

The administration of the Bishops during the last four years was approved. The venerable Bishop Scott was returned on the list as "non-effective," and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Bishop Levi Scott is compelled by feebleness and age to retire from the effective labor of the superintendency; therefore,

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[*] Bishop Nicholson was prevented from being present at the public reception services.

Resolved, 1. That we hereby express our appreciation of his eminent services to the Church as an executive officer, a preacher of the Gospel, and a Christian minister.

Resolved, 2. That we will continue our prayers for his health and prosperity, and that his life in retirement may be crowned by the constant favor of God.

The election of Bishops Warren, Foss, Hurst, and Haven, took place on Wednesday, May 12; their consecration services were held on Wednesday, May 19, Bishop Scott presiding, assisted by the other Bishops and several elders. The other elections began on May 13, and continued on subsequent days until completed.

A report was adopted recommending that no Annual Conference other than those in foreign mission fields be organized with less than fifteen effective members.

The Freedmen's Aid Society was recommended to give such aid to schools among the white people of the South as can be done without embarrassment to the schools among the Freedmen.

The expenses of the delegates of the General Conference amounted to $24,948 50. The receipts from the Annual Conference collections taken up to meet these expenses aggregated $20,717 74; the deficiency, $4,225 50, was paid by draft on Book Concern.

It was ordered that "the pronouns *he*, *his*, and *him*, when used in the Discipline with reference to stewards, class-leaders, Sunday-school superintendents, shall not be so construed as to exclude women from such offices."

It was also ordered that "the Sunday-school Board shall consist of the preacher in charge, (who shall be *ex-officio* chairman,) the superintendent, the assistant superintendent, the secretary, the treasurer, the librarians, and the teachers of the school."

A revised form for reporting the annual statistics was adopted. (See General Conference Journal, 1880, pp. 350, 351.)

It was ordered that among the questions put to candidates for admission into the Annual Conference should be the following: "Will you wholly abstain from the use of tobacco."

The mission work of the Church, *except that part of it which is embraced in the Annual Conferences*, was divided as follows: that part of it in the United States and Territories was divided into eight Mission Districts, namely, Arizona, Black Hills, Dakota, Indian, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and West Nebraska; and that part of it in the foreign field was divided into nine Mission Districts, namely: Bulgaria, Central America and Western South America, Central China, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Mexico, North China, and South America. (For the boundaries of these Mission Districts, see Discipline of 1880, pp. 261–264.)

Each Annual Conference was empowered to have a copy of its Journal printed, substantially bound, and duly certified by the Secretary to be correct, and such copy shall be considered the official Journal of said Annual Conference, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the General Conference.

The work of the Ladies and Pastors' Christian Union was approved, and the continuance of the Society recommended.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, by a rising vote, urging upon Congress "the adoption of such statutes or amendments as shall secure, or aid in securing, the extirpation of polygamy and these other named crimes, and as shall make the laws of the United States supreme in Utah as elsewhere in our nation."

An important report from the Committee on the Ecclesiastical Code, and involving numerous changes in the provisions for the administration of Discipline, was adopted. (For full text of report see General Conference Journal, 1880, pp. 321–324.)

The General Conference approved the ruling of Bishop Andrews at the session of the New England Conference, in which he decided as follows: "In my judgment the law of the Church does not authorize the ordination of women; I, therefore, am not at liberty to submit to the vote of the Conference the vote to elect women to orders."

The ruling of Bishop Andrews at the session of the New York Conference, in the following words: "The Discipline of the Church does not provide for, nor contemplate, the licensing of women as local preachers, and that, therefore, the action of said Conference,* and of its president, was without authority of law," was also approved.

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* Poughkeepsie District Conference, at which a woman was licensed as local preacher.

The ruling of the Bishop at a session of the New England Conference, that "it is the right of any member of a Conference to give notice of withdrawal from the Conference through the proper officer, when there are no charges against him; but the withdrawal is not complete until the Conference with which he is connected takes action upon it," was approved.

Concerning the treatment of the Chinese immigrants to this country, the following report was adopted:

Whereas, The treaties between the governments of the United States and China provide for the free immigration of citizens or subjects from either country to the other, and for their protection when they have so emigrated; and

Whereas, The Chinese government acknowledges its obligations in this respect, and affords protection to our missionaries and merchants in their respective callings; and

Whereas, The attitude of some sections of our country toward Chinese immigrants has become the occasion of much regret on our part and distress on theirs, all of which we believe might be relieved by a just administration of the treaty existing between the two countries; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That it is the duty of our government to enforce all the rights guaranteed by treaty to the Chinese upon our shores, and to afford them the protection which is accorded to our citizens now residing within the bounds of the Chinese Empire.

Resolved, 2. That our official papers should speak boldly and explicitly upon this subject, and demand that the rights guaranteed to Chinese immigrants by solemn treaty stipulations shall be sacredly observed.

Resolved, 3. That we earnestly advise our people to exercise that charity which is due them as children of a common Father and subjects of a common redemption; and seek, so far as possible, to allay the hostility which has been stirred up against them.

Resolved, 4. That we express our cordial sympathy with our brother, Rev. Otis Gibson, D.D., superintendent of our Chinese Mission in California, in the difficulties and dangers he has encountered in his faithful and unflinching adherence to duty in protecting the Chinese immigrants from persecution.

The following minute was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The purity and exalted character of the family and social life at the White House, Washington, is not surpassed in the history of our country; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in Ohio, the State of the nativity of the President, Rutherford B. Hayes, and Mrs. Hayes, hereby express our high appreciation of the personal worth and noble example of the President and his wife, and commend to all the women of America the heroic conduct of Mrs. Hayes in regard to temperance, and specially the beautiful simplicity of her Christian life.

Resolutions were adopted directing that the publication of the "National Repository" and the "Golden Hours" be suspended at close of 1880.

On the subject of celebrating the approaching semi-centennial of our Foreign Missions, the following was adopted:

As the year 1882 is the jubilee year of the Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it is fitting that we should acknowledge in some suitable way the good hand of our God upon us during the half century now closing; we therefore recommend,

1. That suitable services be held in all our churches and Sunday-schools at such time as shall be selected by the several Annual Conferences within their bounds, between the first day of May and the second Sunday in November, 1882.
2. That such services shall consist in part of sermons and addresses, which shall review the history of our missions.
3. That our Missionary Secretaries be instructed to prepare a historical exercise for use in our Sunday-schools during these services, and our Book Agents be instructed to print the same.
4. That a special effort be made to bring up the missionary contributions of the Church during the jubilee to $1,000,000.
5. That our Bishops be instructed to bring this subject before the Annual Conferences of 1881, and request them to take proper measures for the observance of the jubilee in 1882.

The Disciplinary provisions with regard to the limitation of the pastoral term were so modified as to permit a pastor, in case the term of three years shall expire in the interim of an Annual Conference, to remain until the next session, provided the time shall not be more than six months.

An important report on Temperance was adopted, providing the appointment of a

Committee by each Quarterly Conference, to meet the pastor at least once every three months for consultation as to the best means for promoting the temperance cause.

A Quarterly Manual of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to include departments for Education, Missions, Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid, Sunday-schools, Tracts, and Publications, was ordered, the first number to be issued not later than December 1, 1880.

The boundaries of several of the Annual Conferences were changed, and enabling acts were passed providing for the division of several of the Conferences during the ensuing four years. (See General Conference Journal, and also the Discipline, of 1880.)

The whole matter of observing the year 1884 as the Centennial of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church was referred to the Bishops to devise a plan for the same, and report it to the Church as early as convenient.*

The Quadrennial Address of the Bishops was read by Bishop Simpson, May 3. (For the full text of the Address, see General Conference Journal for 1880, pp. 401–419.)

The series of Disciplinary questions for the Minutes of the Annual Conferences was revised and several changes made. (For full list, see General Conference Journal for 1880, p. 370.)

Bishop Harris was appointed to edit the Discipline of 1880. The General Conference Secretary, Dr. Woodruff, was appointed to edit the "Journal" of the General Conference of 1880.

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Officers Elected by the General Conferences.

The following is a list of the officers elected by the General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the dates given:

Book Agents at New York.—1789, John Dickins. 1799, Ezekiel Cooper. 1804, E. Cooper, John Wilson. 1808, J. Wilson, Daniel Hitt. 1812, D. Hitt, Thomas Ware. 1816, Joshua Soule, Thomas Mason. 1820, Nathan Bangs, T. Mason. 1824, N. Bangs, John Emory. 1828, J. Emory, Beverly Waugh. 1832, B. Waugh, T. Mason. 1836, T. Mason, Geo. Lane. 1840, T. Mason, G. Lane. 1844, G. Lane, C. B. Tippett. 1848, G. Lane, Levi Scott. 1852, Thomas Carlton, Zebulon Phillips. 1856, T. Carlton, James Porter. 1860, T. Carlton, J. Porter. 1864, T. Carlton, J. Porter. 1868, T. Carlton, John Lanahan, Eleazer Thomas. 1872, Reuben Nelson, John M. Phillips. 1876, R. Nelson, J. M. Phillips. Dr. Nelson died February 20, 1879, and the vacancy was filled by the election by the Book Committee of Sandford Hunt, March 3, 1879. 1880, J. M. Phillips, S. Hunt.

Book Agents at Cincinnati.—1820, Martin Ruter. 1824, M. Ruter. 1828, Charles Holliday. 1832, C. Holliday, John F. Wright. 1836, J. F. Wright, Leroy Swormstedt. 1840, J. F. Wright, L. Swormstedt. 1844, L. Swormstedt, John T. Mitchell. 1848, L. Swormstedt, John H. Power. 1852, L. Swormstedt, Adam Poe. 1856, L, Swormstedt, A. Poe. 1860, A. Poe, Luke Hitchcock. 1864, A. Poe, L. Hitchcock. 1868, L. Hitchcock, J, M. Walden. 1872, L. Hitchcock, J. M. Walden. 1876, L. Hitchcock, J. M. Walden. 1880, J. M. Walden, W. P. Stowe.

Missionary Secretaries.—1810, Thomas Mason. 1826, John Emory. 1828, John J. Matthais. 1829, Samuel Luckey. 1832, Beverly Waugh. 1833, John P. Durbin. 1836, N. Bangs.† 1840, Charles Pitman, W. Capers, E. R. Ames, 1844, C. Pittman. 1850, John P. Durbin. 1856, J. P. Durbin. 1860, J. P. Durbin, W. L. Harris. 1864, J. P. Durbin, W. L. Harris, J. T. Trimble. 1868, J. P. Durbin, W. L. Harris. 1872, Robert L. Dashiell, Thomas M. Eddy John M. Reid. Dr. Eddy died Oct. 7, 1874; no successor was appointed. 1876, R. L. Dashiell, J. M. Reid. 1880, J. M. Reid, C. H. Fowler.

Editors of Methodist Quarterly Review and Editors of Books of General Catalogue.—The new and enlarged series of the "Review" was recommended by the General Conference of 1840. Previously the editorship was generally attached to that of "The Christian Advocate" at New York. 1840, George Peck. 1844, G. Peck. 1848, John M'Clintock. 1852, J. M'Clintock, 1856, D. D. Whedon. 1860, D. D. Whedon. 1864, D. D. Whedon. 1868, D. D. Whedon. 1872, D. D. Whedon. 1876, D. D. Whedon. 1880, D. D. Whedon.

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* For action on Ecumenical Conference, see page 266.

† Dr. Bangs was the first secretary elected by the General Conference. Previous secretaries had been chosen by the Board of Managers.

Editors of The Christian Advocate, New York.—1828, Nathan Bangs. 1832, J. P. Durbin. 1836, S. Luckey, John A. Collins. 1840, Thos. E. Bond, Geo. Coles. 1844. T. E. Bond. 1848, (Abel Stevens declined,) Geo. Peck. 1852, T. E. Bond. 1856, Abel Stevens. 1860, Edward Thomson. 1864, Daniel Curry. 1868, D. Curry. 1872, D. Curry. 1876, Charles H. Fowler. 1880, James M. Buckley.

Editors of Sunday-school and Tract Publications, and Corresponding Secretaries of S. S. Union and Tract Society.—1844, Daniel P. Kidder. 1848, D. P, Kidder, 1852. D. P. Kidder. 1856, Daniel Wise. 1860, D. Wise. 1864, D. Wise. 1868, D. Wise. 1872, John H. Vincent. 1876, J. H. Vincent. 1880, J. H. Vincent.

Editors of Ladies' Repository.—1840, Leonidas L. Hamline. 1844, Edward Thomson. 1848, Benj. J. Tefft. 1852, William C. Larrabee. 1856, Davis W. Clark. 1860, D. W. Clark. 1864, Isaac W. Wiley. 1868, I. W. Wiley. 1872, Erastus Wentworth. 1876, Daniel Curry, and the name of the magazine changed to "National Magazine." Discontinued in 1880.

Editors of Western Christian Advocate.—1840, Charles Elliott, Wm. Phillips. 1844, C. Elliott, Leonidas L. Hamline. 1848, Matthew Simpson. 1852, C. Elliott. 1856, Calvin Kingsley. 1860, C. Kingsley. 1864, John M. Reid. 1868, S. M. Merrill. 1872, Francis S. Hoyt. 1876, F. S. Hoyt. 1880, F. S. Hoyt.

Editors of North-western Christian Advocate.—1852, J. V. Watson. 1856, J. V. Watson. 1860, Thomas M. Eddy. 1864, T. M. Eddy. 1868, John M. Reid. 1872, Arthur Edwards. 1876, A. Edwards. 1880, A. Edwards.

Editors of Northern Christian Advocate.—1844, Nelson Rounds, 1848, Wm. Hosmer. 1852, Freeborn G. Hibbard. 1856, F. G. Hibbard. 1860, Isaac S. Bingham. 1864, (Jesse T. Peck declined,) Dallas D. Lore. 1868, D. D. Lore. 1872, D. D. Lore. Dr. Lore died, and O. H. Warren was appointed acting Editor. 1876, O. H. Warren. 1880, O. H. Warren.

Editors of California Christian Advocate.—1852, S. D. Simonds. 1856, Eleazer Thomas. 1860, E. Thomas. 1864, E. Thomas. 1868, Henry C. Benson. 1872, H. C. Benson. 1876, H. C. Benson. 1880, Benjamin F. Crary.

Editors of Pittsburg Christian Advocate.—1844, William Hunter. 1848, W. Hunter. 1852, Henry J. Clarke. 1856, Isaac N. Baird. 1860, S. H. Nesbitt. 1864, S. H. Nesbitt. 1868, S. H. Nesbitt. 1872, W. Hunter. 1876, Alfred Wheeler. 1880, A. Wheeler.

Editors of Pacific Christian Advocate.—1860, Thomas H. Pearne. 1864, (S. D. Brown declined,) Henry C. Benson. 1868, Isaac S. Dillon. 1872, I. S. Dillon. 1876, John H. Acton.

Editors of Central Christian Advocate.—1856, Joseph Brooks. 1860, Charles Elliott. 1864, Benj. F. Crary, 1868, B. F. Crary. 1872, Benjamin St. James Fry. 1876, B. St. J. Fry. 1880, B. St. J. Fry.

Editor of Methodist Advocate, Atlanta.—1872, E. Q. Fuller. 1876, E. Q. Fuller.

Editor of South-western Advocate, New Orleans.—1872, J. C. Hartzell, D.D.

Treasurers of the Missionary Society.—Until 1876 the Treasurer of the Missionary Society was elected by the Board of Managers. In 1876 the General Conference elected Reuben Nelson, and after his death John M. Phillips was elected Treasurer.

Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Church Extension.—1864, Alpheus J. Kynett. 1868, A. J. Kynett. 1872, A. J. Kynett. 1876, A. J. Kynett. 1880, A. J. Kynett.

Corresponding Secretary of Freedmen's Aid Society.—1868, R. S Rust. 1872, R. S. Rust. 1876, R. S. Rust. 1880, R. S. Rust.

General Conference Secretaries.

THE names of the Conference Secretaries were not recorded previous to the year 1800.

1800. Nicholas Snethen, of Baltimore Conference, Pastor.
1804. John Wilson, of New York Conference, Editor and Assist. Book Agent at N. Y.
1808. William Penn Chandler, of Philadelphia Conference, Presiding Elder.
1812. Daniel Hitt, of New York Conference, Editor and Book Agent.
1816. Louis R. Fechtig, of Baltimore Conference, Pastor.
1820. Alexander M'Caine, of New York Conference, Pastor.
1824. John Emory, of New York Conference, Book Agent at New York.
1828. Martin Ruter, of Ohio Conference, Book Agent at Cincinnati.
1832. Thomas L. Douglass, of Tennessee Conference, Supernumerary, Nashville.
1836. Thomas L. Douglass, of Tennessee Conference, Presiding Elder, Nashville Dist.
1840. John A. Collins, of Baltimore Conference, Presiding Elder.
1844. Thomas B. Sargent, D.D., of Baltimore Conf., Presiding Elder, Potomac Dist.
1848. Joseph M. Trimble, D.D., of Ohio Conference, Presiding Elder.
1852. Joseph M. Trimble, DD., of Ohio Conference, Presiding Elder.
1856. William L. Harris, D.D., of North Ohio Conference, Professor in College.
1860. William L. Harris, D.D., of Central Ohio Conference, Professor in College.
1864. William L. Harris, D.D., of Central Ohio Conference, Cor. Sec. of Miss. Soc.
1868. William L. Harris, D.D., of Central Ohio Conference, Cor. Sec. of Miss. Soc.
1872. William L. Harris, D.D., LL.D., until May 23, after which
George W. Woodruff, D.D., of New York East Conference, Pastor.
1876. George W. Woodruff, D.D., of New York East Conference, Pastor.
1880. George W. Woodruff, D.D., of New York East Conference, Pastor.

Executive Administration in the Conferences.

The rules and regulations of the Methodist Episcopal Church are embodied in the latest edition of her Book of Discipline, a copy of which is accessible to every family connected with her congregations.

The administration of the Bishops in the Annual Conferences on the questions involved, is in harmony with the subjoined statements:

For convenience of administration the Conferences are divided into two classes, viz.: the Spring and Fall Conferences. The former includes such as hold their sessions during the first half of the calendar year, and the latter those whose sessions are held in the second half of the year.

Each Annual Conference designates the place of its meeting, but the Bishops appoint the time, selecting, as far as possible, such season for the session as shall harmonize, as far as practicable, with the wishes of the Conference.

The dates of the Spring Conferences are determined by the Bishops at their annual meeting, held usually about the first of November, and the dates of the Fall Conferences at the Bishops' semi-annual meeting, usually held during the month of May.

When any change of date for holding a Conference session becomes important after the announcement in the "Episcopal Plan," such change can only be made by the Bishop to whom it has been assigned.

The jurisdiction of a Bishop in any Annual Conference begins with its assignment to him as its president for the next ensuing session, and continues until it shall be assigned to his successor. The assignments bear date with their public announcement in what is called "The Episcopal Plan."

Concerning the appointment of Presiding Elders, the Bishops do not continue them in office after they have served four years on the same district, unless in their judgment their re-appointment will subserve the best interests of the work. The administration of the Bishops in this respect was formally indorsed by the General Conference of 1880.

In preparing their lists of appointments for the General Minutes the Bishops will follow strictly the alphabetical order in the arrangement of the appointments in each district;

and when the name of a town or city occurs in which there are two or more appointments, then these appointments are arranged alphabetically within the town or city.

No transfer of a minister is made by a Bishop to any Conference, without having first obtained the formal consent of the Bishop in charge of the Conference to which the proposed transfer is to be made.

When a minister is received into our Church from any Church which has only a single ordination to the ministry, the Discipline authorizes his reception to our Church as being in Elder's Orders.

In all cases of the admission of preachers to our Conferences on credentials from other Churches, they are required to answer the same questions as those propounded to candidates for admission into full connection.

The Quarterly Conferences can receive ministers coming from Churches agreeing with us in doctrine and discipline as local Deacons or Elders, and the Annual Conferences can receive them as traveling Deacons or Elders, according to their credentials.

The stewards of a station or circuit have no right to fix the claims of the Presiding Elder on that charge. Those claims, under the provisions of Discipline, can only be fixed by the District Stewards at their annual meeting.

If the claims of the Pastor and Presiding Elder on any charge are not fully met, it is the duty of the stewards to *pro rata* the receipts. Both claims are of equal authority.

It is contrary to the Discipline for one preacher or exhorter to go into the pastoral charge of another preacher to appoint and hold meetings therein. In case a question arise between two preachers as to which pastoral charge includes any locality, the question shall be determined by the Presiding Elder.

Women are not eligible for ordination, nor for license to preach.

A preacher has no right to license a probationer to exhort.

When a local preacher applies for ordination under the rule, at the end of his first year on trial in the Conference he must pass an examination on the course of study prescribed for local preachers who are candidates for Deacon's Orders.

When a local Deacon is admitted into an Annual Conference, at the close of his third year as a local Deacon, he may be elected and ordained to Elder's Orders as a local preacher at the end of his first year on trial; but in order to his election he must pass a satisfactory examination on the course of study prescribed for candidates for local Elder's Orders, and be duly recommended by a Quarterly or District Conference as a proper person to be so elected and ordained.

When a local Deacon is admitted on trial at the end of his second year as Deacon, he may be elected and ordained an Elder, as a local preacher, at the time of his admission into full connection in the Conference, if, in addition to his other studies, he pass a satisfactory examination on the course of study prescribed for local Elder's Orders, and has been duly recommended for orders by a District or Quarterly Conference; but his election to orders must precede his admission into full connection, and his class relations as an under-graduate in the Conference must continue till he has accomplished the entire four years' course of study.

General Conference Daily Christian Advocate.

The first "Daily Christian Advocate" was commenced at the General Conference of 1848, Rev. William Hunter, D.D., Editor. In 1852, at Boston, Rev. Abel Stevens, D.D., LL.D., was Editor, assisted by Rev. E. Otheman. At Indianapolis, in 1856, Rev. Charles Elliott, D.D., was Editor. In 1860, at Buffalo, N. Y., it was edited by W. H. De Puy, D.D. In 1864, at Philadelphia, it was under the editorial supervision of Rev. E. Thomson, D.D., and Rev. C. Kingsley, D.D., (both of whom were elected Bishops during the Conference session,) assisted by Rev. J. M. Walden, D.D. In 1868, at Chicago, it was edited by Rev. Arthur Edwards, D.D. At Brooklyn, in 1872, Rev. W. H. De Puy, D.D., was Editor; Rev. W. H. Kincaid A. M., Assistant Editor. At Baltimore, in 1876, Rev. W. H. De Puy, D.D., was Editor, and Rev. W. H. Kincaid, A.M., Assistant Editor. At Cincinnati, O., in 1880, Rev. W. H. Daniels, A.M., was Editor; Rev. W. H. Kincaid, A.M., Assistant Editor.

Publishing Department of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Book Concern at New York, 805 Broadway. Present Book Agents: John M. Phillips, Esq., elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1876 and 1880, and Sandford Hunt, D.D., elected (to fill vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Nelson) by the Book Committee and Bishops, 1879, and re-elected by the General Conference in 1880.

Western Book Concern, 190 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati. Present Book Agents: John M. Walden, D.D., LL.D., elected in 1868, and re-elected in 1872, 1876, and 1880; and William P. Stowe, D.D., elected in 1880.

Depositories of New York Book Concern: At Boston, J. P. Magee, Agent; at Buffalo, H. H. Otis, Agent; at Pittsburg, J. Horner, D.D., Agent; at San Francisco, Rev. B. Hill, Agent.

Depositories of Western Book Concern: At Chicago, St. Louis, and Atlanta.

The Book Concern is the property of the General Conference, and subject entirely to its control. By direction of the General Conference the Book Agents "have authority to regulate the publications and all other parts of the business of the Concern, except what belongs to the editorial departments, as the state of the finances and the demand may require."

GENERAL BOOK COMMITTEE, 1880–84.

The General Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church consists of one member from each of the twelve General Conference Districts, and of three members from New York and vicinity, and three from Cincinnati or vicinity. The Committee, during the intervals of the General Conference, has general supervision of the publishing interests of the Church, fixing the salaries of the Bishops, Book Agents, and connectional Editors; and has power (see specific provisions of Discipline of 1880, ¶ 324) to suspend for cause an Agent or Editor.

District.	Member.	Conference.	District.	Member.	Conference.
I.	Charles A. Clark	Maine.	VII.	Clement Studebaker	N.-W. Indiana.
II.	Homer Eaton	Troy.	VIII.	Philip G. Gillett	Illinois.
III.	Isaac S. Bingham	Northern New York.	IX.	David C. John	Minnesota.
IV.	William J. Paxson	Philadelphia.	X.	Francis S. Beggs	St. Louis.
V.	Leroy A. Belt	Central Ohio.	XI.	John D. Hammond	Nevada.
VI.	Charles O. Fisher	Savannah.	XII.	William Schreiner	N. W. German.

LOCAL COMMITTEE AT NEW YORK.—John B. Cornell, Clinton B. Fisk, and Wm. Hoyt.*

LOCAL COMMITTEE AT CINCINNATI.—Amos Shinkle, Rudolph A. W. Brühl, and Edward Sargent.

LOCAL COMMITTEE OF "CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE."—T. H. Sinex, F. F. Jewell, A. M. Hough, R. Bently, R. G. Davisson, R. M'Elroy, and J. F. Lamden.

LOCAL COMMITTEE OF "PITTSBURG CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE."—Erie Conference, John Graham and Joseph Leslie; Pittsburg Conference, T. N. Boyle, J. W. Baker, and H. L. Chapin; East Ohio Conference, J. H. Conkle and A. H. Dorner; West Virginia Conference, Thomas B. Hughes and James L. Clark.

INITIAL HISTORY OF THE PUBLISHING BUSINESS.

ONE of the distinguishing features of Methodism from the beginning has been its wisely directed effort to give the largest possible information to its people. Its founder availed himself of the press to a remarkable extent. Next to a powerful Christian experience and a holy life, his ministers were pledged to circulate his tracts and books. His publications were the most numerous and the widest in variety of any religious teacher of history, sweeping over the whole field of thought embodied in his wonderfully comprehensive scheme of usefulness, and his plan of evangelistic work required their immediate and most extensive circulation. "Feed our people with helpful reading," was the burden of an ever-recurring charge to his co-laborers. It has been well said that all his preachers were colporteurs; and their examination as his assistants included the inquiry concerning their faithfulness in this work. "Take care," were his earnest words to them, "that every society is supplied with books. O why is not this regarded!" To Richard Rodda, one of his faithful helpers, he wrote approvingly as follows: "You are found to be remarkably diligent in spreading the books; let no man rob you of this glory. If you can spread the "Magazine," it will do good; the letters therein are the marrow of the Gospel." In order that his motives might not be misunderstood he pledged in advance all the profits of his publications to the benefit of the Church, and this pledge was faithfully observed to the last; and in dying he entailed the same obligations upon his successor and heir, the British Conference.

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*James H. Taft, of Brooklyn, was elected by the General Conference a member of the Book Committee, but resigned in 1882, and William Hoyt, of Stamford, Conn., was appointed in his place.

The Methodist ministers in America began their work in the same spirit, and with the same general methods. In their early work they introduced the Wesleyan publications wherever they went. But the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, and the delays and embarrassments of transportation necessitated the establishment of a publishing house at home. At first several books were issued under individual responsibility, but, as an important safeguard in insuring the future unity of the Church, a connectional publishing house was established. The Conference of 1789, held five years after the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, elected Rev. John Dickins editor and agent under the title of "Book Steward," the name given to the Wesleyan publishing manager in the British Conference. Mr. Dickins was also stationed as pastor in Philadelphia in the only Methodist church in that city at that date.

The establishment of a Book Concern was one of faith as well as one of wise and prudent forethought. There was no appropriation made for its capital, for there was no fund from which such a grant could be made. Mr. Dickins began his publishing work by loaning the Concern $600 of his money. His first work, issued in 1789, was the republication of Mr. Wesley's edition of "Thomas à Kempis," a manual of piety widely known, and still much called for among Christians irrespective of denomination. "The Methodist Discipline," "Saint's Everlasting Rest," and the first volume of the "Arminian Magazine" were also issued the same year. A part of "Fletcher's Checks" and the second volume of the "Magazine" followed in 1790. He continued in this good work as sole editor and manager, as well as pastor of a congregation, enjoying the increasing confidence of the whole Church, until September 27, 1798, when he passed from labor to reward.*

Immediately after the death of Mr. Dickins the Rev. Ezekiel Cooper was appointed to fill the vacancy. Under his skillful management the business continued to prosper. In 1814 it was removed to the city of New York, and Rev. John Wilson was appointed Assistant Editor and Book Steward. Four years later Mr. Cooper resigned, leaving the Concern worth about $45,000, the net earnings of nineteen years.* Mr.

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* John Dickins was appointed to Philadelphia, and designated as the "Book Steward," and Philip Cox was left without a circuit as "Book Steward" at large. The diffusion of religious literature had evidently become an important consideration with the Conference. We have seen it gradually approximate this conclusion. Philip Cox's itinerant labors in the good work have also been mentioned. He died in it after more than three years' service, which, say the Minutes, "were great in circulating so many hundred books of religious instruction." He seems to have been practically a colporteur—the first example of that useful office in the United States. Though he was appointed to the book stewardship as early as Dickins, the latter is considered the founder of the "Book Concern."—*Stevens.*

Wilson succeeded Mr. Cooper, with Rev. Daniel Hitt as Assistant. This year the Agents were first released from the responsibilities of the pastorate, and left to give their entire attention to the business, preaching only as they might feel disposed. Mr. Wilson is said to have been a faithful minister and skillful Agent.† He was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Hitt. (For complete list of Book Agents, with dates of service, see subsequent pages.)

PUBLISHING HEAD-QUARTERS ESTABLISHED.

The Book Concern occupied leased premises until 1822, and during the last two years of such tenantry occupied the basement of the Wesleyan Seminary, in Crosby Street; and while there the Agents—Bangs and Mason—began to do their own binding. In 1824 the Agents, then Bangs and Emory, purchased the Seminary building and began to do their own printing. They also abolished the system of sending out books to be sold on commission. These changes, especially the latter, brought great relief to the business. During this quadrennium Clarke's "Commentary" was brought out. In 1828 Dr. Bangs was transferred to the editorship of "The Christian Advocate," and Dr. Emory was elected Book Agent, with Beverly Waugh (afterward Bishop) as his Associate. During this quadrennium Wesley's and Fletcher's "Works" were published, and the Magazine issued as the "Methodist Magazine and Quarterly Review." The business increased to such an extent that more room was needed, and five lots, with a total frontage of 100 feet, were bought on Mulberry Street, as a site for a new and commodious building. The latter was completed and the whole business removed to it in September, 1833.

The Book Concern prospered until February 18, 1836, when the buildings and stock were consumed by fire, involving a loss of $250,000. The loss was very severe, and the more so because only a small part of the insurance could be collected, owing to the recent bankruptcy of the companies which had issued the policies. In all directions, however, practical sympathy was manifested, and contributions were sent to the Agents to the amount of $89,994 98. To this sum was added the amounts received from insurance and from debts due the Concern, making a total capital of $281,650 74, with which the business was resumed and a new building erected on the Mulberry Street lots. The building then erected is still retained by the Book Agents for their manufacturing purposes.

"THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE" FOUNDED.

The first number of "The Christian Advocate," now the oldest Methodist weekly in America, was issued September 9, 1826. An edition of 5,000 copies was printed, and immediately put into circulation.‡ The paper first bore the name "Christian

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* Ezekiel Cooper, who became Book Agent after the death of John Dickins, in 1778, was one of the representative men of the Methodist Church. He was born in Caroline County, Md., in 1763, commenced his itinerant ministry in 1785, continuing therein until he became editor and general Book Agent. Dr. Stevens says of him: "His large and accurate information was only surpassed by the range and soundness of his judgment. He sustained a pre-eminent position in the Church during most of its history. He became one of the most able pulpit orators of the day. At times an irresistible pathos accompanied his preaching, and, in the forest worship, audiences of ten thousand would be enchanted by his discourses. He fell in his Master's service and entered upon his reward, aged eighty-four years, in the sixty-second year of his ministry. On the 21st of February, 1847, the weary wheel of life stood still at last, and he sweetly fell asleep in Jesus."

† John Wilson was an Englishman, and was for several years a preacher in his own country before coming to America. He became Book Agent in 1804. "He was an able divine, conversant with Greek and Roman classics, powerful in the pulpit, and a great preacher of sanctification." He died very suddenly in the year 1810.

‡ There are now (Nov. 15, 1883) two persons in New York city who aided in printing it, namely, Mr. Addison Jayne, now in the office of Messrs. J. B. & J. M. Cornell, then a compositor at the Book Concern, and Mr. Joseph Sandford, a pressman, who is still employed in the

Advocate." Two local Methodist papers antedated it in publication—"Zion's Herald" at Boston, under the management of the trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, and the "Wesleyan Journal" at Charleston, S. C., under the supervision of a publishing committee The latter, which was started September 30, 1825, was purchased by the Book Agents, March 3, 1827, and merged in "The Christian Advocate," which thenceforward bore the name, "Christian Advocate and Journal." "Zion's Herald," which was started in 1823, after continuing for five years and eight months, was sold, (August, 1828,) by the managers, to the publishers of the "Christian Advocate and Journal," to be merged in the latter, which for several years afterward bore the name of "Christian Advocate and Journal and Zion's Herald." The money received for the paper, ("Zion's Herald,") "a considerable sum," was appropriated to the benefit of the Wesleyan Academy. Years afterward some of the Methodists in New England, believing that they needed a paper nearer home, organized a new Publishing Association, and started a *new* paper at Boston, bearing, however, the old name, "Zion's Herald," and it has since continued with a prosperous and useful history. At the commencement of the seventh volume of "The Christian Advocate" the added words, "and Zion's Herald," were dropped out of the name for the sake of brevity, and, for the same reason, the other added words, "and Journal," were dropped off in the initial number for 1870.

The first editor of "The Christian Advocate," Barber Badger, was a layman, described as about five and a half feet high, stocky, with round, pleasant face, quiet, of marked suavity of manners, American-born, and about thirty-five years old. He assisted in the establishment of the first "Zion's Herald," and was its first editor, continuing as such until he came to the office in New York. He remained sole editor until May, 1828, when, on the election of Dr. Bangs as senior editor, he became associate editor. June 10, 1831, he resigned the office, and, in the next number of the paper, Dr. Bangs gave a lengthy and exceedingly tender and appreciative editorial on "The Resignation of the Assistant Editor."

THE PRESENT PUBLISHING AND MISSION BUILDINGS AT NEW YORK.

The General Conference of 1868 adopted the following resolutions, moved by Dr. D. Curry, to wit:

Resolved, 1. That it is the opinion of this General Conference that it is highly desirable that more commodious quarters should be provided for the use of the Book Concern, Missionary Society, and other Connectional institutions in the city of New York, and that, if practicable, all these should be in the same building.

Resolved, 2. That ——— ——— be, and they are hereby appointed, a Commission, with full powers to purchase grounds, and erect thereon suitable buildings for the above-named and referred-to institutions, in the city of New York, as soon as they shall find it practicable to do so, at a cost not to exceed one million of dollars, the same to be the property of the Methodist Book Concern; and for this purpose they are authorized to raise money by loans or otherwise.

The Bishops nominated, and the General Conference confirmed the nominations

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press-room at 200 Mulberry Street. The latter came to this city with his father, Rev. P. P. Sandford, the veteran presiding elder, in 1820, and became a student in the first Wesleyan Seminary, then located at what is now the corner of Canal and Eldridge Streets, but subsequently transferred to a new edifice, erected for the purpose, at No. 14 Crosby Street. This edifice is the one mentioned above as afterward sold to the Book Agents, and used by them as their publishing head-quarters. In it the first number of "The Christian Advocate" was printed. The press used was a "double-pull Washington hand-press," which could work off about two hundred impressions per hour. This was in noteworthy contrast with the great four cylinder press now in use for the paper, and which will strike off the present immense editions in much less time than was then required for the small edition of the first number.

for the Commission above named, as follows: Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, Esq., Rev. Thomas Carlton, D.D., Rev. J. P. Durbin, D.D., W. W. Cornell, Esq., Rev. D. Curry, D.D., Rev. W. L. Harris, D.D., A. V. Stout, Esq., Rev. John M'Clintock, D.D., George I. Seney, Esq., Daniel Drew, Esq., Oliver Hoyt, Esq., C. Walsh, Esq., H. Dolner, Esq. The Commission met and appointed Dr. Carlton and Messrs. Cornell and Stout an Executive Committee.

The Commission purchased, in April, 1869, the new and elegant buildings now occupied by the Book Concern, located on the corner of Broadway and Eleventh Street. The location is one of the most desirable in the city. The lot has a front on Broadway of 76 feet 7 inches; on Eleventh Street of 221 feet 9 inches; the rear, or west side, is 103 feet 3 inches. A massive edifice, five stories above the basement, with iron fronts, and of superior architectural design, covers the entire lot. The ceilings are lofty, so much so that the edifice is nearly an entire story higher than the surrounding five-story buildings. The extensive area of each floor is without interior walls, the ceilings being supported by numerous iron columns. This renders it convenient to erect partitions at pleasure. The basement room extends 19 feet under Broadway, and 14 feet 11 inches under Eleventh Street. This contains an area of 20,114 square feet; the first two floors above, 15,665 square feet each, and remaining three floors, 10,959 square feet each, making a total area of 84,421 square feet, a space nearly equal to two acres. The basement floor covers nearly one half acre. The building was entirely new, and constructed in the most substantial manner. The various business and editorial offices in connection with the Book and Missson Rooms at the Book Concern in New York city were transferred to the new building in August, 1869.

The cost of the structure, including the expense of fitting up and furnishing for the uses of the Book Concern and the various Connectional offices, was $950,000. The property is owned—the undivided three fourths by the Book Concern, and the undivided one fourth by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Publishing Buildings at Cincinnati.

The Western Methodist Book Concern was established in Cincinnati by direction of the General Conference of 1820. It was managed first by one Book Agent and then by two, but did not have a corporate existence separate from the New York Book Concern until that relation was fixed by the General Conference of 1840. The business was transacted for a time in a room of the house in which Dr. Martin Ruter, the first Agent, resided. Even prior to 1830 it was found advantageous to ship books from New York in the sheets, and bind them in Cincinnati. Little printing was done there until the "Western Christian Advocate" was first issued, beginning with 1833, of which Rev. T. A. Morris (afterward Bishop) was the first editor.

The "Christian Apologist," Rev. William Nast editor, was begun in 1839, and "The Ladies' Repository," Rev. L. L. Hamline (afterward Bishop) editor, in 1842. The first land bought for this Book Concern was a lot, 106 by 190 feet, on the corner of Main and Eighth Streets, on which a large building for the time was erected.

In 1869 the present site on Fourth Street was secured to provide larger facilities. It comprises a leasehold lot, 32 by 108, on Fourth Street, on which is a new four-story stone front building, the property of the Concern, and a lot held in fee-simple, fronting 50 feet on Plum Street and running through 190 feet to Home Street, with a frontage of 141 feet on this street. This one lot is much larger than the old property. A five-story brick building, with a well-lighted basement, was built on this lot in 1869, in which the printing-office, electrotype foundry, and bindery are located. The book-store occupies the first story of the Fourth Street building; the business office and counting-room are on the second floor; there are also a Bishops' room, the several editors' offices, and the office of the Freedmen's Aid Society in this building.

The "Western Christian Advocate" and a western edition of the "Sunday-School Advocate," "Classmate," "Picture Lesson Paper," "Sunday-School Journal," the three styles of "Berean Leaves," the "Christian Apologist," (German,) "House and Hearth," (German,) and the "Sunday-School Bell" and "Lesson Helps," (German,) are all published here, besides a number of "General Catalogue" and other books. Sixteen large presses and two small ones are constantly employed in turning out the aboved-named work. The money value of the business done—nearly all at the wholesale rates—is given below.

A Depository was established in Chicago by order of the General Conference of 1852; the publication also of the "North-western Christian Advocate" was provided for at the same time. The property of the Depository was entirely destroyed by fire in 1871, the actual loss being above $100,000. New property has been purchased; the Depository is on Washington Street, in a building 30 by 165 feet, four stories high. The parts of the building not required by the store, editorial rooms, and printing-office are rented to good advantage. A Swedish weekly paper and a Swedish Sunday-school paper are published there. The periodical and book sales in 1882 of this Depository amounted to $190,505 46.

A Depository and the "Central Christian Advocate" were established in St. Louis by the General Conference of 1856. A property on Sixth Street, 75 by 120 feet, was purchased some years ago, and the buildings changed to suit the business; but on account of the subsequent location of the Custom House and post-office, it was found profitable to rent this property and secure another location. The store and editorial offices are now on the corner of Pine and Eleventh Streets—an eligible site. The business of this Depository is growing. The periodical and book sales for 1882 amounted to $123,719 65.

The net capital of the Western Methodist Book Concern, November, 30, 1882, was $369,081 90.

QUADRENNIAL SALES SINCE 1844.

The quadrennial sales of the Book Concerns at New York and Cincinnati, as officially reported to the General Conferences, severally, since 1844, (the date of the separation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,) have been as follows:

	BOOK CONCERN AT NEW YORK.	WESTERN BOOK CONCERN.	TOTAL.
Quadrennial Report, May, 1848	$487,222 04	$125.413 65	$612,635 69
" " " 1852	653,190 78	200,829 53	854.020 31
" " " 1856	1,000.734 18	877,214 68	1,877,948 86
" " " 1860	1,175,867 29	1,127,851 00	2,303,718 29
" " " 1864	1,507,873 18	1,287,694 36	2,795,367 54
" " " 1868	2,535,199 77	2,399,508 43	4,934,708 20
" " " 1872	2,426,840 42	2,801,677 16	5,228,517 58
" " " 1876	3,215,612 57	2,830,096 67	6,045.709 24
" " " 1880	3,415,016 75	2,675,125 82	6,090,142 57
For Year 1880	867,667 16	709,116 83	1,576,783 99
" 1881	852,719 96	714,020 02	1,566,739 98
" 1882	881,078 99	743,750 17	1,624,829 16
Total	$19,019,023 09	$16,492,298 32	$35,511,321 41

It will be seen by the above that, during the last nine and three fourths quadrenniums, (thirty-nine years,) the sales from books and periodicals have reached the large sum of more than *thirty-five and a half millions of dollars.*

BOOK CONCERN EXHIBITS FOR 1882.

The Annual Report of the Book Committee, bearing date February 16, 1883, (the latest issued before the completion of the YEAR-BOOK for 1884,) gives the summary of assets and liabilities for the two branches of the Book Concern as follows:

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, NEW YORK.*

Assets—Real Estate	$682,250 00	
Merchandise, etc	601,316 27	
Notes and Accounts	447,511 37	
Cash	46,495 04	
Total Assets		$1,777,572 68
Liabilities—Bonds	$260,100 00	
Notes	159,140 98	
Accounts	104,529 98	
Liabilities, per Ledger		523,770 96
Capital, per Ledger		$1,253,801 72
Less amount to fill contract with subscribers	$47,675 74	
Less twenty per cent. on Notes and Accounts for probable losses	80,702 26	
		128,378 00
Net Capital of Book Concern at New York		$1,125,423 72
Profits for the year		$63,063 07

WESTERN BOOK CONCERN.*

Assets—Real Estate	$299,000 00	
Merchandise, etc	154,098 50	
Machinery and Stock	183,669 12	
Furniture and Fixtures	13,170 00	
Notes and Accounts	157,928 85	
Cash	27,182 25	
Total Assets		$835,048 72
Liabilities—Bonds	$104,200 00	
Interest due on Bonds not called for	3,207 00	
Notes and Accounts	335,397 13	
Total Liabilities		442,804 13
Capital, as per Ledger		$392,244 59
Less twenty per cent. on Notes and Accounts for possible losses		31,585 77
Capital, Nov. 30, 1882		$360,658 82
Assets at Atlanta, Nov. 30, 1882		8,423 08
Net Capital of Western Book Concern		$369,081 90
Profit for the year		$38,987 64

Total net capital, $1,494,505 62. Total profit of the two Book Concerns for the year, $102,050 71.

FINANCIAL SUCCESS OF THE PUBLISHING BUSINESS.

An inventory of the property taken immediately after the fire showed a total capital of $191,655 76. By adding to this sum the amount of the contributions made toward the new building, and subtracting their sum from the present net capital of the Eastern and Western Book Concerns, the total net gain in capital arising from the profits of the business is obtained. These figures stand thus:

Capital in 1836, (Exhibit March 31, 1836)	$191,655 76
Contributions toward rebuilding, (see Exhibit dated Jan. 1, 1840)	89,994 98
Total	$281,650 74
Present net capital, (Exhibit 1883)	1,494,505 62
Gain in capital in forty-six years	$1,212,854 88

The records of the Book Concerns at New York and Cincinnati show that they have paid for objects outside of their own business, by order of the General Conference, the large sum of $1,664,223 41.† This amount is made up of the sum paid to the Church South, the sum paid for Bishops' salaries and traveling expenses, in dividends to Annual Conferences, and the sum paid to meet deficiencies in the expenses of delegates to General Conference, and other bills ordered by that body. The figures are stated thus: ‡

Paid dividends to Annual Conferences, and salaries and traveling expenses of Bishops	$1,120,662 19
General Conference expenses, and on order of General Conference	167,092 41
Paid Church South, principal and interest on costs	376,468 81
Total paid by Book Concerns outside of their own business	$1,664,223 41
Less amount paid prior to 1836	148,000 00
Total paid outside of business since 1836	$1,516,223 41

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* The Annual Exhibit of the Book Concern at New York bears date June 30, and that of the Western Book Concern November 30. In making up these summaries the Exhibits of 1882 have been used.

† This sum is exclusive of the amount (estimated at about $180,000) paid out for the purchase and relief of local papers, which value does not enter into the assets of the Book Concern.

‡ In making these summaries no account has been taken of relative losses in profits arising

In order to determine the profits of the business the above sum should be added to the increase of net capital. The following are the figures:

Net gain in capital since 1836, exclusive of building contributions, recorded above	$1,212,854 88
Paid outside of business by General Conference order since 1836	1,516,223 41
Total profits in forty-six years	$2,729,078 29

It should be remembered that, aside from the contributions named above toward the rebuilding of the Book Concern at New York after the great fire of 1836, (and which are excluded from the profits in the figures here given,) not a dollar has ever been given to the Book Concern by legacies, subscriptions, collections, or other donations. From its regular and legitimate business alone, under the careful management of officers selected by the General Conference of the Church, it shows for the last forty-six years a clear profit of over two and a half millions of dollars—*an average annual profit of over fifty-nine thousand dollars!* The achievement is without a parallel in the history of religious, benevolent, and ecclesiastical publishing establishments, reflecting great credit upon the fidelity, skill, and business tact of the Book Agents, and upon the general Connectional publishing system adopted by the Church.

BOOK AND TRACT PUBLICATIONS.

Books of the General Catalogue	1,416
Books of the Sunday-school Libraries	1,314
Sunday-school Requisites	295
Number of Tract publications not included above	1,036
Total Book and Tract publications	4,061

The Books vary in size from the great quarto Pronouncing Bible, and Clarke's Commentary, of six volumes, super-royal octavo, 5,485 pages, down to 72mo volumes. The unbound Tracts vary from sixty-six pages to two pages each. The Book Concern at New York issued Books and Tracts as follows during the year ending June 30, 1883:

	No. of Vols.	No. of Pages.
Number of volumes of Books issued during the year	732,398	230,172,396
Number of Tracts issued during the year	504,900	4,947,350
Total Books and Tracts during the year	1,237,298	235,119,746

Average number of Books issued daily	2,378
Average number of Tracts issued daily	1,640
Average number of pages of Books issued daily	747,313
Average number of pages of Tracts issued daily	16,063
Average number of Books and Tracts issued daily	4,018
Average number of pages of Books and Tracts issued daily	763,376

	No. of Vols.	No. of Pages.
Total number of Books issued for fourteen years	7,970,019	1,817,812,239
Total number of Tracts issued for fourteen years	20,734,250	92,373,230

The Western Book Concern published during the quadrennium ending November 30, 1883, of English books 793,365, containing 219,546,830 pages; of German books 154,790, containing 38,250,690 pages; German tracts 24,250 packages, containing 5,156,500 pages.

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from the yearly subtraction of large sums which, in other business houses, would have been added to the capital. or of the saving, in case such subtractions had not been made. of over two hundred thousand dollars which the two houses have been obliged to pay since 1836 on borrowed money. Nor has any account been taken of the fact that the capital stock was overestimated in 1836, nor of the fact that in former years a considerable amount paid to the Bishops was charged to current-expense account, and hence is not included in the "outside" account above named.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOK DEPARTMENT.

This department of the Methodist Book Concern was opened August 5, 1875. Thus far nine books have been issued in the department, namely:

"New Illustrated Devotional and Practical Family Bible," pp. 1,400. Six styles.
"Lights and Shadows." Two styles.
"The Great Men of God." Two styles.
"The Lord's Land." Two styles.
"The Temperance Reform, and its Great Reformers." Two styles.
"History of the United States." Three styles.
"Moody: His Words—Work—and Workers." Two styles.
"Illustrated History of Methodism." Two styles.
"The People's Cyclopedia of Universal Knowledge."
"Life and Work of General Garfield."
"Lives of the Deceased Bishops of the Methodist Church."

Since the organization of this department over 500,000 volumes have been sold.

The principal subscription books published by the Western House are an English and a German Family Bible—in all fourteen styles and superbly illustrated.

CIRCULATION OF OFFICIAL PERIODICALS, 1883.

PUBLICATION.	CIRCULATION.	TOTAL COPIES FOR THE YEAR.
The Christian Advocate	55,600	2,891,000
Quarterly Review	5,260	21,040
Sunday-School Journal, (average)	113,791	1,365,492
Sunday-School Advocate, "	179,875	4,317,060
Sunday-School Classmate, "	79,520	1,908,480
The Senior Leaf, "	74,550	298,200
The Berean Leaf, "	1,191,375	4,765,500
The Beginner's Leaf, "	112,250	449,000
Picture Lesson Paper, "	218,209	11,346,868
The Study	2,000	8,000
Northern Christian Advocate	13,320	692,640
South-western Christian Advocate	3,400	176,800
Leaf Cluster	2,500	10,000
Manual of the Methodist Episcopal Church (quarterly)	10,500	42,000
Western Christian Advocate	24,000	1,248,000
Christian Apologist (German)	17,044	886,288
North-western Christian Advocate	18,642	969,384
Sandebudet (Swedish)	2,882	....
Central Christian Advocate	17,200	894,000
Methodist Advocate	2,307	119,964
Hearth and Home (German)	7,133	85,596
Sunday-School Bell "	24,750	594,000
New Bell "	7,000	....
Bible Lessons "	28,625	....
Sunday-School Banneret, (Swedish)	2,443	....

The annexed list will indicate the periodicals authorized directly by the General Conference. There are many other papers published in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church, some of them strongly sustained by specific Annual Conference action. A nearly complete list of Methodist papers, giving also the names of the Editors and of the branch denominations in whose interest they are severally issued, may also be found in the annexed list. The total number of periodicals in the Methodist Episcopal Church is 72; aggregate in various branches of Methodism, 164:

Authorized by the General Conference	19
Other Periodicals of the Methodist Episcopal Church	53
Periodicals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, (partial list)	23
British Wesleyan Methodist Church	18
Other Methodist Churches not included above	51

The numerous district and local educational journals are not included.

Periodicals of the M. E. Church Authorized by the General Conference.

[The figures in parentheses indicate the number of the volumes commencing Jan. 1, 1881.]

"Methodist Quarterly Review," (66th,) D. D. Whedon, D.D., LL.D, Editor; "The Christian Advocate," (59th,) New York, J. M. Buckley, D.D., LL.D., Editor, R. R. Doherty, Assistant Editor; "Western Christian Advocate," (51st,) Cincinnati, F. S. Hoyt, D.D., Editor, J. J. Hight, D.D., Assistant Editor; "Northern Christian Advocate," (44th,) Syracuse, N. Y., O. H. Warren, D.D., Editor; "Pittsburg Christian Advocate," (51st,) A. Wheeler, D.D., Editor; "Northwestern Christian Advocate," (32d,) Chicago, Arthur Edwards, D.D., Editor; "Central Christian Advocate," (28th,) St. Louis, B. St. James Fry, D.D., Editor; "California Christian Advocate," San Francisco, B. F. Crary, D.D., Editor; "Southwestern Christian Advocate," New Orleans, Rev. L. P. Cushman, Editor; "Christian Apologist," (46th,) in German, Cincinnati, W. Nast, D.D., Editor; "Haus und Herd," and German Sunday-school and Tract Publications, Cincinnati, H. Leibhart, D.D., Editor; "Sunday-School Advocate," (43d, Oct. 1, 1883,) and "Sunday-School Journal," (18th, Oct. 1, 1883,) "Sunday-School Classmate," "Picture Lesson Paper," "Berean Quarterly," and "Berean Lesson Leaf," J. H. Vincent, D.D., Editor, J. M. Freeman, D.D., Assistant Editor; "The Sandebudet," Scandinavian, (22d,) George W. Henschen, Ph.D., Editor; "Manual of the Methodist Episcopal Church," (quarterly,) J. M. Freeman, D.D., Editor, first number issued October, 1880.

List of Other Methodist Periodicals throughout the World.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This list does not include the periodicals (about twenty, chiefly monthlies) issued by our educational institutions.

"Zion's Herald," (weekly,) Boston, B. K. Peirce, D.D., Editor.

"Vermont Christian Messenger," (weekly,) Montpelier, Vt., Rev. W. D. Malcom, Editor.

"Buffalo Christian Advocate," (weekly,) Buffalo, N. Y., Rev. S. Morse, Editor, A. P. Ripley, D.D., Associate Editor.

"Michigan Christian Advocate," (weekly,) Detroit, Mich.

"The Christian Statesman," (weekly,) Milwaukee, Rev. J. L. Hauser, Editor.

"Iowa Methodist," (monthly.)

"Kansas Methodist," (weekly,) Topeka.

"Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate," (monthly,) Salt Lake City, Rev. G. M. Pierce, Editor.

"Christian Standard and Home Journal," (weekly,) Philadelphia, Rev. J. S. Inskip, Editor,

"Guide to Holiness," (monthly,) New York, Rev. G. Hughes and Mrs. Dr. Palmer, Editors.

"Christian Witness and Advocate of Bible Holiness," (monthly,) Boston, Rev. W. M'Donald, Editor, Rev. Joshua Gill, Associate Editor.

"Pacific Christian Advocate," (weekly,) Oregon, H. K. Hines, Editor.

"Ocean Grove Record," (weekly,) Rev. A. Wallace, Editor.

"The Philadelphia Methodist," J. B. M'Cullough, D.D., Editor and Publisher.

"Conference News," (monthly,) Harrisburg, Pa., Rev. R. Hinkle, Editor.

"Heathen Women's Friend," (monthly,) Boston, Mass., Mrs. W. F. Warren, Editor.

"The Woman's Missionary Advocate," Nashville, Mrs. F. A. Butler, Editor.

"Sunday-School Bell," (German,) H. Liebhart, D.D., Editor.

"The Christian Standard," (weekly,) New Orleans, Rev. C. Hunt, Editor.

"Den Christlege Talsmand," (weekly,) Chicago, Rev. C. O. Treider, Editor.

"Hyrdestemmen," (monthly,) Chicago, Rev. C. O. Treider, Editor.

"Morgonstjerman," (semi-monthly,) Chicago, Miss Emma Witting, Editor.

"The Methodist Record," (monthly,) Baltimore, Rev. J. W. Cornelius, Editor.

"Methodist Advocate," Chattanooga, Tenn., Rev. T. C. Carter, A.M., Editor.

"El Abogado Christiano Illustrado," (weekly, Spanish,) Mexico, Juan W. Butler, Editor.

"El Evangelista," (weekly, Spanish,) Montevideo, S. A., Rev. T. B. Wood, Editor.

"De Evangelist," (weekly,) Bremen, Germany.

"Der Kinderfreund," (monthly,) Bremen, Germany.

"Lilla Sändebudet, (semi-monthly,) Gottenburg, Sweden, Rev. J. M. Ericsson, Editor.

"Söndags Skol Klockan," (monthly,) Gottenburg, Sweden, Rev. J. M. Ericsson, Editor.

"Evangelisk Kirke Tidende," (monthly,) Christiania, Norway, Rev. S. A. Steenson, Editor.

"Börnewennen," (semi-monthly,) Christiania, Norway, Rev. S. A. Steenson, Editor.

"Tidende for den Danske Biskoplige Methodist Kirke," (monthly,) Copenhagen, Denmark, Rev. Karl Schou, Editor.

"Söndags Spolen," (weekly,) Copenhagen, Denmark, Rev. Karl Schou, Editor.

"Indian Witness," (weekly,) Calcutta, India, Rev. J. M. Thoburn, Editor.

"Kauk-i-Hind," (weekly,) Lucknow, India.

"Khair Khwah-i-Aftal," Lucknow, India.

"Bal Hit Karak," Lucknow, India.

"Foo Kien Hwoi Pó," or "The Fokien Church Gazette," (monthly,) Foochow, China, Rev. N. J. Plumb, Editor.

"Hok Ing Sing Pó," or "Gospel News," (monthly, for children,) Foochow, China, Messrs. B. and S. H. Woolston, Editors.

"The Cheerful Guest," Phillipsburg, Pa., H. C. Pardoe, Editor.

"The Voice of Truth," (weekly,) Marengo, Ill., D. Murphy, Editor.

"Helping Hand," Cumberland, M. E. Church, Pa.

"The Baltimore Methodist," (weekly,) Baltimore.

"Alabama Christian Advocate," (weekly,) Birmingham, J. W. Rush, Editor.

"La Civiltà Evangelica," Naples.

"Maine Christian Advocate," (weekly,) Portland, Rev. W. W. Baldwin, Editor.

"Memphis Methodist," Memphis, Tenn., Warner Moore, Editor.

"Montana Christian Advocate," Butte City, J. J. Garvin, B.D., Editor.

"Methodist Advance," (weekly,) Goldsboro, N. C., W. M. Robey, Editor.

"Methodist Record," Reid Lake and Troy, A. C. Rose, Editor.

"Methodist Witness," (monthly,) Huntington, W. Va., Rev. S. B. D. Prickitt, Editor.

"South-Western Methodist," (weekly,) St. Louis, J. E. Godbery, Editor.

"Texas Methodist Advocate, (monthly,) Fort Worth, Texas, Rev. A. A. Johnson, Editor.

"The India Methodist Watchman," (independent monthly,) C. B. Ward, Editor.

M. E. Church, South.—"Christian Advocate," (weekly,) Nashville, Tenn., O. P. Fitzgerald, D.D., Editor.

"St. Louis Christian Advocate," (weekly,) D. R. M'Anally, D.D., and E. M. Bounds, Editors.

"Western Methodist," (weekly,) Rev. W. C. Johnson, D.D., Editor.

"Texas Christian Advocate," (weekly,) Rev. I. G. John, D.D., Editor.

"Southern Christian Advocate," (weekly,) Rev. S. A. Weber, Editor.

"Wesleyan Christian Advocate," (weekly,) Rev. W. H. Porter, D.D., Editor.

"New Orleans Christian Advocate," (weekly,) J. H. Galloway, D.D., Editor.

"Pacific Methodist," (weekly,) Rev. W. B. Parsons, Editor.

"Southern Quarterly Review," (quarterly,) J. W. Hinton, D.D., Editor.

"Richmond Christian Advocate," (weekly,) Rev. J. J. Lafferty, Editor.

"Baltimore Episcopal Methodist," (weekly,) Baltimore, R. K. Boyle, D.D., Editor.

"Holston Methodist," (weekly,) Bristol, Tenn., Frank Richardson, Editor.

"Central Methodist," (weekly,) Catlettsburg, Ky., Rev. Z. Meek and Rev. S. Noland, Editors.

"Christian Neighbor," (weekly,) Columbia, S. C., Rev. S. H. Browne, Editor.

"Southern Methodist," (weekly,) Rev. W. Baker, Editor.

"Raleigh Christian Advocate," (weekly,) Raleigh, N. C., Wm. S. Black, D.D., and Frank Reid, D.D., Editors.

"Quarterly Conference Journal," St. Louis, Mo., L. Dameron, Agent.

"Sunday-School Magazine," (monthly,) Nashville, Tenn., W. G. E. Cunnyngham, D.D., Editor.

"Our Little People," (weekly,) Nashville, Tenn., W. G. E. Cunnyngham, D.D., Editor.

"Sunday-School Visitor," (weekly,) Nashville, Tenn., W. G. E. Cunnyngham, D.D., Editor.

"Familienfreund" and "Kinderfreund," (German,) Rev. B. Ahrens, D.D., and Rev. J. A. G. Rabe, Editors.

Methodist Protestant.—"Methodist Protestant," (weekly,) Baltimore, Rev. J. Drinkhouse, Editor; "Methodist Recorder," (weekly,) Pittsburg, J. Scott, D.D., Editor; "Our Morning Star," (Sunday-school weekly,) Pittsburg; "The Central Protestant," (weekly,) Greensborough, N. C., J. L. Micoux, Editor.

Evangelical Association.—"Evangelical Messenger," (weekly,) Rev. H. B. Hartzler, Editor; "Christliche Botschafter," (weekly;) "Living Epistle," "Evangelical Sunday-School Teacher," and "Sunday-School Messenger," P. W. Raidabaugh, Editor; "Evangelische Magazin" and "Christliche Kinderfreund," C. A. Thomas, Editor; "Evangelische Botschafter" and "Evangelische Kinderfreund," G. Fuessle, Editor, (published in Germany.) All others in Cleveland, Ohio.

United Brethren.—"Religious Telescope," (weekly,) Revs. J. W. Hott, D.D., and M. R. Drury, Editors; "Children's Friend," (semi-monthly:) "Our Bible Teacher," (monthly,) Rev. D. Berger, Editor; "Missionary Visitor," Rev. D. K. Flickinger, Editor; "Fraehliche Botschafter" (weekly) and "Youth's Pilgrim," (semi-monthly, German,) Rev. W. Mittendorf, Editor. All at Dayton, Ohio.

Wesleyan Methodist.—"American Wesleyan," (weekly,) Syracuse, N. Y., Rev. N. L. Wardener, Editor; "Children's Banner," (semi-monthly,) Syracuse; "The Bible Standard," (monthly,) magazine.

Free Methodist.—"Earnest Christian," (monthly,) Rochester, N. Y., B. T. Roberts, Editor; "Free Methodist," (weekly,) Sycamore, Ill., Rev. D. P. Baker, Editor; "The Pearl" and "The Lily," (Sunday-school monthlies,) Sycamore, Ill., Rev. T. B. Arnold, Editor; "The Christian Pilgrim," Sycamore, Ill., D. P. Baker, Editor.

African M. E. Church.—"The Christian Recorder," (weekly,) Philadelphia, B. T. Tanner, D.D., Editor.

African M. E. Zion Church.—"Star of Zion," (monthly,) Newbern, N. C., J. A. Tyler, Editor.

Colored M. E. Church of America.—"The Christian Index," Memphis, Tenn.

Independent Methodist.—"The Independent Methodist," Baltimore, Rev. W. M'Allister, Editor.

Methodist Church of Canada.—"The Christian Guardian," (weekly,) Toronto, Rev. E. H. Dewart, Editor; "The Wesleyan," (weekly,) Halifax, N. S., Rev. T. W. Smith, Editor; "Canadian Methodist Magazine," (monthly,) Toronto, W. H. Withrow, D.D., Editor.

M. E. Church of Canada.—"Canada Christian Advocate," * (weekly,) Hamilton, Ontario, Rev. S. G. Stone, Editor.

Canadian Primitive Methodist.—"Christian Journal," * (weekly,) Toronto, J. C. Antliff, Editor.

Canadian Bible Christian.—"Observer," * (weekly,) Rev. W. Paseve, Editor.

French Wesleyan.—"Evangeliste," J. W. Lelievre, Editor.

Irish Wesleyan.—"Irish Evangelist," (monthly,) Belfast, Wm. Crook, D.D., Editor, James Turner, Business Manager; "Irish Christian Advocate," Belfast, Jas. L. Allen, Manager.

British Wesleyan Methodist.—"The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine," (monthly,) commenced in Jan., 1777, Rev. B. Gregory, Official Editor at Wesleyan Book Rooms; "The City Road Magazine," (monthly;) "Christian Miscellany and Family Visitor;" "Wesleyan Sunday-School Magazine;" "Early Days;" "Magazine and Journal of Education," (monthly;) "Missionary Notices," (monthly;) "The Juvenile Offering;" "Quarterly Papers," (on Mission work;) "The Children's Advocate and Christian at Work;" "Methodist Temperance Magazine;" "The Methodist Family;" "The King's Highway;" "The Lay Preacher;" "London Quarterly Review;" "The Watchman," (weekly;) "The Methodist Recorder," (weekly;) "The Methodist," (weekly;) "Our Boys and Girls," (monthly.) Most of these are published at Wesleyan Book Rooms, Castle Road, London.

British Primitive Methodist Church.—"Primitive Methodist," (weekly,) London, F. H. Hurd, Editor; "Primitive Methodist Large Magazine," (monthly,) London; "Primitive Methodist Juvenile Magazine," (monthly;) "The Teacher's Assistant," (monthly,) London; "Primitive Wesleyan Magazine," (monthly,) Dublin.

Methodist New Connection.—"Methodist New Connection Magazine," (monthly,) Liverpool, J. Hudston, Editor; "United Methodist Free Church Magazine," (monthly,) London, Rev. Marmaduke Miller, Editor; "Bible Christian Magazine," (monthly,) London, Rev. F. W. Bourne, Editor.

United Methodist Free Church.—"Large Magazine," (monthly,) Rev. R. Abercrombie, Editor; "The Hive," Rev. R. Gray, Editor; "Welcome Words," Rev. R. Brewin, Editor. All in London.

Australasian Methodist.—"Spectator and Methodist Chronicle," (monthly,) Melbourne, Australia, John C. Reeve, Publisher; "The Methodist Journal," (weekly,) Adelaide, South Australia, R. Nicholson, Publisher. "The Weekly Advocate," (weekly,) Sydney, New South Wales; "The Christian Messenger," Queensland, J. D. Hennessey, Publisher; "New Zealand Wesleyan," Rev. J. Crump, Editor; "Tonga Times," (monthly,) Nukualofa, Tonga, Tahu.

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* To be merged in "The Christian Guardian" July 8, 1884.

Statistics of German, Scandinavian, and Colored Conferences.

GERMAN CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1883.

Circuits and Stations.	Preachers on Trial.	Pr'ch'rs in Full Membership.	Total Itinerant Preachers.	Local Preachers.	No. of Probationers.	Full Members.	Total this Year.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Children Baptized.	No. of Adults Baptized.	Number of Churches.	Probable Value.	No. of Parsonages.	Probable Value.	Paid for Building and Improv'g Churches&Parsonages.	Paid on Old Indebtedness on Church Property.	No. of Schools.	No. of Officers and Teachers.	No. of Scholars of all Ages.	Paid for Pastors, Presiding Elders, and Bishops.	Curr't Exp'nses (Sexton, Fuel, Gas, Sunday-Schools, etc.)
Central German..	8	119	127	97	1,286	12,326	13,612	148	1,003	20	147	$640,910	79	$116,820	$38,842	$15,015	170	2,228	11,875	$67,931	$15,984
Chicago German..	13	77	90	58	1,166	5,795	6,961	71	617	2	111	253,900	52	47,500	20,544	4,778	118	1,237	5,245	35,554	7,087
East German......	2	40	42	34	674	3,693	4,367	56	679	5	45	416,025	25	39,200	10,436	11,602	56	922	5,595	32,634	14,625
N. W. German....	9	83	94	69	1,328	5,968	7,296	63	645	6	108	214,800	59	54,475	12,796	4,179	155	1,440	5,812	37,619	4,248
St. Louis German.	12	99	111	103	748	8,516	9,264	106	680	14	141	354,800	71	82,600	9,364	9,710	166	1,740	8,118	58,127	8,420
Southern German.	8	23	31	10	199	1,294	1,493	11	165	5	28	47,850	17	9,700	4,363	1,105	30	206	1,250	13,254	1,010
West German.....	7	49	56	55	437	3,677	4,114	36	425	10	64	127,800	34	24,350	11,448	1,796	95	817	3,420	26,036	3,349
Ger. & Switzerl'd.	11	80	91	40	2,359	9,760	12,119	171	331	..	78	381,105	6	21,534	7,239	9,305	384	1,602	19,640	13,922	736
Ger. Dis.,Cal.Conf.	1	8	9	8	42	275	317	2	66	1	5	47,500	4	5,700	484	2,100	9	78	576	4,477	2,696
Total for 1883...	71	578	649	474	8,239	51,304	59,543	664	4,611	63	727	$2,484,680	347	$401,879	$115,516	$59,590	....	10,270	61,531	289,554	$58,155

SCANDINAVIAN AND DANISH CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1883.

Circuits and Stations.	Preachers on Trial.	Pr'ch'rs in Full Membership.	Total Itinerant Preachers.	Local Preachers.	No. of Probationers.	Full Members.	Total this Year.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Children Baptized.	No. of Adults Baptized.	Number of Churches.	Probable Value.	No. of Parsonages.	Probable Value.	Paid for Building and Improv'g Churches&Parsonages.	Paid on Old Indebtedness on Church Property.	No. of Schools.	No. of Officers and Teachers.	No. of Scholars of all Ages.	Paid for Pastors, Presiding Elders, and Bishops.	Curr't Exp'nses (Sexton, Fuel, Gas, Sunday-Schools, etc.)
Denmark Mission.	..	9	9	3	173	669	842	6	33	2	6	$66,846	2	$14,081	$118	$713	17	83	877	...	$837
Norway...........	3	32	35	19	674	3,004	3,678	37	208	6	26	100,754	2	5,179	1,668	2,224	43	382	3,406	$2,043	5,403
N. W. Norwegian..	6	32	38	44	310	2,522	2,832	30	395	..	49	96,550	20	18,600	7,279	3,695	42	304	1,758	12,951	2,839
N. W. Swedish	8	46	54	68	576	5,586	6,162	46	727	5	68	143,324	33	33,290	11,548	7,435	61	528	3,620	26,683	8,720
Sweden	7	52	59	98	3,108	7,572	10,680	77	221	..	57	147,294	7	4,725	5,499	2,613	139	621	7,807	3,614	11,079
Total for 1883..	24	171	195	232	4,841	19,353	24,194	196	1,584	13	206	$554,768	64	$75,875	$26,112	$16,680	302	1,918	17,468	$45,291	$28,878

COLORED CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1883.

Circuits and Stations.	Preachers on Trial.	Pr'ch'rs in Full Membership.	Total Itinerant Preachers.	Local Preachers.	No. of Probationers.	Full Members.	Total this Year.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Children Baptized.	No. of Adults Baptized.	Number of Churches.	Probable Value.	No. of Parsonages.	Probable Value.	Paid for Building and Improv'g Churches&Parsonages.	Paid on Old Indebtedness on Church Property.	No. of Schools.	No. of Officers and Teachers.	No. of Scholars of all Ages.	Paid for Pastors, Presiding Elders, and Bishops.	Curr't Exp'nses (Sexton, Fuel, Gas, Sunday-Schools, etc.)
Central Alabama*	17	35	52	177	690	6,503	7,193	124	237	736	122	$36,599	4	$250	$1,597	$306	100	439	5,106	$5,596	$376
Delaware.........	8	79	87	194	1,134	14,108	15,242	326	1,397	221	206	281,815	39	19,049	15,879	6,647	197	1,447	10,423	28,374	5,020
East Tennessee...	4	17	21	51	256	2,717	2,973	79	99	124	41	19,095	5	1,631	961	41	64	304	3,062	4,225	335
Lexington.........	13	76	96	138	1,008	7,024	8,032	189	401	633	107	161,444	18	5,946	10,150	5,919	108	603	4,670	24,056	5,909
Little Rock........	17	22	41	53	326	2,420	2,746	36	214	300	38	30,315	5	575	5,441	64	59	243	2,594	4,003	495
Louisiana........	38	63	112	299	1,757	10,131	11,888	331	1,556	1,213	119	213,335	39	15,342	10,761	3,006	123	590	8,041	25,468	4,301
Mississippi	21	79	105	344	3,320	22,867	26,187	395	1,220	3,130	315	142,689	33	30,000	9,512	2,876	342	1,344	14,557	25,838	1,900
Missouri,N.Mo.Dis	..	14	14	27	269	2,225	2,494	38	41	127	21	21,400	7	1,975	1,519	715	39	215	1,832	4,776	404
North Carolina....	10	27	38	83	1,102	6,659	7,761	140	326	463	87	45,394	8	980	1,349	543	126	548	5,384	5,276	404
Savannah*	11	67	78	258	2,274	10,699	12,973	241	512	1,037	172	127,481	28	6,163	7,105	4,378	180	862	7,150	141	131
South Carolina....	14	73	92	372	7,767	30,126	37,893	628	2,057	1,346	276	204,414	44	13,212	9,693	2,924	304	1,353	17,265	21,987	3,083
Tennessee*	13	45	58	123	1,094	6,914	8,008	153	267	847	102	66,771	10	2,251	4,870	925	326	641	6,453	13,220	2,038
Texas*...........	13	80	93	...	1,395	8,675	10,070	150	856	955	122	77,472	26	8,870	9,678	1,538	...	...	....	15,127	1,456
Washington.......	16	127	143	281	2,884	22,627	25,511	630	2,465	422	270	581,694	45	34,276	47,158	74,239	364	2,750	22,762	36,091	6,850
West Texas*	26	65	91	142	738	6,480	7,218	88	717	809	74	51,960	13	4,550	10,804	754	125	522	4,834	10,439	1,166
Total for 1883..	221	869	1,121	2,542	26,004	155,175	186,189	3,548	12,155	12,363	2,072	$2,041,878	324	$45,360	$146,477	$104,875	2,457	11,861	114,133	$224,617	$33,868

* From Minutes of 1882; the returns for 1883 not received in time for YEAR-BOOK.

Forms for Bequests to Benevolent Institutions.*

Bequest to Missionary Society.—"I give and bequeath to The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, the sum of [*here insert amount*,] and the receipt of the Treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same." If it be a devise of land the following form should be observed: "I give and devise to The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, the following lands and premises, that is to say: [*brief description here*,] to have and to hold the same with the appurtenances to the said Society, its successors and assigns forever."

Bequest to Church Extension Board.—"I give and bequeath to The Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, the sum of [*here insert amount*,] and the receipt of the Treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same." *Form of a Devise of land to said Board:* "I give and bequeath to The Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, the following land and premises, that is to say: [*describe property here*,] to have and to hold the same, with the appurtenances, to the said Board, its successors and assigns forever."

Bequest to Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.—(Personal Estate.) "I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated under the General Laws of the State of Ohio, the sum of [*here insert amount*,] in trust, to be held for the benefit and applied according to the directions of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church." (Real Estate.) "I give and devise to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated under the General Laws of the State of Ohio, all that certain [*here insert a short description of the land, house, or other real estate*,] with the appurtenances, in fee simple, in trust, the same to be held for the benefit and applied according to the directions of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Bequest to Freedmen's Aid Society.—"I give and bequeath to the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated under the General Laws of the State of Ohio, the sum of [*here insert amount*,] for the purposes of said Society."

Bequest to Sunday-School Union.—"I give unto the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, established in the city of New York in the year of our Lord 1840, the sum of [*here insert amount*,] for the purposes of said Society, and for which the receipt of the Treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge."

Bequest to Tract Society.—"I give unto The Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 15, 1854, the sum of [*here insert amount*,] for the purposes of said Society, and for which the receipt of the Treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge."

Bequest to American Bible Society.—"I give and bequeath to the American Bible Society, formed in New York, in the year 1816, the sum of [*here insert amount*,] to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society."

The Will should be attested by three witnesses [in some States three are required—in other States only two] who should write against their names their places of residence, [if in cities, their street and number.] The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said [A. B.] as his last Will and Testament, in presence of us, who, at the request of the said [A. B.] and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses." Some States require the Will to be made at least two months before death.

Note.—Bequests may be made to any other Society not mentioned above by using the third form given above, and substituting for the name of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society the name of the Society intended. The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church (see page 156) are authorized to receive and administer such trusts.

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* For Bequest of Board of Education see p. 172.

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Organized April 5, 1819. Head-quarters, 805 Broadway, New York.

Executive Officers.—*President*, Bishop Simpson, D.D., LL.D. *Vice-Presidents ex officio*—the other Bishops; *elect*, Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, LL.D., Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, D.D., James H. Taft, Esq., Hon. Oliver Hoyt, Rev. D. Curry, D.D., LL.D., Rev. D. Wise, D.D., H. M. Forrester, Esq., Hon. George J. Ferry. *Corresponding Secretaries*, John M. Reid, D.D., Charles H. Fowler, D.D., LL.D. *Treasurer*, J. M. Phillips, Esq. *Assistant Treasurer*, John M. Walden, D.D., LL.D. *Recording Secretary*, Rev. J. N. FitzGerald, D.D.

Managers.—*Ministers:* Daniel Wise, James M. Tuttle, M. D'C. Crawford, Daniel Curry, A. S. Hunt, Lewis R. Dunn, A. D. Vail, A. K. Sanford, John Miley, John B. Merwin, C. F. Grimm, R. Vanhorne, S. W. Thomas, A. L. Brice, J. M. Buckley, D. A. Goodsell, J. W. Beach, O. H. Tiffany, A. Rittenhouse, G. G. Saxe, Sandford Hunt, J. B. Graw, M. S. Terry, C. S. Colt, J. M. King, H. A. Buttz, S. F. Upham, W. P. Ryder, J. A. M. Chapman, W. L. Philips, Thos. H. Burch, H. Griggs. *Laymen:* John Falconer, E. L. Fancher, J. H. Taft, T. A. Howe, H. M. Forrester, J. S. M'Lean, John French, Oliver Hoyt, C. C. North, Gilbert Oakley, Isaac Odell, O. H. P. Archer, G. J. Ferry, John Stephenson, J. M. Fuller, G. I. Seney, G. G. Reynolds, C. B. Fisk, S. Barker, J. M. Phillips, J. H. Bentley, Harrold Dollner, Lemuel Skidmore, J. B. Cornell, John D. Slayback, W. C. Hamilton, William J. Hutchinson, Anderson Fowler, Ezra B. Tuttle, Charles Scott, Alden Spear, Peter A. Welch.

General Missionary Committee.—The Bishops, *ex officio*, the Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer; by *General Conference appointment*, Representatives of the Twelve Mission Districts; and also Twelve Representatives annually appointed by the Board of Managers. The "Committee shall determine what fields shall be occupied as foreign missions, the number of persons to be employed on said missions, and the amount necessary for the support of each mission, and it shall also determine the amount for which each Bishop may draw for the domestic missions of the Conferences over which he shall preside, and the Bishops shall not draw on the Treasurers for more than said amount. Nevertheless, in the intervals between the meetings of the General Missionary Committee, the Board of Managers may provide for any unforeseen emergency that may arise in any of our missions, and, to meet such demands, may expend any additional amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars."

Mission Property in New York.—The Missionary Society owns one undivided fourth of the Publishing and Mission Buildings, 805 Broadway, New York. The first payments toward the purchase were made from moneys specially contributed "for a Mission House," and not a dollar of the missionary collections has ever been used in such purchase. Certain sums donated to the Society, on which interest is to be paid during the life of the donors, were also paid from time to time on account of this building, and the interest for which we were obligated paid from its rentals. In this way the debt for the purchase of the building was *entirely liquidated on January* 1, 1877. Since that date there has been paid into the General Missionary Treasury up to October 31, 1883, as *net rentals*, the sum of $47,165 55. Besides this, the Society has its own offices free of rent.

Remittances and Correspondence.—All remittances should be made either to J. M. Philips, Treasurer, 805 Broadway, New York city; or to Rev. J. M. Walden, Assistant Treasurer, Cincinnati. All correspondence should be directed to the "Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mission Rooms, 805 Broadway, New York."

RECEIPTS FROM ANNUAL CONFERENCES FOR THE YEARS 1882 AND 1883.

CONFERENCES.	FROM Nov. 1, 1881, TO Oct. 31, 1882.	FROM Nov. 1, 1882, TO Oct. 31, 1883.	CONFERENCES.	FROM Nov. 1, 1881, TO Oct. 31, 1882.	FROM Nov. 1, 1882, TO Oct. 31, 1883.
Alabama	$146 20	$97 75	New England	$14,072 43	$15,457 16
Arizona*	200 55	... ..	N. England South'n.	8,943 43	9,099 66
Arkansas	266 00	191 18	New Hampshire	4,452 73	4,410 76
Austin	412 85	490 50	New Jersey	18,240 53	20,623 84
Baltimore	26,580 63	26,161 76	New York	32,659 50	31,648 68
Black Hills*	.... ..	21 50	New York East	32,518 21	31,865 99
Blue Ridge	65 15	118 00	North Carolina	96 36	178 52
Bulgaria and Turk'y*	41 92	41 57	Northern New York	9,986 15	10,289 61
California	2,689 93	5,433 79	North China*	99 12	62 72
Central Alabama	53 25	89 90	North India	240 00	396 00
Central China*	7 33	36 00	North Indiana	8,102 32	8,045 82
Central German	7,938 24	8,357 11	North Nebraska	490 35	513 31
Central Illinois	11,621 20	11,847 52	North Ohio	9,121 82	8,433 32
Central New York	14,382 36	13,807 90	N. W. German	3,450 14	3,438 95
Central Ohio	13,269 65	12,782 23	N. W. Indiana	6,169 00	6,018 64
Central Pennsylv'nia	23,126 18	25,581 70	N. W. Iowa	1,265 46	2,031 35
Central Tennessee	.... ..	403 89	N. W. Kansas	.... ..	591 84
Chicago German	4,002 58	3,730 97	N. W. Norwegian	1,850 00	1,928 03
Cincinnati	17,935 27	18,702 93	N. W. Swedish	2,573 79	3,004 77
Colorado	2,471 47	2,532 23	Norway	... ..	832 67
Columbia River	960 65	1,101 35	Ohio	16,758 74	17,201 00
Dakota*	288 35	309 04	Oregon	39 05	2,616 75
Delaware	720 56	1,285 78	Philadelphia	46,500 00	49,000 00
Denmark	428 80	.... ..	Pittsburg	12,375 07	13,946 13
Des Moines	8,569 54	7,310 05	Rock River	21,099 17	20,402 71
Detroit	9,945 99	10,180 93	Saint Louis	3,690 36	3,756 89
East German	4,368 12	4,974 93	Saint Louis German	5,327 35	5,323 55
East Maine	2,834 95	1,710 22	Savannah	366 40	390 68
East Ohio	16,893 83	16,749 82	South Carolina	2,470 23	3,283 93
East Tennessee	132 84	131 38	Southern California	20 00	2,385 80
Erie	8,668 16	9,074 87	Southern German	1,638 60	2,055 65
Florida	560 99	374 91	S. E. Indiana	4,986 98	5,312 35
Foochow	172 50	150 66	Southern Illinois	7,261 50	7,341 85
Genesee	11,784 98	11,532 89	South Kansas	2,768 80	1,891 13
Georgia	285 81	266 45	South-West Kansas.	95 50	1,559 63
Germany and Switz'd	1,185 40	1,332 00	Sweden	2,284 65	3,126 79
Holston	664 65	595 42	Tennessee	414 43	557 35
Illinois	17,016 13	17,027 56	Texas	801 30	412 50
Indiana	7,001 83	6,886 19	Troy	12,422 26	13,143 82
Iowa	6,579 22	6,702 74	Upper Iowa	8,540 48	9,508 49
Japan	75 95	108 00	Utah	131 95	137 56
Kansas	2,477 06	2,568 34	Vermont	5,109 58	5,042 79
Kentucky	2,089 62	2,255 04	Virginia	803 28	784 35
Lexington	321 67	377 31	Washington	3,081 80	2,397 21
Liberia	8 25	.... ..	West German	2,970 95	3,115 90
Little Rock	86 60	198 65	West Nebraska	212 67	305 50
Louisiana	582 80	662 45	West Texas	347 00	480 25
Maine	2,558 42	3,505 96	West Virginia	3,287 66	3,672 34
Mexico*	24 33	143 05	West Wisconsin	3,236 88	3,463 34
Michigan	9,200 02	9,366 70	Wilmington	12,835 13	13,657 06
Minnesota	5,379 85	5,292 73	Wisconsin	5,333 42	5,556 70
Mississippi	279 70	239 45	Wyoming	10,550 73	12,443 63
Missouri	2,169 15	2,178 56	Legacies	48,605 09	78,091 32
Montana*	.... ..	464 71	Sundries	21,679 84	†22,606 04
Nebraska	1,570 60	1,964 20			
Nevada	379 60	364 41	Total.	$691,666 01	$751,469 90
Newark	17,630 14	19,615 09			

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* Mission Districts.

† Of this amount $6,301 13 is income from New Mission Building, and $8,333 34 from Lapsed Annuities.

MISSIONARY APPROPRIATIONS AND APPORTIONMENTS FOR 1884.

	Appropriations for 1884.	Collections for 1883. Total Am't.	Collections for 1883. Av. per Mem.	Apportionments for 1884.
I. FOREIGN MISSIONS.				
1. *Africa:*				
(1.) Liberia: at the disposal of the Board for work	$2,500	$5 45	.0·02	$100
(2.) At the disposal of the Board, for sending out a Missionary to take charge of the work	1,500	......	....	....
	$4,000			
2. *South America*	$22,781	......	....	125
1. *China:*				
(1.) Foochow	$15,030	150 66	.09·4	300
(2.) Central China (Kinkiang.)	30,916	36 00	.64·3	50
(3.) North China (Peking)	25,244	62 72	.26·1	150
(4.) West China: conditioned	10,800	......	....	....
	$81,990			
4. *Germany and Switzerland:*				
For the work	$21,000	1,332 00	.13·6	....
For interest on Berlin debt	600	......	....	....
To be administered by Board for debts	2,400	......	....	....
	$24,000			2,000
5. *Scandinavia:*				
(1.) Denmark	$10,000	......	....	575
(2.) Norway	14,345	832 67	.27·7	1,250
(3.) Sweden	22,082	3,126 79	.41·3	2,500
	$46,427			
6. *India:*				
(1.) North India	$65,820	396 00	.19·9	600
(2.) South India	1,000	......	....	600
	$66,820			
7. *Bulg'a and Turkey*	$15,482	41 57	1.18·7	100
8. *Italy**	27,750	......	....	
For property in Naples	12,000			
	$39,750			
9. *Mexico*	$34,000	143 05	.40·1	250
10. *Japan*	$35,648	108 00	.15·2	150
Total for Foreign Missions	$370,898			
II. MISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES NOT IN ANNUAL CONFERENCES, TO BE ADMINISTERED AS FOREIGN MISSIONS.				
1. Arizona	$8,000	......	....	300
2. Black Hills	3,600	21 50	.15·2	190
3. Dakota	13,525	309 04	.21·5	350
4. Indian Territory	$1,000	......	....	....
5. Montana	10,000	$464 71	1.05·0	400
6. New Mexico	12,900	197 00	.41·5	300
At the disposal of the Board for schools.	1,000	......	....	....
7. Utah	6,000	137 56	.93·6	250
" Scandinavian work	2,800	......	....	....
" For schools	3,825	......	....	
8. West Nebraska	5,840	305 50	.28.5	300
Total	$68,490			
III. DOMESTIC M'NS.				
1. *Northern New York Welsh Missions*	$200	......	....	50
2. *Scandinav'n M'ns:*				
California: Swedish Mission	$1,500	......	....	....
Norwegian Mission.	700	......	....	100
N. Y. East (Swedish.)	1,600	......	....	300
N. Y. E. (Norwegian)	2,000	......	....	100
New Eng., (Swedish)	2,200	......	....	150
New Eng. Southern Swedish	1,000	......	....	....
N. W. Norwegian	6,500	1,928 06	.81·3	2,000
N. W. Swedish	7,500	3,004 77	.59·0	2,800
Oregon, (Norwegian).	2,000	......	....	....
Wilmington Swedish.	300	......	....	
Total	$25,300			
3. *German Missions:*				
California German	$2,800	......	....	300
Central German	4,500	8,357 11	.77·6	9,000
Chicago German	3,500	3,730 97	.65·6	4,500
Columbia River, German	800	......	....	....
East German	6,000	4,974 93	1.32·0	4,500
North-west German.	5,500	3,438 95	.60·1	4,000
Oregon German	1,500	......	....	50
Southern German	7,000	2,055 65	1.60·2	2,000
Saint Louis German	4,000	5,323 55	.63·5	5,750
Southern California	1,500	......	....	100
Western German	6,000	3,115 90	1.27·4	3,000
Total	$43,100			
4. *French Missions:*				
Central Illinois	$1,000	......	....	....
5. *Chinese Missions:*				
California	$9,000	......	....	100
At the disposal of the Board, for support of a Bible reader	....	......	....	....
New York East	500	......	....	....
Oregon	2,500	......	....	....
California, for Portuguese	500	......	....	....
Total	$12,500			
6. *American Indian:*				
Central New York	$1,000	......	....	....
Columbia River	300	......	....	....

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* Spring, 1883.

MISSIONARY APPROPRIATIONS AND APPORTIONMENTS FOR 1884—*Continued.*

	Appropriations for 1884.	Collections for 1883. Total Am't.	Collections for 1883. Av. per Mem.	Apportionments for 1884.
Detroit	$700	......	....	....
Genesee	300	......	....	25
Michigan	800	......	....	....
Montana	2,500	......	....	....
Northern New York	350	......	....	....
Oregon	550	......	....	....
Wisconsin	200	......	....	....
Total	$6,700			
7. *English-speaking:*				
Alabama	$2,250	$97 75	.01·9	350
Arkansas	4,500	191 18	.05·3	520
Austin	7,500	490 50	.50·3	500
Baltimore	......	26,161 76	.79·7	35,000
Blue Ridge	3,000	118 00	.02·6	200
California	3,500	5,433 79	.63·6	5,000
Central Alabama	2,500	89 90	.01·3	325
Central Illinois	......	11,847 52	.45·2	15,000
Central New York	......	13,807 90	.46·7	20,000
Central Ohio	......	12,782 23	.49.8	14,000
Central Pennsylvania	......	25,551 70	.62·4	24,000
Central Tennessee	3,500	403 89	.08·3	600
Cincinnati	......	18,702 93	.51·4	24,000
Colorado	5,400	2,532 23	.70·0	2,700
" Swedish	500	......	....	....
Columbia River	6,500	1,101 35	.40·0	1,250
Delaware	1,500	1,285 78	.09·1	1,200
Des Moines	......	7,310 05	.32·2	10,000
Detroit	4,500	10,180 93	.39·9	12,000
East Maine	1,000	1,710 22	.19·1	3,000
East Ohio	......	16,749 82	.37·8	24,000
East Tennessee	2,000	131 38	.05·4	210
Erie	......	9,074 87	.31·6	13,000
Florida	3,500	374 91	.13·9	750
Genesee	......	11,532 89	.42·8	17,500
Georgia	4,000	266 45	.09·1	350
Holston	3,500	595 42	.03·3	2,400
Illinois	......	17,027 56	.47·0	22,500
Indiana	......	6,886 19	.23·0	13,000
Iowa	......	6,702 74	.36·3	9,000
Kansas ($500 colored)	2,800	2,568 34	.20·3	2,000
Kentucky	5,000	2,255 04	.12·4	3,500
Lexington	2,700	377 31	.05·3	400
Little Rock	3,000	198 65	.08·2	250
Louisiana	5,500	662 45	.06·5	1,000
Maine	......	3,505 96	.32·3	5,000
Michigan	3,500	9,366 70	.31·8	12,000
Minnesota	10,000	5,292 73	.38·3	7,500
Mississippi	5,500	239 45	.01·0	2,000
Missouri	3,000	2,178 56	.12·6	3,000
Nebraska	3,300	1,964 20	.22·9	2,000
Nevada	3,000	364 41	.51·8	500
Newark	......	19,615 09	.56·0	23,500
New England	......	15,457 16	.51·8	22,500
New Eng. Southern	......	9,099 66	.43·5	13,250
New Hampshire	......	4,410 76	.36·5	7,000
New Jersey	......	20,623 84	.56·3	23,000
New York	......	31,648 68	.73·7	50,000
New York East	......	31,865 99	.72·6	50,000
North Carolina	2,700	178 5	.02·6	500
North Indiana	......	8,045 82	.27·8	12,000
North Nebraska	3,000	513 31	.22·1	700
Northern New York	......	10,289 61	.43·0	17,000
North Ohio	......	8,433 32	.36·1	13,000

	Appropriations for 1884.	Collections for 1883. Total Am't.	Collections for 1883. Av. per Mem.	Apportionments for 1884.
North-west Indiana	......	$6,018 64	.25·2	10,000
North-west Iowa	$3,000	2,031 35	.33·7	1,500
North-west Kansas	3,700	591 84	.09·8	1,000
Ohio	......	17,201 00	.38·9	21,000
Oregon	3,500	2,616 75	.60·2	2,000
Philadelphia	......	49,000 00	1.10·0	47,000
Pittsburg	......	13,946 13	.42·8	18,500
Rock River	......	20,402 71	.83·6	21,500
Saint Louis	4,000	3,756 89	.23·7	500
Savannah	3,150	390 68	.03·6	750
South Carolina	6,000	3,283 93	.10·9	3,500
S. E. Indiana	......	5,312 35	.21·2	10,000
Southern California	4,000	2,385 80	1.17·7	1,500
Southern Illinois	......	7,341 85	.29·7	9,000
South Kansas	2,500	1,891 13	.15·8	2,000
South-west Kansas	3,500	1,559 63	.22·1	1,000
Tennessee	2,700	557 35	.08·0	1,000
Texas	4,000	412 50	.04·7	1,000
Troy	......	13,143 82	.42·1	19,000
Upper Iowa	......	9,508 49	.45.1	12,000
Vermont	1,000	5,042 79	.32·8	6,500
Virginia	5,500	784 35	.13·3	1,200
Washington	2,300	2,397 21	.10·6	3,500
West Texas	4,000	480 25	.07·4	1,000
West Virginia	3,000	3,672 34	.11·7	6,000
West Wisconsin	2,500	3,463 34	·31·6	5,000
Wilmington	......	13,657 06	.51·3	15,000
Wisconsin	2,000	5,556 70	.45·0	9,000
Wyoming	......	13,443 63	.45·2	15,000
Total for American Domestic Missions.	$172,000			
Grand total of appropriations to Foreign Missions, Missions in the United States, and Domestic Missions.	$700,188			
IV. MISCELLANEOUS.				
1. Contingent	$25,000			
2. Incidental Expen's.	32,500			
3. Office Expenses	21,000			
4. For Disseminating Miss'y Information.	6,500			
Total	$85,000			
RECAPITULATION.				
I. Foreign Missions.	$381,898			
II. Missions in the United States, etc.	68,490			
III. Domestic Miss'ns:				
Welsh Missions	200			
Scandinavian Miss.	25,300			
German Missions	43,100			
French Missions	1,000			
Chinese Missions	12,000			
Portuguese	500			
American Indian	6,700			
English-Speaking	172,000			
IV. Miscellaneous	85,000			
Liquid'n of Debt	48,000			
Grand Total	$844,188			

SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

MISSIONS.	Foreign Miss.	Assistant Miss.	For'n Mission'r's, Wom. F.M.Soc.	Nat. workers of Wom. F.M.Soc.	Native ordained Preachers.	Nat. unordain'd Preachers.	Nat. Loc. Pr'ch's.	Native Teach'rs.	For'n Teachers.	For. Loc. Pr'ch's.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Adults Baptized.	Childr'n Bapt'd.	Day-schools.	Day scholars.	Sabbath-schools.
Africa	..	..	1	..	17	3	53	..	1	..	16	1,964	186	....	45	52	2	49	31
South America*	3	3	4	7	2	10	6	14	2	..	..	224	274	1,690	12	106	11	635	16
Foochow	3	2	4	17	18	38	52	19	5	..	1	1,600	836	2,119	192	111	28	342	84
Central China	7	6	4	2	..	1	3	6	..	1	7	56	50	186	1	1	7	129	2
North China	6	6	6	..	2	3	6	4	..	..	7	239	150	346	35	20	5	54	4
Germany and Switzerland	3	2	..	..	73	10	48	..	..	..	130	9,760	2,359	16,070	..	324	..	....	384
Norway	1	1	..	..	26	..	20	..	..	..	..	2,898	477	5,130	2	182	..	....	37
Sweden	1	..	..	..	49	18	78	..	..	..	1	6,924	2,308	23,530	..	229	..	....	137
Denmark	3	2	..	..	4	3	2	1	..	..	1	678	120	1,965	..	31	1	35	16
North India	21	15	12	236	19	80	6	352	11	1	63	1,885	1,589	5,186	440	374	307	9,734	339
South India*	27	14	3	..	7	3	28	34	7	3	..	1,253	726	3,147	41	144	14	600	46
Bulgaria	4	4	..	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	8	35	15	140	..	3	1	22	5
Italy*	1	1	..	5	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	708	311	872	..	20	..	....	11
Japan	14	12	7	10	7	8	9	78	1	1	27	515	113	1,220	107	16	9	514	25
Mexico	9	8	5	14	5	7	4	12	1	4	19	356	471	1,139	8	84	13	579	14
Grand Total	103	76	46	291	246	190	317	521	28	10	280	29,095	9,984	62,740	883	1,697	398	12,693	1,151
Last Year	99	70	39	199	218	227	226	527	17	11	144	28,127	8,782	55,931	706	1,505	331	11,161	1,002

MISSIONS.	Sabb'h scholars.	High Schools or Colleges.	T'chers in same.	Pupils.	Theo. Schools.	T'chers in same.	Students.	Orphans.	Churches.	Estimated value of Churches.	Other Places of Worship.	Parsonages or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonag's.	Value of Schools, Hospitals, and other property.
Africa	1,620	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	$26,802 00	3	2	$340 00	$15,000 00
South America*	889	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	55,000 00	12	1	16,000 00	....
Foochow	1,440	3	6	85	1	5	10	8	28	12,510 00	69	37	4,465 00	54,200 00
Central China	84	1	2	42	..	..	..	4	4	6,000 00	5	4	12,500 00	2,500 00
North China	292	2	7	72	2	4	16	..	13	14,800 00	3	16	33,725 00	18,200 00
Germany and Switzerland	19,637	..	..	..	1	2	11	..	69	349,975 66	440	26	60,400 40	72,040 93
Norway	3,127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	79,392 32	..	2	5,338 56	....
Sweden	7,195	..	..	..	1	1	8	..	57	143,548 21	173	10	2,700 00	....
Denmark	774	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	83,066 60	50	3	....	....
North India	14,631	6	37	429	1	2	26	612	32	123,967 00	31	59	74,330 00	144,255 00
South India*	2,524	1	5	78	1	2	4	..	22	131,725 00	7	9	16,475 00	....
Bulgaria	73	1	2	17	1	2	9	4	1	2,500 00	5	2	500 00	5,417 50
Italy*	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	26,500 00	15	2	6,500 00	....
Japan	908	6	31	288	1	3	11	..	10	7,150 00	43	12	27,800 00	31,200 00
Mexico	661	2	4	72	1	1	5	45	10	60,500 00	15	11	39,400 00	20,125 00
Grand Total	54,097	22	94	1,083	10	22	100	673	303	$1,123,436 79	871	196	$300,473 96	$362,938 43
Last Year	48,516	12	39	653	8	18	79		271½	1,068,775 05	852	203	240,971 57	296,007 78

MISSIONS.	Debt on Churches, Parson'ges, and other Property.	Collected for Mission'ry Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repair'g.	Collected for other Local Purposes.	Volum's Printed during the Year.‡	Pages Printed during the Year.‡
Africa	$300 00	$83 00	$10 00	$2,000 00	$939 00	.... ..	....	......
South America*	5,597 77	278 00	349 00	3,817 00	1,335 00	.... ..	....	160,000
Foochow	.... ..	170 71	40 89	675 28	507 80	$150 30	....	......
Central China	.... ..	40 00	.... ..	18 13	.... ..	.... ..	....	......
North China	1,000 00	161 80	.... ..	70 10	10 00	49 70	....	......
Germany and Switzerland	222,986 24	1,157 63	15,862 80	24,585 16	9,911 91	5,767 49	....	......
Norway	22,868 97	643 86	1,263 62	2,000 35	4,486 85	3,797 32	26,500	1,500,000
Sweden	56,520 49	2,373 32	1,111 37	15,990 57	4,715 36	.... ..	4	385
Denmark	7,229 30	459 87	186 52	1,066 55	638 67	968 42	....	632,600
North India	16,400 00	383 20	650 45	4,360 87	2,811 00	23,796 50	415,000	4,500,000
South India*	27,050 00	.... ..	58 00	24,579 00	13,861 00	.... ..	....	......
Bulgaria	.... ..	39 03	10 25	16 59	.... ..	.... ..	....	......
Italy*	.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	216 00	.... ..	.... ..	1	......
Japan	.... ..	225 40	58 46	229 54	70 38	.... ..	4,700	583,700
Mexico	300 00	135 80	612 21	1,119 97	426 00	1,643 45	14	3,013
Grand Total	$360,252 77	$6,151 62	§ $20,213 57	$80,745 11	$39,712 97	$36,173 18	....	....
Last Year	358,555 38	5,176 16	5,658 70	‖79,674 41	44,305 85	.... ..	....	....

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* The statistics of previous year.

† The column of self-support represents purely contributions to the pastor's salary and current expenses of the Church. It will be seen that there are five columns representing the aggregate of contributions on the field, or "self-support" in a general sense.

‡ These columns are imperfectly reported and with difference of signification; therefore no totals are given.

§ The sum in this column reported from Switzerland includes current expenses.

‖ Included the column of "Other Local Purposes."

SUMMARIES OF THE DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

MISSIONS.	Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Nat. Ordain'd Preachers	Nat. Unorda'd Preachers.	Local Preach's.	Teachers.	Other helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Av'ge attendance on Sunday worship.	Adults bapt'd.	Child'n bapt'd.	Day-schools.	Day scholars.	Sabbath-sch'ls.	Sab'th sch'l'rs.	Orphans.	Churches.
American Indian	15	2	5	1	34	8	9	1,367	484	1,325	54	153	15	473	25	1,230	..	19
Welsh	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	124	12	300	..	9	..	..	2	90	..	2
German	232*	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
Scandinavian	73*	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
Chinese	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	94	27	142	9	3	7	1,028	10	295†	..	..
Arizona	8	..	..	..	10	..	..	150	7	950	..	8	..	..	11	755	..	6
Black Hills	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	161	30	780	..	2	..	..	8	457	..	5
Dakota	44	..	..	..	22	..	..	2,104	145	....	23	17	..	..	28	1,230	..	30
Montana	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	442	50	1,000	5	18	..	..	17	753	..	9
New Mexico	9	.	6	1	..	..	..	474	129	893	2	35	6	172	20	918	15	13
Utah	9	.	..	..	..	11	..	141	35	415	2	9	5	336	7	518	..	6
West Nebraska	29	.	..	..	..	..	..	1,609	281	....	71	73	..	..	58	2,535	..	17
English-Speaking	1,936*	.	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..

MISSIONS.	Estimated val. of Churches.	Oth. pl. of wor.	Parsonages.	Estimated val. of parsonages.	Value of Sch'ls and other property.	Debt on Ch'r's and other property.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Col'd for building and rep'g.	Contribut'd for other Local Purposes.
American Indian	$18,200	9	6	$4,000	$250	....	$314 00	$318 25	$815 78	$635 00	.... ..
Welsh	4,400	..	..	....	....	....	39 00‡	.... ..	1,435 00	.... ..	.... ..
German	....	..	..	....	....	....	.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	.... ..
Scandinavian	....	..	..	....	....	....	.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	.... ..
Chinese	....	..	3§	31,600	....	....	156 60	.... ..	452 35	.... ..	$795 50
Arizona	22,500	..	3	7,000	....	$2,950	200 00	.... ..	1,700 00	2,100 00	.... ..
Black Hills	12,650	..	3	2,000	....	1,050	20 20	.... ..	2,566 00	5,100 00	517 00
Dakota	45,600	..	13	7,000	....	8,933	135 67	233 63	7,037 00	7,740 00	.... ..
Montana	44,800	..	3	3,700	....	3,800	171 71	201 90	4,210 37	5,282 42	1,474 00
New Mexico	39,000	..	8	8,300	10,000	2,812	180 00	5 00	2,544 00	3,979 00	2,077 00
Utah	62,800	..	3	750	....	8,615	141 95	53 70	1,120 85	987 00	783 00
West Nebraska	30,780	..	6	2,750	....	4,145	207 73	261 78	7,564 33	12,024 80	.... ..
English Speaking	....	..	..	....	....	....	.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	.... ..

Total Missionaries, Home and Foreign, January 1, 1883	2,485
Total Assistant Missionaries, Home and Foreign, January 1, 1883	82
Native Ordained Preachers	252
Native Unordained Preachers	192
Native Local Preachers	317
Other Local Preachers	82
Native Teachers	521
Other Teachers	47
Woman's Foreign Missionary Workers	337
Other Helpers	291
Total Missionary Workers, Home and Foreign	4,606

Total Members in Full Connection, Home and Foreign	35,761
Total Members on Probation, Home and Foreign	11,184
Total Members and Probationers, Home and Foreign	46,945
Total Sunday-schools under supervision of Missionary Society, Home and Foreign	1,337
Total Scholars in Mission Sunday-schools	62,878
Total Churches and other Houses of Worship	1,281
Estimated Value of Houses of Worship	$1,404,166
Number of Parsonages	244
Estimated Value of Parsonages	$367,573
Total Value of Churches and Parsonages	$1,771,739
Collected by Missions for Self-support	$110,140
Collected by Missions for Missionary Society	$7,718

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* For other summary items of stations aided by the Missionary Society in the German, Scandinavian, and English speaking Conferences, see the General Minutes for 1882.

† Includes other benevolences. ‡ Average attendance. § Mission buildings.

RECEIPTS OF SOCIETY FROM THE BEGINNING.

DATES.	Contributions by Conferences.	Legacies.	Sundries.	Total.	Bible Society.
Received during the year 1820	....	....	....	$823 04	Between 1836 and 1849 an aggregate of $2,875 89 had been granted at various dates by the Bible Society to the Missionary Society.
" " 1821	....	....	....	2,328 76	
" " 1822	....	....	....	2.547 39	
" " 1823	....	....	....	5.427 14	
" " 1824	....	....	....	8,589 92	
" " 1825	....	....	....	4,140 16	
" " 1826	....	....	....	4,964 11	
" " 1827	....	....	....	6,812 49	
" " 1828	....	....	....	6,245 17	
" " 1829	....	....	....	14,176 11	
" " 1830	....	....	....	18,128 63	
" " 1831	....	....	....	9,950 57	
" " 1832	....	....	....	11,379 66	
" " 1833	....	....	....	17,097 05	
" " 1834	....	....	....	35,700 15	
" " 1835	....	....	....	30,492 21	
" " 1836	....	....	....	59,517 16	
" " 1837	....	....	....	57,096 05	
" " 1838	....	....	....	96,087 36	
" " 1839	....	....	....	132.480 29	
" " 1840	....	....	....	136,410 87	
" " 1841	....	....	....	139,925 76	
" " 1842	....	....	....	139,473 25	
" " 1843	....	....	....	144,770 80	
" " 1844	....	....	....	146,578 78	
" " 1845	....	....	....	94,562 27	
" " 1846	....	....	....	89,528 26	
" " 1847	....	....	....	78,932 73	
" " 1848	....	....	....	81.600 34	
" " 1849	....	....	....	84.045 15	$200 00
May 1, 1849, to April 30, 1850	....	....	....	104.579 54	1,000 00
" 1850, " 1851	....	....	....	126,471 31	500 00
" 1851, " 1852	$138,284 44	$2.804 68	$9.393 38	150,482 48	1,500 00
" *1852, to Dec. 31, 1853	298,473 39	21,262 03	16.232 97	835,968 39	2,100 00
Jan. 1, 1854, " 1854	211,952 01	4.930 74	6.529 30	223,412 05	3,000 00
" 1855, " 1855	204,464 86	6,924 17	6,815 01	218,204 04	1,100 00
" 1856, " 1856	199.996 59	7.784 81	29,660 52	237,441 92	1,000 00
" 1857, " 1857	247.758 13	8.544 96	12.592 39	268,890 48	3.300 00
" 1858, " 1858	220.987 64	8.813 55	25.423 42	255,224 61	3,000 00
" 1859, " 1859	243.863 44	8,824 64	12.479 11	265,167 19	5,500 00
" 1860, " 1860	236.269 21	10,109 97	10,343 59	256.722 77	6,000 00
" 1861, " 1861	222,709 28	10,051 44	13-364 21	246.124 93	4.250 00
" 1862, " 1862	241,247 29	12 874 78	11,026 64	265.148 71	7,375 00
" 1863, " 1863	388.109 18	16,941 24	11,743 33	416,793 75	12.975 00
" 1864, " 1864	497,867 17	22,172 93	29,953 16	549,993 26	9,000 00
" 1865, " 1865	587.569 41	12,765 76	31,405 50	631,740 67	11,000 00
" 1866, " 1866	641,450 32	13,636 79	27,293 19	682.380 30	4,000 00
" 1867, " 1867	558,520 35	28,532 17	20,468 44	607.520 96	5,500 00
" 1868, " 1868	575,624 90	11,909 36	10,627 43	598,161 69	8,500 00
" 1869, " 1869	576,397 48	27,618 21	14,210 92	618,226 61	16,477 50
" 1870, to Oct. 31, 1870	576,774 10	12,194 45	5,775 22	594,743 77	8,207 50
Nov. 1, 1870, " 1871	603,421 70	11,456 41	8,581 14	623,459 25	6.462 50
" 1871, " 1872	627.641 60	10,364 16	8,250 84	661,056 60	5,270 00
" 1872, " 1873	647.103 76	15,817 38	17,915 50	680,836 64	9 680 00
" 1873, " 1874	618.004 99	47,603 37	9,471 96	675,080 32	12,640 00
" 1874, " 1875	613.927 12	35,123 15	13,435 62	662,485 89	10 536 00
" 1875, " 1876	533.594 45	51,338 09	9,255 84	594.188 38	6 500 00
" 1876, " 1877	566,765 66	39 616 74	22.594 85	628,977 25	8,709 00
" 1877, " 1878	477,166 15	41,652 12	32,546 78	551,365 05	6.000 00
" 1878, " 1879	480,428 80	38,818 55	32.611 95	551,859 30	1,300 00
" 1879, " 1880	500.182 46	34,710 27	22.478 41	557,371 14	2.000 00
" 1880, " 1881	570.965 77	33,865 26	20,832 86	625.663 89	4.300 00
" 1881, " 1882	621,381 08	48.605 09	21.679 84	691,666 01	4,100 00
" 1882, " 1883	650,772 54	78,091 32	22,606 04	751,469 90	... ..
Totals to Oct. 31, 1883	14.379.670 27	735,758 59	542,599 36	17,558,690 68	195,858 39

* Not embraced in totals of preceding column.

Earliest Methodist Female Missionary Society.

The earliest female missionary society in the Christian Church was that of the Female Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1819. On the fifth of July, of that year, a number of devoted Christian women, acting under the advice of Dr. Nathan Bangs, met in the Wesleyan Seminary, in Forsyth Street, New York city, for the purpose of forming an auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which had been organized the previous April. At a subsequent meeting a Constitution was reported and adopted, and the following officers and managers were elected:

Mrs. Thomas Mason, First Directress.
" John Vanderpool, Second Directress.
" Doctor Seaman, Treasurer.
" Caroline M. Thayer, Secretary.
" Thomas Carpenter, Manager.
" William Myers, "
" A. Shatwell, "
" J. Ketchum, "
" J. Westfield, "
" Peter Badeau, "
" Dr. Gregory, "
" William Duvall, "
" Ezekiel Halsted, "
" William B. Young, "
Mrs. J. B. Gascoigne, Manager.
Miss Rebecca Burling, "
" M. I. Morgan, "
" Susan Lamplin, "
" Susan Brewer, "
" Eliza Higgins, "
" Maria Arcularius, "
" Eliza Seaman, "
" Eliza A. Anderson, "
" Anna Williams, "
" S. Boyce, "
" Clarissa T. Nicols, "
" I. A. Low, "
" Harriet Donalson. "

The members immediately and earnestly began their work of raising funds and boxes of clothing and other supplies for the missionaries among the Indian tribes in our own country and Canada. Sometimes the missionaries visited the city, accompanied by native chiefs, also children from their schools, which latter the ladies of the Female Missionary Society took under their care, entertained them in their families, and sent them back laden with gifts. Later this society gave valuable aid to the Parent Board in its foreign work, by taking especial charge of the female helpers, fitting them out comfortably for the tedious voyages, which, in those days, were made in sailing vessels. Voluminous correspondence between the officers of the society and devoted laborers in South America, Africa, Germany, India, and China has been preserved.

The funds raised by the society were paid over to the Parent Missionary Society, and disbursed by the latter, generally for objects specified by the former.

In 1861 the society closed its labors as a separate organization, after an efficient and honorable record of forty years. During its history, in addition to its extended and helpful correspondence, and its good work in providing clothing, bedding, furniture, books, etc., for the use and disbursement by the home and foreign missionaries, it paid over about $20,000 in cash to the Parent Board.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Ep'scopal Church.

This society was organized in Boston March, 22, 1869, by nine Christian women, viz: Mrs. Rev. E. W. Parker, (recently returned from the mission work of the Parent Missionary Board in India,) Mrs. Dr. William Butler, (formerly of the India Mission work,) Mrs. L. H. Daggett, Mrs. T. A. Rich, Mrs. Lewis Flanders, Mrs. Albert Ellis, Mrs. Thomas Kingsbury, Mrs. W. B. Merrill, and Mrs. O. T. Taylor. Officers elected: Mrs. Bishop Baker, of Concord, N. H., *President;* Mrs. B. J. Pope, *Recording Secretary;* Mrs. T. A. Rich, *Treasurer;* Mrs. R. W. Thayer, of Newtonville, Mass., *Corresponding Secretary.* Mrs. Thayer was unable to serve because of ill health, and at an adjourned meeting, held March 29, 1869, Mrs. Dr.

W. F. Warren, of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing, of Rockford, Ill.; and Mrs. Rev. E. W. Parker, were appointed to conduct the correspondence of the society.

At a meeting held in Boston, May 7, 1869, Rev. Dr. Patten, of New England Conference, presiding, the objects, aims, and organization of the society were formally approved by Rev. Drs. Durbin and Harris, then the Corresponding Secretaries of the Parent Missionary Society.

The society was formally recognized by the General Conference, held in Brooklyn, in May, 1872, by the adpotion of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby recognize the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society as an efficient agency in the spread of the Gospel, and that we encourage our sisters to prosecute their work with no other restrictions than at present, and that they be permitted to publish their report in connection with the report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Resolved, That we recommend that pastors report the amount raised in their several charges by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and that such report be published in the General Minutes.

Resolved, That we recommend that all real estate in foreign lands, belonging to this society, be held for it by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as trustees in trust.

The first public meeting was held in Bromfield Street Church, Boston, May 26, 1869, Governor William Claflin presiding, with addresses by Dr. Warren, Mrs. Dr. Butler, and Mrs. Rev. E. W. Parker. At a meeting held by the society at the close of the public exercises, a resolution was adopted appointing Miss Isabella Thoburn, of Bellaire, O., (sister of Rev. Dr. Thoburn, in the mission work in India, and who had been selected for the mission work by the Parent Board,) as missionary to India.

September 9, 1869, Miss Clara A. Swain, of Castile, N. Y., was appointed a "Medical missionary to India." This was the initial movement in the inauguration of Female Medical Mission work in any country. Miss. Thoburn and Miss Swain sailed from New York for India Nov. 23, 1869, and were the pioneer missionaries of the society.

The first money paid by the society was paid over at the close of the meeting on May 7. It was the gift of a Christian lady in the name of her daughter, who, a little before her translation to the excellent glory, said: "If I should not get well, I would like to have papa give as much money to the missionaries every year as it costs to take care of me." The money was paid over to Dr. Harris (now Bishop) for the support of a Bible woman in Moradabad, India.

The first number of the *Heathen Woman's Friend*, an eight page missionary paper, published under the auspices of the society, was issued on the first of June, 1869.

The following plan of work was early adopted: The country was districted into ten co-ordinate branches, each having its own head-quarters. These *branches* were composed of all the auxiliary societies in their respective sections. The aim was to form an auxiliary in every church. Each branch was to have its definitely assigned work in the foreign field. The central, controlling, legislative power of the whole society was vested in a General Executive Committee, to meet annually, composed of the Corresponding Secretary and two delegates from each branch.

Missionary work was commenced by the society in 1874, in Rosario, South America, and later it was extended to Montevideo.

In 1874 missionaries were sent to Mexico and Japan. The society now reports in the city of Mexico, Pachuca, Pueblo, Guanajuato, and Ameca Mecca; in Japan, in Tokio, Yokohama, Hakodati.

In 1877 the society began the support of native Bible women in Italy, and later some initiatory mission work was done in Africa.

The first Medical missionary in India has been followed by four others to that country, and five have been appointed to India. This department of work is regarded as most prosperous.

In 1878 was begun a new, special, and most encouraging movement among the native English-speaking people, more especially among the Eurasians. The chief centers of this work thus far are in Calcutta and Cawnpore, India.

In 1879 work was opened at Nagasaki, Japan, the seat of government of the island of Kiusiu, once the stronghold of Jesuitical domination, and, since the overthrow of that, specially intrenched in prejudice and bigotry, and specially given to hatred and persecution of the Christian faith. There, Dec. 2, 1879, Misses Russell and Gheer opened a school, which has steadily grown in numbers and influence. During this year Miss Dr. Bushnell and Miss Delia Howe went to Kiukiang, China.

In 1880 Mrs. Clemens and Miss Goodenough were sent to uplift the work in Rosario, South America, which the Misses Denning and Chapin were compelled by physical prostration to drop. Miss Woodworth went to Hakodati to take up the work which Miss Priest had so heroically carried forward until her health broke down, and she was compelled to return.

The North India Mission was re-enforced by the Misses Kelly and Nickerson. Miss Budden, a lady of English birth, having charge of the society's Home for Friendless Women at Pithoragarh, was also recognized as a regular missionary. Misses Yates and Sears were added to the North China Mission.

The first annual meeting of the General Executive Committee was held at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Rich, Boston, April 20, 1870. Mrs. Dr. Warren, Mrs. Parker, and Mrs. Willing were to arrange for the publication of the *Heathen Woman's Friend*, (previously published under the auspicious of several ladies who became personally responsible to meet all the expenses of the publication,) and Mrs. Dr. Warren was appointed editor-in-chief, with a corps of corresponding editors. During the session the support of the Bareilly Orphanage, heretofore under the charge of the Parent Missionary Society, was assumed by the society, and an appropriation of $3,000 made for that purpose. Miss Fannie J. Sparkes was appointed missionary to India, and subsequently took charge of the Orphanage. Initiatory steps were taken for extending the work into China and Bulgaria.

The second meeting of the General Executive Committee was held in Chicago, May, 1871. At this meeting the "Ladies' China Missionary Society" of Baltimore (organized in April, 1848) made over its list of members and its missionary assets, including the support of the boarding-school at Foochow and of the Misses Woolston, who had been teachers therein for twelve years. Arrangements were made for a thorough inauguration of woman's work in Peking; also for sending several additional missionaries to India.

The third meeting of the General Committee was held in the city of New York, in May, 1872. Appropriations were made for sending two ladies to Kiukiang. Thus three missionary centers were opened in China, viz., Foochow, Peking, and Kiukiang.

[For a full list of the annual meetings of the General Executive Committee, with lists of the presiding officers and the delegates, see pages 115, 116.]

In 1881 Miss Dr. Gilchrist sailed for Kiukiang, Miss Hampton for Hakodati, and Mrs. Van Petten for Tokio, Japan; Misses Thoburn and Blackmar for India, after a brief rest at home, accompanied by Miss Kerr, to aid Miss Sparkes at Bareilly; Miss Hoy, to assist Miss Easton at Cawnpore; Miss Knowles, for English work at Naini Tal; and Miss Warner, to establish a self-supporting school at Rangoon. The latter, within six months after her arrival, received from the governor nine building lots, valued at $8,000, $5,000 in cash for a building, and $450 for furniture.

During the year the Parent Society entering the extreme western province of China under the direction of Mr. Wheeler, his daughter was appointed missionary by our society, and specially charged with the work among the women.

In 1882 Miss Dr. Akers was sent to the relief of Miss Dr. Howard, who had so long waited for assistance at Tientsin, China; Miss Benton, to take up the work at Yokohama, which had been carried on by ladies of the Parent Society since the death of Miss Higgins; and Miss Atkinson to Tokio, Japan. Mrs. Turney went to take charge of the Home at Rosario, South America; Miss DeVine to Moradabad, India; Miss Hogaboom to Mexico; and the Misses Chapin and Denning, having regained health, returned to their work at Rosario.

A summary from the reports, presented at the meeting of the General Executive Committee, held in Philadelphia in November, 1882, was as follows: Auxiliaries, 3,234; annual members, 79,055; life members, 4,108; honorary life managers, 194; honorary life patrons, 38; in foreign fields—missionaries, teachers, and assistants—103; Bible-readers, 134; schools, 161; orphans and scholarships, 603.

The *Heathen Woman's Friend* has gained a wide circulation. At the close of 1882 its subscription list exceeded 21,000. Its financial success has also been most gratifying, it having paid all its own expenses from the beginning, and made a net profit of over $5,000.

During the four years reaching up to 1883 a million and a half pages of instructive and stimulating leaflets had been prepared and circulated.

The value of real estate owned by the society, in the various mission fields was estimated, in 1881, at $114,936. Since that time it has been largely increased by building and purchase.

Up to January 1, 1883, the aggregate amount raised by the society since its organization was $878,615 37.

Several valuable contributions to missionary literature have been made. Mrs. J. T. Gracey, by request of the society, prepared a comprehensive history of its medical missions, and dedicated her book to the cause; also, "*Historical Sketches of Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies in America and England*," edited and published by Mrs. L. H. Daggett, of Boston, with an introduction by Miss Isabel Hart, of Baltimore.

Special gifts are also among the interesting items reported, namely, $5,000 by a friend in Baltimore to erect the Isabella Fisher Hospital, at Tientsin, China, where the work had so wonderfully opened under our Dr. Leonora Howard; $3,000 from Mrs. Bertha Sigler, Iowa, to build the Sigler Memorial School, in response to a great need in Budaon, India; $1,800 from sale of the handiwork of Mrs. Wright, of New York, at a parlor fair, for the erection of the Caroline Wright Hall at Hakodati, Japan, in memory of her daughters; the gift of a property in Chicago, worth $5,000, for the general work of the society; and of $1,000 for the same purpose by a lady of Michigan.

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"HEATHEN WOMAN'S FRIEND."—This periodical, organ of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, has been edited from the beginning by Mrs. Warren, wife of Rev. Dr. Wm. F. Warren, President of Boston University. The present Publishing Agent (1883) is Miss P. J. Walden, 38 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass. From the beginning of the paper, and until the present year, Mrs. L. H. Daggett was the Publishing Agent.

Meetings of the General Executive Committee of W. F. M. Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 1870–1879.

Boston, April 20–21, 1870.

President.—Mrs. Rev. Dr. Patten.
Secretary.— “ Rev. Dr. Warren.

BRANCH.	DELEGATES AND OFFICERS.
N. E....	Mrs. Rev. Dr. Warren, Cambridgeport, Mass.
	“ Rev. Dr. Patten, Boston, Mass.
	“ Lewis Flanders, Boston, Mass.
N. Y....	“ Rev. Dr. Butler, Passaic, N. J.
	“ William B. Skidmore, New York city.
	“ J. M. Olin, New York city.
Phila....	“ Dr. Eastlacke, Philadelphia, Pa.
	“ Rev. J. T. Gracey, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cinn	“ Rev. E. W. Parker, India.
N. W...	“ J. F. Willing, Rockford, Ill.
	“ Fernando Jones, Chicago, Ill.
Western.	“ Lucy E. Prescott, St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago, May 16–19, 1871.

President.—Mrs. Bishop Kingsley.
Secretary.— “ Rev. Dr. Warren.

N. E....	Mrs. Rev. Dr. Warren, Cambridgeport, Mass.
	“ L. H. Daggett, Charlestown, Mass.
	“ Rev. Dr. Patten, Boston, Mass.
N. Y....	“ Rev. Dr. Butler, Passaic, N. J.
	“ William B. Skidmore, New York city.
	“ Rev. Dr. Lore, Auburn, N. Y.
Phila....	“ Dr. Eastlacke, Philadelphia, Pa.
	“ Bishop Kingsley, Pittsburg, Pa.
	“ J. F. Keen, Philadelphia, Pa.
Balt.....	“ F. A. Crook, Baltimore, Md.
Cinn	“ Rev. Charles Ferguson, Urbana, O.
	“ Rev. Dr. M'Cabe, Delaware, O.
N. W...	“ J. F. Willing, Rockford, Ill.
	“ Rev. Dr. Kidder, Evanston, Ill.
	Miss S. A. Rulison, Flint Mich.
Western.	Mrs. Lucy E. Prescott, Winona, Minn.
	“ W. A. Jones, St. Louis, Mo.
	Miss Belle Leonard, Iowa.

New York, May 15–23, 1872.

President.—Mrs. Bishop Clark.
Secretaries.— “ Rev. Dr. Warren.
Miss Isabel Hart.

N. E....	Mrs. Rev. Dr. Warren, Cambridgeport, Mass.
	“ Edward F. Porter, Boston, Mass.
	“ Thomas A. Rich, Boston, Mass.
N. Y....	“ Rev. Dr. Butler, Passaic, N. J.
	“ Rev. Dr. Kidder, Madison, N. J.
	“ Jacob Chace, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phila....	“ J. F. Keen, Philadelphia, Pa.
	“ J. Wilson, Wilmington, Del.
	“ Bishop Kingsley, Pittsburg, Pa.
Balt.....	Miss Isabel Hart, Baltimore, Md.
	Mrs. F. A. Crook, Baltimore, Md.
	“ C. C. Brooks, Baltimore, Md.
Cinn.....	“ Rev. R. R. Meredith, Cincinnati, O.
	“ Bishop Clark, Cincinnati, O.
	“ W. A. Ingham, Cleveland, O.
N. W...	“ J. F. Willing, Rockford, Ill.
	“ Rev. C. H. Fowler, Chicago, Ill.
	Miss S. A. Rulison, Flint, Mich.
Western.	Mrs. Lucy E. Prescott, St. Louis, Mo.
	“ Rev. Dr. George, St. Louis, Mo.
	“ Mary C. Nind, Winona, Minn.
Atlanta..	“ Rev. J. H. Knowles, Atlanta, Ga.

Cincinnati, May 14 19, 1873.

President.—Mrs. Rev. Dr. M'Cabe.
Secretary.— “ Rev. R. R. Meredith.

N. E....	Mrs. Rev. Dr. Warren, Cambridgeport, Mass.
	Miss M. H. Lindsay, Lynn, Mass.
	Mrs. Rev. Dr. Latimer, Auburndale, Mass.
N. Y....	“ William B. Skidmore, New York city.
	“ Rev. J. H. Knowles, Atlanta, Ga.
	“ Joseph Hillman, Troy, N. Y.
Phila....	“ J. F. Keen, Philadelphia, Pa.
	“ E. A. Johnson, Pittsburg, Pa.
	“ E. B. Stevens, Wilmington, Del.

CINCINNATI—*Continued*,

BRANCH.	DELEGATES AND OFFICERS.
Balt.....	Miss Isabel Hart, Baltimore, Md.
	Mrs. John Linville, Washington, D. C.
	“ J. S. Berry, Baltimore, Md.
Cinn	“ Dr. Doughty, Cincinnati, O.
	Miss Delia A. Lathrop, Cincinnati, O.
	Mrs. A. S. Classon, Delaware, O.
N. W...	“ J. F. Willing, Joliet, Ill.
	“ Dr. F. A. Seymour, Jeffersonville, Ind.
	“ I. R. Hitt, Evanston, Ill.
Western.	“ Lucy E. Prescott, St. Louis, Mo.
	“ Angie F. Newman, Lincoln, Neb.
	Miss Phebe Elliott, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Philadelphia, May 6–13, 1874.

President.—Mrs. Rev. Dr. Hibbard.
Secretaries.— “ Rev. J. H. Knowles.
“ Rev. E. B. Stevens.

N. E....	Mrs. Rev. Dr. Latimer, Auburndale, Mass.
	“ Rev. C. P. Taplin, Randolph, Vt.
	“ Rev. O. W. Scott, New Market, N. H.
N. Y....	“ William B. Skidmore, New York city.
	“ Joseph Wright, New York city.
	“ Dr. Hibbard, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Phila....	“ J. F. Keen, Philadelphia, Pa.
	“ E. A. Johnson, Pittsburg, Pa.
	“ A. W. Rand, Philadelphia, Pa.
Balt.....	Miss Isabel Hart, Baltimore, Md.
	Mrs. B. R. Cowen, Washington, D. C.
	“ M. G. Hamilton, Baltimore, Md.
Cinn.....	“ Dr. Doughty, Cincinnati, O.
	“ L. A. Hagans, Wheeling, W. Va.
	“ H. M. Ingham, Cleveland, O.
N. W...	“ J. F. Willing, Bloomington, Ill.
	“ R. F. Queal, Evanston, Ill.
	“ Rev. Dr. Steele, Appleton, Wis.
Western.	“ Lucy E. Prescott, St. Louis, Mo.
	“ U. B. Wilson, St. Louis, Mo.
	“ M. C. Nind, Winona, Minn.

Baltimore, May 5–13, 1875.

President.—Mrs. F. A. Crook.
Secretaries.— “ R. R. Battee.
“ Dr. Lowrey.

N. E....	Mrs. Rev. C. P. Taplin, Randolph, Vt.
	“ L. H. Daggett, Boston, Mass.
	“ J. Kendrick, Providence, R. I.
N. Y....	“ William B. Skidmore, New York city.
	“ Rev. H. Wheeler, Oneonta, N. Y.
	“ L. E. Rose, Newark, N. J.
Phila....	“ J. F. Keen, Philadelphia, Pa.
	“ E. B. Stevens, Wilmington, Del.
	“ J. F. Long, Philadelphia, Pa.
Balt.....	Miss Isabel Hart, Baltimore, Md.
	Mrs. M. C. Fisher, Pikesville, M. D.
	“ J. E. Somers, Washington, D. C.
Cinn.....	“ William B. Davis, Cincinnati, O.
	“ Bishop Clark, Cincinnati, O.
	“ W. A. Ingham, Cleveland, O.
N. W...	“ J. F. Willing, Bloomington, Ill.
	“ Rev. I. L. Hauser, Milwaukee, Wis.
	“ M. T. Lathrop, Jackson, Mich.
Western.	“ Lucy E. Prescott, Winona, Minn.
	“ Bishop Andrews, Des Moines, Iowa.
	Miss Phebe Elliott, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Washington, D. C., May 10–19, 1876.

President.—Mrs. Rev. Dr. Hibbard.
Secretaries.— “ Rev. Dr. Warren.
“ Rev. J. T. Gracey.
“ J. L. Beveridge.

N. E....	Mrs. C. P. Taplin, Randolph, Vt.
	“ B. J. Pope, Boston, Mass.
	“ Joseph Cummings, Middletown, Conn.
N. Y....	“ William B. Skidmore, New York city.
	“ Joseph Hillman, Troy, N. Y.
Phila....	“ J. F. Keen, Philadelphia, Pa.
	“ P. L. Bennett, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
	“ E. J. Eckles, Townville, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—*Continued.*

BRANCH.	DELEGATES AND OFFICERS.
Balt.....	Miss Isabel Hart, Baltimore, Md.
	Mrs. J. P. Newman, Washington, D. C.
	“ J. T. Murray, Baltimore, Md.
Cinn.....	“ W. A. Ingham, Cleveland, O.
	“ D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, O.
	“ A. S. Clason, Delaware, O.
N. W...	“ J. F. Willing, Chicago, Ill.
	“ R. F. Queal, Evanston, Ill.
	“ A. Wood, Ind.
Western.	“ L. E. Prescott, Des Moines, Iowa.
	“ E. K. Stanley, Des Moines, Iowa.
	“ J. F. Blake, Rochester, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 10-21, 1877.

President.—Mrs. C. G. Goodrich.
Secretaries.— “ W. G. Williams.
“ R. Hoskins.
Miss Alice Guernsey.

N. E....	Mrs. C. P. Taplin, Groton, Vt.
	“ Mrs. D. Richards, Webster, Mass.
N. Y....	“ A. C. Trafton, Strong, Me.
	“ William B. Skidmore, New York city.
Phila....	“ D. D. Lore, Auburn, N. Y.
	“ J. F. Keen, Philadelphia, Pa.
	Miss Matilda A. Spencer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Balt.....	“ Isabel Hart, Baltimore, Md.
	Mrs. J. P. Newman, Washington, D. C.
	“ W. B. Leitch, Baltimore, Md.
Cinn.....	“ W. A. Ingham, Cleveland, O.
	“ W. G. Williams, Delaware, O.
	“ G. S. Savage, Covington, Ky.
N. W...	“ J. F. Willing, Chicago, Ill.
	“ E. A. Hoag, Mich.
	“ J. H. Bayliss, Indianapolis, Ind.
Western.	“ L. E. Prescott, Winona, Minn.
	“ Angie F. Newman, Lincoln, Neb.
	“ Mary C. Nind, Winona, Minn.

Boston, May 9-21, 1878.

President.—Mrs. Rev. Dr. Warren.
Secretaries.— “ Rev. J. T. Gracey.
“ Rev. Dr. Lore.

N. E....	Mrs. C. P. Taplin, Groton, Vt.
	“ M. P. Alderman, Hyde Park, Mass.
	“ J. W. Guernsey, Franklin, Vt.
N. Y....	“ William B. Skidmore, New York city.
	“ J. E. Sayre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
	“ J. H. Knowles, Orange, N. J.
Phila....	“ J. F. Keen, Philadelphia, Pa.
	“ E. B. Stevens, Wilmington, Del.
	“ R. Hinkle, Harrisburg, Pa.
Balt.....	Miss Isabel Hart, Baltimore, Md.
	Mrs. K. Chandler, Baltimore, Md.
	“ R. A. Gillingham, Baltimore, Md.
Cinn.....	“ B. R. Cowen, Bellaire, O.
	“ P. S. Donelson, Toledo, O.
	“ M. J. Clark, Cincinnati, O.
N. W...	“ J. F. Willing, Chicago, Ill.
	“ M. T. Lathrop, Jackson, Mich.
	“ E. H. Miller, Evanston, Ill.
Western.	“ L. E. Prescott, Winona, Minn.
	Miss Jennie Beek, Kirkville, Iowa.
	Mrs. M. C. Nind, Winona, Minn.

Chicago, May 23-31, 1879.

President.—Mrs. Rev. Dr. Steele.
Secretary.— “ L. H. Daggett.

N. E....	Mrs. M. P. Alderman, Hyde Park, Mass.
	“ I. N. Bullens, Chicopee, Mass.
	“ G. J. Judkins, Bristol, N. H.
N. Y...	“ William B. Skidmore, New York city.
	“ J. T. Gracey, Dansville, N. Y.
	“ O. H. Tiffany, New York city.
Phila....	“ J. F. Keen, Philadelphia, Pa.
	“ C. Clark, Newcastle, Pa.
	“ J. P. Hanna, Pittsburg, Pa.
Balt.....	Miss Isabel Hart, Baltimore, Md.
	Mrs. M. G. Hamilton, Baltimore, Md.
	“ L. H. Pearce, Alexandria, Vt.
Cinn.....	“ B. R. Cowen, Delaware, O.
	“ H. Benton, Cleveland, O.
	“ F. S. Hoyt, Cincinnati, O.

CHICAGO—*Continued.*

BRANCH.	DELEGATES AND OFFICERS.
N. W...	Mrs. J. F. Willing, Chicago, Ill.
	“ G. M. Steele, Appleton, Wis.
	“ J. P. Early, La Porte, Ind.
Western.	“ L. E. Prescott, Minneapolis, Minn.
	“ E. K. Stanley, Des Moines, Iowa.
	“ M. J. Shelley, Tecumseh, Neb.

Columbus, Ohio, May 7, 1880.

President.—Mrs. Dr. W. F. Warren.
Secretary.— “ Rev. J. T. Gracey.

N. E....	Mrs. M. P. Alderman.
	“ E. S. Richards.
	“ G. F. Martin.
N. Y....	“ W. B. Skidmore.
	“ A. Lowrey.
	“ J. P. Newman.
Phila....	“ J. F. Keen.
	“ E. B. Stevens.
	“ C. W. Buoy.
Balt.....	Miss I. Hart.
	“ L. Kelley.
	Mrs. G. C. Linville.
Cin......	“ E. T. Cowen.
	“ M. E. Bing.
	“ E. Hingeley.
N. W...	“ J. F. Willing.
	“ I. R. Hitt
	“ M. S. Pilcher.
Western	“ L. E. Prescott.
	“ M. C. Nind.
	“ A. L. Morrow.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 12, 1881.

President.—Mrs. Dr. F. G. Hibbard.
Secretary.— “ Mary C. Nind.

N. E....	Mrs. M. F. Scranton,
	“ M. P. Alderman.
	“ Joseph Cummings.
N. Y....	“ W. B. Skidmore.
	“ J. A. Wright.
	“ George Goodier.
Phila....	“ J. F. Keen.
	“ Alfred Wheeler.
	“ A. V. Culver.
N. W...	“ J. F. Willing.
	“ T. P. Haughey.
	“ J. E. Irish.
Western.	“ L. H. Prescott.
	“ H. M. Shattuck.
	“ M. W. Porter, M.D.
Cin......	“ B. R. Cowen.
	“ J. H. Creighton.
	“ H. Benton.
Balt.....	“ Isabel Hart.
	“ S. H. Hartsock.
	“ H. C. Tudor.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1-5, 1882.

President.—Mrs. Wm. F. Warren.
Secretary.— “ J. T. Gracey.

N. E....	Mrs. M. P. Alderman.
	“ S. J. Steele.
	“ D. Steele.
N. Y....	“ W. B. Skidmore, 230 W. 59th Street.
	“ J. H. Knowles.
	“ S. B. Robinson.
Phila....	“ J. F. Keene.
	“ G. B. Culp.
	“ J. L. Tompkinson.
N. W...	“ J. F. Willing.
	“ Mary T. Lathrop.
	“ T. A. Hill.
Cin......	“ B. R. Cowen.
	“ W. B. Davis.
	“ A. S. Clason.
Western.	“ L. E. Prescott.
	Miss M. M. Hammond.
	“ E. Pearson.
Balt.....	“ I. Hart.
	Mrs. E. G. Andrews.
	“ E. H. Fowler.

MISSIONARIES SENT OUT BY THE W. F. M. SOCIETY.

NAME.	HOME.	LEFT.	WHERE STATIONED.	BY WHAT BRANCH SUPPORTED.
Miss Isabel Thoburn	St. Clairsville, O.	1869	Lucknow, India	Cincinnati.
" Clara A. Swain, M.D.	Castile, N. Y.	"	Bareilly, India	New England.
" Fannie J. Sparkes	Binghamton, N. Y.	1870	"	New York.
" Beulah Woolston	Trenton, N. J.	1871	Foochow, China	Baltimore.
" Sarah Woolston	"	"	"	North-western.
" Carrie M'Millan*	Gettysburg, Pa.	"	Moradabad, India	New York.
" Mary Q. Porter†	Davenport, Iowa	"	Pekin, China	Western
" Maria Brown‡	Melrose, Mass.	"	"	New England.
" Jennie Tinsley§	Indianapolis, Ind.	"	Lucknow, India	North-western.
" Gertrude Howe	Lansing, Mich.	1872	Kiukiang, China	"
" Lucy H. Hoag‖	Milan, Mich.	"	"	"
" Lou. E. Blackmar	West Springfield, Pa.	"	Lucknow, India	Western.
" L. M. Pultz‖	Windsor, N. Y.	"	Moradabad, India	New York.
" L. L. Combs, M. D.¶	Cazenovia, N. Y.	1873	Peking, China	Philadelphia.
" Nancy Monelle, M. D.**	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	"	Gondah, India	New York.
" Sarah F. Leming‖	Clermont, Co., O.	"	Moradabad, India	Cincinnati
" Susan M. Warner	New Orleans, La.	1874	Puebla, Mexico	"
" Mary Hastings	Blanford, Mass.	"	Pachuca, Mexico	New York.
" Jennie M. Chapin	Chicopee, Mass.	"	Rosario, S. A.	New England.
" Lou. B. Denning	Normal, Ill.	"	"	North-western.
" Sigourney Trask, M. D.	Spring Creek, Pa.	"	Foochow, China	New York.
" Dora Schoonmaker††	Morris, Ill.	"	Tokio, Japan	North western.
" Letitia Mason, M D.‖	Normal, Ill.	"	Kiukiang, China	Cincinnati.
" Anna Julia Lore, M. D.‡‡	Auburn, N. Y.	"	Moradabad, India	New York.
" Letitia A. Campbell§§	Cambridge, Mass.	1875	Peking, China	New England.
" Nettie C. Ogden‖	Springfield, O.	1876	Mexico City, Mexico	Cincinnati.
" Mary F. Cary‖‖	Fishkill, N. Y.	"	Bareilly, India	Philadelphia.
Mrs. Olive Whiting	Jasper, N. Y.	"	Tokio, Japan	New York.
Miss L. H. Green, M.D.¶¶	Pennington, N. J.	"	Bareilly, India	New England.
" Leonora Howard, M.D.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1877	Peking, China	North-western.
" Mary F. Swaney	New Brighton, Pa.	1878	Mexico City, Mexico	Baltimore.
" Julia A. Sparr, M.D.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	"	Foochow, China	North-western.
" Susan B. Higgins***	Chelsea, Mass.	"	Yokohama, Japan	New England.
" H. B. Woolston, M.D.‖	Vincentown, N. J.	"	Moradabad, India	Philadelphia.
" S. A. Easton	Washington, D. C.	"	Cawnpore, India	Self-supporting
" Matilda A. Spencer	Germantown, Pa.	"	Tokio, Japan	Philadelphia.
" M. A. Holbrook	Baltimore, Md.	"	"	Cincinnati.
" Eugenia Gibson‖	Albany, N. Y.	"	Lucknow, India	New York.
" M. E. Layton	Wilmington, Del.	"	Calcutta, Ind.	Self-supporting.
" M. A. Priest‖	Auburn, N. Y.	"	Hakodati, Japan	New York.
" Clara Mulliner	Camden, N. J.	"	Mexico City, Mexico	"
" Clara M. Cushman	Fisherville, N. H.	"	Peking, China	New England.
" Elizabeth Russell	Keyser, W. Va.	1879	Nagasaki, Japan	Cincinnati.
" Jennie M. Gheer	Altoona, Pa.	"	"	New York.
" Kate C. Bushnell, M.D.‖	Evanston, Ill.	"	Kiukiang, China	North-western.
" Delia Howe‖	Lansing, Mich.	"	"	Philadelphia.
Mrs. E. J. Clemens‖	Metropolis, Ill.	1880	Rosario, S. A.	North-western.
Miss Emma Michener†††	Philadelphia, Pa.	"	Monrovia, Liberia	Philadelphia.
" Margaret Elliott	"	"	Mexico City, Mexico	"
" Julia E. Goodenough	Flint, Mich.	"	Rosario, S. A.	New England.
" Kate Woodworth	Burlington, Vt.	"	Hakodati, Japan	Philadelphia.
" Anna B. Sears	Bucyrus, O.	"	Peking, China	Cincinnati.
" Elizabeth U. Yates	Round Pond, Me.	"	"	New England.
" Florence E. Nickerson	Clyde, O.	"	Lucknow, India	Cincinnati.
" Mattie B. Spence‡‡‡	New Albany, Ind.	"	Allahabad, India	Self-supporting.
" Luella Kelly	Baltimore, Md.	"	Moradabad, India	Baltimore.
" Francis I. Wheeler	Fond du Lac, Wis.	1881	West China	North-western.
" Ella Gilchrist, M D.‖	Chicago, Ill.	"	Kiukiang, China	Western.
" Minnie Hampton	Grand Rapids, Mich.	"	Hakodati, Japan	New York.
Mrs. Carrie Van Petten	La Prairie, Ill.	"	Tokio, Japan	North-western.
Miss Ellen H. Warner	Berea, O.	"	Rangoon, Burmah	Self-supporting.
" Emma L. Knowles		"	Naini Tal, India	New England.
" Harriet M. Kerr	Ann Arbor, Mich.	"	Bareilly, India	Philadelphia.
" Ellen I. Hoy	Lebanon, O.	"	Cawnpore, India	Self-supporting.
" K. E. Akers, M.D.	Bath, Me.	1882	Tientsin, China	New England.
" Annie P. Atkinson	Cazenovia, N. Y.	"	Tokio, Japan	New York.
" Emma J. Benton	Norwich, Conn.	"	Yokohama, Japan	New England.
Mrs. Turney	——, Mich.	"	Rosario, S. A.	Western.
Miss Esther De Vine	Marietta, O	"	Moradabad, India	Cincinnati.
" Marion Hogaboom	Bradford, Pa.	"	Mexico City, Mexico	Philadelphia.

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* Mrs. Rev. P. M. Buck.
§ Mrs. Rev. G. W. Waugh.
** Mrs. Rev. Henry Mansell.
§§ Died May 18, 1878.
*** Died July 3, 1879.

† Mrs. F. D. Gamewell.
‖ Returned on account of ill-health.
†† Mrs. Soper.
‖‖ Mrs. F. G. Davis.
††† Died Dec. 10, 1881.

‡ Mrs. Rev. G. R. Davis.
¶ Mrs. Rev. J. Strittmatter.
‡‡ Mrs. Rev. G. H. M'Grew.
¶¶ Died Sept. 30, 1879.
‡‡‡ Mrs. ——.

Receipts by the several Branches of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society from the Date of its Organization to February, 1883.

Receipts by Branches.	New Eng. Branch.	New York Branch.	Phila. Branch.	Balt. Branch.	Cincin'i Branch.	North-w. Branch.	Western Branch.	Totals.
Total from Mar. '69, to June, '70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$4,546 86
1870 to 1871......	$3,691 23	$12,029 15	$1,855 22	....	$2,844 08	$3,069 56	$995 80	24,485 04
1871 to 1872......	6,729 53	10,226 32	2,238 26	$3,201 65	8,423 29	10,495 59	2,729 93	44,044 57
1872 to 1873......	10,667 77	11,580 12	4,716 68	3,644 06	10,290 33	11,796 71	4,160 85	56,856 52
1873 to 1874......	10,928 83	12,713 71	5,065 35	4,253 40	9,647 64	12,456 00	3,943 07	59,008 00
1874 to 1875......	10,178 75	13,957 07	6,371 08	4,541 76	10,446 54	12,279 50	5,900 44	63,675 14
1875 to 1876......	11,927 04	17,094 33	6,930 28	6,158 88	10,797 18	14,547 09	7,272 37	74,727 17
1876 to 1877......	11,521 96	12,681 83	6,583 14	3,900 52	9,881 03	14,080 35	8,033 18	66,682 01
1877 to 1878......	10,979 96	11,303 08	6,685 10	4,470 63	10,174 80	13,287 12	7,032 05	63,932 74
1878 to 1879......	10,685 53	12,848 14	6,512 19	3,937 64	6,160 98	13,232 97	7,560 56	60,938 01
1879 to 1880......	11,775 15	14,119 46	7,940 07	5,207 72	11,099 63	15,180 94	10,335 42	75,658 39
1880 to 1881......	14,325 53	18,443 82	10,712 49	5,517 17	14,901 50	20,920 76	17,850 36	102,671 63
1881 to 1882......	15,025 87	24,040 92	11,010 65	5,270 49	15,044 16	26,012 80	16,650 59	113,053 48
1882 to 1883......	18,642 06	24,568 73	13,310 21	6,160 78	20,061 45	25,391 40	16,688 70	124,823 33
Totals.........	$147,079 21	$195,606 68	$89,930 72	$56,264 70	$139,772 61	$192,750 79	$128,266 72	$935,102 89
Atlanta Br'ch.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	241 74
Grand total...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$935,344 63

Fourteenth Annual Meeting, Des Moines, Iowa.

The report of this meeting of the General Executive Committee, held November 2–9, 1883, reached the Editor of the Year-Book too late to be inserted in its proper place in the foregoing pages. Room is made for a few items of special interest, including the summaries of receipts for 1883, which are inserted in the table above:

President.—Mrs. L. C. Murphy, of Grinnell, Iowa.

Secretary.—Mrs. Rev. J. T. Gracey, of Rochester, N. Y.

Assistant Secretaries.—Mrs. I. L. Hauser, of Evanston, Ill.; Miss Mary Gatch, of Des Moines, Iowa.

The Annual Report gave the following summary of the home work: Auxiliaries, 3,353; members, 36,653—an increase of 7,598; and 4,056 life members. Eleven thousand and forty-eight mite boxes had been distributed. The following missionaries had been sent out during the year: Miss Watson, to Yokohama, Japan; Miss Dr. Hyde and Miss DeVinne, to India; Miss Hogoboom, to Mexico; Mrs. Jewell, to China; Miss M'Kesson, to Burmah; Misses Chapin and Denning, returned to South America. Six others were under appointment.

A memorial from the Western Branch, asking that it be divided into three Branches, was adopted. The division is to be as follows: 1. Minnesota and Dakota, with Minneapolis as head-quarters. 2. Iowa and Missouri, with Des Moines as head-quarters. 3. Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming, with Topeka as center.

The report of the "Heathen Woman's Friend" gave a subscription list of 19,571. The management of the "Friend" was warmly commended.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted recommending that during the present Centennial year of Methodism $25,000 be raised, over and above the regular missionary operations, for the purpose of printing an *Illustrated Zenana Periodical* adapted to the wants of women and children, and that the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society request Rev. Thomas Craven to take charge of the publication the coming year, the first issue to be in January, 1884, or as soon thereafter as possible, the cost for the first year to be defrayed from the surplus arising from the publication of the "Heathen Woman's Friend."

It was decided that the next annual meeting of the General Executive Committee should be held in Baltimore.

Ladies' China Missionary Society, Baltimore.

In 1846 Rev. Judson D. Collins wrote to the officers of the Parent Missionary Society stating his earnest convictions in the direction of missionary work in the Chinese Empire. On receiving their response that the Board had no funds for organizing a Chinese mission he wrote Bishop Janes: "Engage me a passage before the mast, my own strong arm shall pull me through, and support me anywhere." The heroic Christian utterance moved the Board to venture upon the work, and, in 1847, Mr. Collins and Rev. M. C. Collins and wife were sent to China.

A year later, viz., in April, 1848, for the purpose of aiding in the support of this mission, the Ladies' China Missionary Society was organized. The first anniversary service was held in January, 1849, in the old Laight Street Church, Bishop Janes presiding, and the address delivered by Dr. Stephen Olin, who had first suggested the organization of the society. At this meeting, on motion of Dr. Thomas Sewall, a resolution was adopted determining to raise funds to send another missionary to China.

For ten years the society continued to pay $300 each year toward the support of the mission. In 1858, prompted thereto by pressing appeals from Dr. E. Wentworth, of the Troy Conference, then in charge of the mission work in China, the society took a new departure. Dr. Wentworth plead for $5,000 with which to open and support a Female School in Foochow, and the society pledged its good faith to raise and pay over to the Parent Board for that purpose the whole sum needed, one half of it to be paid "by Jan. 1, 1860, and the balance as soon as practicable."

The Parent Missionary Board, at New York, accepted this pledge, and advanced the $5,000 needed, and Dr. Durbin, then Corresponding Secretary of the Board, thus wrote to the officers of the society at Baltimore: "Let this school be the honor and light-house of Baltimore in the midst of more than 400,000,000 people that give to death more than half their female children." October 4, 1858, Miss Potter and the Misses S. and B. Woolston sailed, with the subsequent superintendent of the mission, Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, and wife, for China.

This China society continued its good work until March 2, 1871, when, at the earnest solicitation of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it merged all its interests in the latter society, and became the Baltimore Branch of that society.

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Woman's Missionary Society of the Pacific Coast.

This society was organized by ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in August, 1870, in order "to elevate and save" the Chinese and other foreign heathen women on the Pacific coast. Its head-quarters are in San Francisco, where rooms were fitted up, in the Chinese Mission House of the Parent Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as a place for helpless Chinese women who desired to reform, and a school for Chinese girls.

The society desired to become auxiliary to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, but was prevented by the word *foreign* in the Constitution of the latter. It is auxiliary to the Parent Missionary Society.

The first of a list of beneficiaries of the same class was a women of eighteen years of age who had wearied of her sad life of shame, and, while attempting to drown herself, had been rescued by the police, and induced to accept the protection and help of this Christian home. In about eighteen months from her admission she was baptized, and soon after was married to a Christian Chinese man, lived a consistent Christian life, and seven years from the date of her rescue died in the faith.

Mrs. Gibson, wife of Dr. Otis Gibson, superintendent of Methodist Episcopal missions on the Pacific coast, in her last report of the good work of the society, says: "In January, 1873, we opened a boarding-school, with three scholars. The school steadily increased until, for some years, we have had all our rooms could accommodate, the number varying from twenty-four to thirty. At first these women were received into the school for a longer or shorter time as they might choose; but we were finally led to adopt the present rule, by which none are received for less than a year, during which time we try to teach them something of the religion of Christ, which is our first and chief aim. Then, unless they wish to return to China, we keep them until they are married. The man who marries one of these women pays her board for a year, at the rate of $5 a month. We have another class of scholars in the school from which we expect greater results. I refer to the little slave girls, whose servitude and beatings, under hard task-masters, become unendurable, and who flee to the school for protection. Their ages vary from eight to fifteen years. We obtain the legal guardianship of these young girls, and keep them until they are of age, when they marry Christian men. Of these Christian families there have been thirteen. Ten writs of *habeas corpus* have been served upon us by their masters to recover the girls, but they have been returned to the keeping of our society. All the older girls clothe themselves by the proceeds of work done out of school hours. A few of the girls are supported by ladies who pay $60 a year. They are taught English five hours daily. Some of the older girls study history, geography, arithmetic, etc. They read the Scriptures in Chinese a half hour every morning, and receiving instruction from a Chinese teacher. Tuesday afternoon a prayer-meeting, led by the teacher, Mrs. Walker, is held, in which all the girls take part. Wednesday evening we have an hour of praise-service in connection with the boys' school. Sunday morning, at half past ten o'clock, the girls have a prayer-meeting, led by one of their own number; preaching, at half past twelve o'clock, Sunday-school at half past one o'clock, and a mixed Sunday-school at six o'clock in the evening. There are generally about forty women and girls in the Sunday congregation. One of their number, formerly in the school, is employed as Bible-reader, and visits twice a week from house to house among the former inmates of the mission, reading the Scriptures and praying with them. At our last quarterly meeting one of these women was baptized and united with the Church. A weekly prayer-meeting is held every Thursday in the house of one of the women. During the last ten years 34 women and girls have been baptized and united with the Church; 3 have been expelled for returning to idolatry; and 5 have died Christians. 140 women have spent a longer or shorter time in the Mission."

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Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The society was organized in Cincinnati, July 6, 1880, by Christian ladies of that city and vicinity.

Organization.—The administration of its affairs is vested in a Board of Managers which consists of an Executive Board, and the Corresponding Secretary and one delegate from each Conference. The Board of Managers meets annually and elects the Executive Board. The organization includes Conference auxiliaries in each Conference, which are co-ordinate societies.

Executive Board.

President.—Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes.

Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. John Davis, 323 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. F. S. Hoyt, 155 York Street, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Bishop Clark, 316 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.;

Mrs. Amos Shinkle, Covington, Kentucky: Mrs. J. M. Walden, Covington, Kentucky.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. R. S. Rust, 339 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

Recording Secretary.—Mrs. James Dale, 434 Broadway, Cincinnati, O.

Treasurer.—Mrs. A. R. Clark, 169 York Street, Cincinnati, O.

Resident Managers.—Mrs. Bishop Wiley, Fairmount, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. R. Dymond, 506 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. J. L. Whetstone, Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. C. G. Comegys, 298 Seventh Street, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. J. H. Bailis, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. William F. Thorne, 508 Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Mary Haven Thirkield, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Charles Coffin, Fairmount, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. A. Wessel, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. E. House, Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. William Ampt, 412 Baymiller Street, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. John Simpkinson, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

THE SOCIETY.

Its Object.—It aims to enlist and organize the efforts of Christian women to coöperate with the other societies and agencies of the Church in behalf of women and children in our country who are in need of Christian help.

Its Field.—In the South and in the West there are multitudes of ignorant and degraded women in cabins and wigwams and adobe houses and Mormon harems and huts of frontiersmen and Chinese quarters, whose pitiable condition urgently appeals to all enlightened women, since women alone can render them the help they need, and guide them in the path of purity and Christian civilization.

Its Plan of Operation.—This society aims to organize auxiliaries among the women all over the Church for the purpose of diffusing intelligence and awakening a deeper interest on the subject of missions. It will set forth the wants of mission work in our country, and the importance of raising funds to prepare and send teachers and missionaries to destitute sections of our own land. The missionaries will visit from house to house and gather the women and children into industrial schools, where they will be taught sewing, household economy, and the laws of health and temperance, and given moral and religious instruction.

Its Funds.—These are obtained from membership fees and other donations. There are nearly a million of women connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it is earnestly hoped that their hearts will be moved in behalf of the unenlightened women of our own land. All moneys for the society should be forwarded to the treasurer, and other communications to the corresponding secretary.

Twenty-six Conferences have organized Conferences societies, or have appointed corresponding secretaries who are engaged in the work of forming auxiliaries and collecting money and materials to sustain its work.

Missionaries have been sustained by the society in New Orleans, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Greenville District, S. C., Savannah, Ga.; and in Ogden and Salt Lake City, teachers have been sustained in the schools established by the Missionary Society.

Beneficiaries.—Promising young girls, white and colored, have been aided in several of the schools in the South.

Utah.—The society has appealed to the Church for $5,000, the sum required to build a home and boarding department for Salt Lake Seminary, Salt Lake City. When $2,500 were secured the building was contracted for.

Relation to Other Societies.—Teachers are sustained in the schools of the Missionary Society in the West; and it is providing for the schools in the South industrial departments, where girls may be taught housekeeping and the industries essential to the home.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING—CINCINNATI, OCT. 30–NOV. 1, 1882.

Mrs. Lucy Hayes, wife of Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-Governor of the State of Ohio, and ex-President of the United States, presided. Mrs. Mary Haven Thirkield, of Cincinnati, was elected Secretary, and Miss Anna E. Fisk, of Meadville, Pa., Assistant Secretary.

In answer to the roll-call of the Board of Managers the following persons responded: the General Executive Board, (see page 120,) and the several Conference delegates:

Central Ohio Conference.—Mrs. Wm. G. Williams, Mrs. L. A. Belt.
Cincinnati Conference.—Mrs. C. L. Williams, Mrs. L. D. M'Cabe.
East Ohio Conference.—Mrs. J. B. Cory, Mrs. W. A. Ingham.
North Ohio Conference.—Mrs. E. A. Underwood, Mrs. W. R. Santley.
Michigan Conference.—Mrs. E. C. Wright, Mrs. R. A. Campbell.
Erie Conference.—Mrs. C. V. Culver, Mrs. J. M. Dawson.
Rock River Conference.—Mrs. Oliver Marcy.
South Carolina Conference.—Mrs. L. M. Dunton.
South-east Indiana Conference.—Mrs. J. G. Chafee, Mrs. L. M. Moore.
Upper Iowa Conference.—Mrs. Col. Springer.

In addition to these delegates many visitors from the various Conferences were present. Several Conference auxiliaries, whose delegates could not be present, sent reports by mail.

The report of Mrs. Rust, Corresponding Secretary, showed that up to that date the society had been approved, by formal action, in 43 Annual Conferences, and in 11 Conferences Conference organization had been effected. In addition to the Annual Conference organizations 49 local auxiliaries had been formed. Conference secretaries had been appointed in 14 other Conferences.

Several missionary teachers had been employed—Miss Josephine Cowgill had been two years, and Miss Becken, Mrs. Bentley, and Mrs. Williams each one year, in New Orleans; Miss James, one year in Chattanooga and one year in Atlanta; Mrs. Bristol, one and one half, and Miss Kimball and Miss Abbott each one year, in Atlanta; Miss Lampton, one season in Nashville; Mrs. Dunton, two years in Greenville District, South Carolina; Mrs. Bristol and Mrs. Lewis, since December, 1881, in Savannah, Georgia; in Utah, Miss Bardwell has been one year in Salt Lake, and Miss Smith and Miss Daily each one year in Ogden. Others had labored without salary in destitute places for shorter periods of time.

The society had organized a plan for aiding deserving beneficiaries in schools. The report stated that there are thousands of promising young girls in the South and West who have not the means to attend school. A comparatively small sum, judiciously appropriated to their use, will enable these young persons to remain in school long enough to fit themselves for usefulness. The schools established by the Church offer to students an opportunity to meet a part of their expenses by service; fifty dollars, and often twenty-five dollars, will enable a girl, with what she and her friends can provide, to remain in school a year. Such assistance has been rendered to pupils in Central Tennessee College; the Ladies' Seminary, Augusta, Ky.; Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.; East Tennessee University, Athens, Tenn.; Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.; and Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla. Appeals for aid have come to us from Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Mission bands, or juvenile societies, auxiliary to the Women's Home Missionary Society, had been organized in many places. The work of supporting beneficiaries was particularly calculated to interest young persons.

The society had no paid agents or officers to organize the work, and the burden had fallen heavily on a few women who had done what they could in organizing auxiliaries, and collecting funds in such localities as they could reach.

Receipts and Expenditures to Oct. 31, 1882.

Receipts.		
General Fund	$3,534 49	
Deficit	910 68	
		$4,445 17
Utah Fund		1,024 98
Beneficiary Fund		584 50
Extension Fund		325 50
Furnishing Fund		388 35
Bequest		1,165 75
		$7,934 25
Expenditures.		
General Fund	$4,445 17	
Beneficiary Fund	510 00	
Extension Fund	325 50	
Furnishing Fund	388 35	
Balance to Next Year.		
Utah Fund	1,024 98	
Beneficiary Fund	74 50	
Bequest	1,165 75	
		$7,934 25

Appropriations for Year from Nov. 1, 1882, to Oct. 31, 1883.

At the annual meeting, Oct. 31, 1882, it was resolved that "the Woman's Home Missionary Society appeal to the Church for $20,000, which is the least amount that will enable the society to meet the urgent demands for aid in our own country," and that "$10,000 be appropriated, as follows:"

For work among the Indian tribes.	$500	For Atlanta	$800
For Mormon work	2,000	For Nashville	600
For New Mexico	1,000	For Holly Springs	800
For New Orleans	1,000	For Northern Michigan	100
For Savannah	1,200	For Texas	600
For South Carolina	400	For Alaska	1,000

The above amounts, and all additional moneys raised for the enlargement of the work, were to be expended under the direction of the Executive Board.

Chronological Memoranda.

The first contribution was received in September 1880, and the first missionary under its care was sent out in October. The following dates mark additional points of progress in its history:

First auxiliary organized in St. Paul's Church, Delaware, O., July 27, 1880.

Second auxiliary organized at Reno, Pa., Aug. 1, 1880.

First Conference (Erie) auxiliary society organized in Corry, Pa., Sept. 27, 1880.

First juvenile auxiliary society organized in Fairmount, Cincinnati, under name of "The Lucy Hayes Mission Band," Sept. 17, 1880.

First annual meeting of the society held in Cincinnati, Oct. 30–Nov. 1, 1883.

Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

This society was organized in Atlanta, Ga., in May, 1878. It was the outgrowth of two local Female Missionary Societies of the Methodist Church, organized, one in Trinity Church, (South.) Baltimore, by Mrs. Juliana Hayes, President, in 1872; and the other organized in Nashville by Mrs. M. L. Kelley, in November, 1873.

Its Constitution, given by the General Conference then in session at Atlanta, prescribed that "the operations of the society should be conducted in connection with the Board of Missions, and subject to its advice and approval."

In its plan of operations the work was divided into three departments, each bearing a close relation to the other. The General Executive Association, to be composed of its officers and delegates from the Conference societies, to have the supervision of the whole, and to be the source of all methods and plans; Conference societies to embrace the territory in each Annual Conference, and to have charge of all the operations in such bounds; auxiliaries to be formed in every church, representatives from these to form the Conference societies.

At the General Conference of 1882 a new Constitution was given the society, stating more definitely the object and methods of work, including the education of children, both male and female, in its provisions, and changing the name "General Executive Association" to "Woman's Board of Missions of Methodist Episcopal Church, South."

In February, 1879, the Woman's Missionary Society was regularly incorporated by the authorities of the State of Tennessee.

The first annual meeting of the General Executive Association was held in Louisville, Ky., May, 1879, at which twenty-four delegates were present, representing twelve Conference societies. The receipts for the year amounted to $4,471 69.

A girls' boarding-school in Shanghai, China, under the care of the Parent Board of Missions, but chiefly supported by special contributions, was turned over tó the Woman's Society. Miss Lochie Rankin was sent to China, October, 1878.

The following autumn Miss Dora Rankin joined her sister at Shanghai. A girls' boarding-school had been projected, and the buildings put up at Neziang, a flourishing inland town. The Misses Rankin were sent there, and a good work established under their supervision.

At the second annual meeting, held in Nashville, May, 1880, the *Woman's Missionary Advocate*—a neat sixteen-page paper, Mrs. F. A. Butler, editor—was projected, as the organ of the society, and a month later the first number was issued. It was published by the Southern Methodist Publishing House. At the close of its second year (May 31, 1882) it reported a list of 8,500 subsribers, and, after paying the entire cost of publication, had put over $1,500 into the treasury.

At the annual meeting held in Nashville, May, 1882, the close of its first quadrennium, the society reported the issue and distribution, up to that date, of 349,872 pages of missionary reading, in the form of tracts, leaflets, and cards. 500 copies of a "Manual for Missionary Candidates" had also been printed, and 15,000 annual reports had been sent out. 12 missionaries were employed by the society; 3 boarding-schools for girls and 10 day-schools had been established, and 6 Bible women were supported by the society.

Women's medical work had not been overlooked. Miss Mildred Philips was accepted in 1880, and is now entering upon the third year of her course in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Grounds had been purchased for hospital and dispensary purposes, and buildings were erected and ready for her use.

MISSIONARIES EMPLOYED.

NAME.	APPOINTED.	RESIDENCE WHEN APPOINTED.	MISSION STATION.
Miss Lochie Rankin......	1878	Milan, Tenn.........	Neziang, China.
" Dora Rankin........	1879	Milan, Tenn.........	Neziang, China.
" Mattie H. Watts.....	1881	Louisville, Ky.......	Piracicabo, Brazil.
" Mary Newman......	1881	....	Piracicabo, Brazil.
" Annie E. Williams..	1881	Georgetown, Texas...	Laredo, Texas.
" Rebecca Toland.....	1881	Chapel Hill, Texas...	Laredo, Texas.
Mrs. Sarah Burford	1882	Deanville, Texas.....	Laredo, Texas.
Miss Anna J. Muse	1882	Atlanta, Ga..........	Shanghai, China.
" Blanche Gilbert.....	1882	Winchester, Vt.......	Mexico City, Mexico.
Mrs. J. W. Lambuth.....	1882	——, Miss.........	Shanghai, China.
Miss Nora Lambuth......	1882	Shanghai, China.....	Shanghai, China.
Mrs. A. P. Parker*.......	1882	....	Su Chow, China.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR EACH YEAR.

	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
May, 1878, to May, 1879........................	$4,014 27	$1,323 30
May, 1879, to May, 1880........................	13,775 97	7,886 34
May, 1880, to May, 1881........................	19,362 10	10,156 63
May, 1881, to May, 1882........................	25,609 44	29,794 08
May, 1882, to January, 1883....................	20,874 91	26,010 88
Total....................................	$83,636 69	$75,171 21
Balance in treasury, January 1, 1883.........	....	$8,465 48

In the home work 31 Conference societies had been organized, 1,112 auxiliaries, and 26,556 members enrolled.

OUTLINE OF FOREIGN WORK—JANUARY 1, 1883.

Neziang, China.—Boarding-school, accommodating 50 girls, in charge of the Misses Rankin. Here is located "Louise Home," for resident missionaries, donated by Miss Wilkins, of Baltimore. Day-schools, 2.

Shanghai, *China*.—Clopton boarding-school, accommodating 30 pupils, Mrs. M. J. Lambuth and Miss Nora Lambuth in charge. Missionary residence on same compound. Day-schools, 6; Bible women, 5. Miss Annie Muse went out in October, 1882.

Su Chow, *China*.—Boarding-school, accommodating 30 pupils, Mrs. A. P. Parker in charge. Premises for hospital, Bible-woman's Institute, and missionary residence on same compound. Day-schools, 3.

Piracicabo, *Brazil*.—Boarding-school, accommodating 25 pupils, Miss Watts in charge.

Rio de Janeiro, *Brazil*.—Orphanage projected; not yet opened.

Mexican Border, *at Loredo*.—Boarding-school, accommodating 30 pupils, Miss Anne Williams and Mrs. Burford in charge. Miss Rebecca Toland teaching day-school in same place.

Central Mexico.—Miss Blanche Gilbert went out in December, 1882.

Indian Mission.—Supporting teachers in Seminole Academy.

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* Not supported by the Woman's Missionary Society.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—JANUARY 1, 1883.

Number of auxiliary societies	1,189
Number of members in these societies	30,785
Money raised from 1879 to January, 1883	$83,636 69
Missionaries and assistants, in foreign work	12
Boarding-schools, " " "	5
Day-schools, " " "	10
Bible women, " " "	6

BOARD OF OFFICERS, 1883.

President.—MRS. JULIANA HAYES, Baltimore, Md.
Corresponding Secretary.—MRS. D. H. M'GAVOCK, Nashville, Tenn.
Treasurer.—MRS. JAMES WHITWORTH, Nashville, Tenn.
Recording Secretary.—MISS MARIA L. GIBSON, Louisville, Ky.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The women of the Methodist Protestant Churches of Pittsburg and vicinity were invited to meet in the First Church, Pittsburg, on February 14, 1879, to consider the propriety of organizing a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, that would unite the women of the Church, North, South, East, and West, for the purpose of carrying out the foreign mission work more effectively than was being done by separate organizations. Previously the money raised by local societies had been sent to the foreign field through other boards, the Woman's Union Missionary Society, of New York, having disbursed the larger part of the funds for about ten years. The Methodist Protestant Board of Missions had also used the same society as a channel for the disbursement of its funds, and at that time was supporting a number of girls in the Union Home at Yokohama. Japan.

In the winter of 1879 Miss Lizzie M. Guthrie, one of the missionaries of that society, was home for rest; and, while attending a meeting of the Woman's Christian Association in Pittsburg, was introduced to one of the Methodist Protestant ladies, Mrs. N. B. O'Neil, and described the good work that was being done by the Church in educating the girls in the Home in Japan. Her words were an inspiration to Mrs. O'Neil, and prompted the call for a meeting to interest the women of the whole Church more largely; and, as the result of that call, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was organized. A Constitution was adopted, and the society entered upon the work of organizing auxiliary societies.

The following year the Constitution was revised. The country was districted into branches, each branch embracing all the auxiliary societies within the limits of its respective Conferences. It was the purpose to form an auxiliary in every church.

The administration of the affairs of the whole society is vested in a general Executive Board, representing all the branches, and meeting annually, the whole plan of organization being in harmony with the government of the Church.

The approval of the General Conference was given at its session held in Pittsburg, in May, 1880, and the society was acknowledged as one of the permanent agencies of the Church.

During the first year Miss Guthrie met frequently with the society, and aided in organizing auxiliaries. Her health having improved she expressed her willingness to go to Japan and establish the work of the society. Satisfactory arrangements were made between the Church Board of Missions and the society for the support of Miss Guthrie, and soon she was on her way to the place chosen for her future labors in Japan.

While waiting on our western shores for the vessel which was to bear her to her appointed field of labor the Master called her from labor to reward. The loss was keenly felt by the society, but relief soon came in the person of Miss H. G. Brittan, a true and tried missionary of twenty years' service, and she was appointed to the work. The following year Miss Anna M'Cully went out to assist Miss Brittan, who had established a school in Yokohama, and was meeting with much success. The school numbered, in January, 1883, about 50 pupils.

The society, while not auxiliary to the Church Board of Missions, co-operates with it, and assists in establishing the work it has already commenced.

The society was incorporated in 1881. A building fund, for the purchase of property suitable for the work, is now being raised. The corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. A. Miller, reported, in January, 1883: "We have now about $2,000 for this purpose. At present an annual rent of $720 is being paid for the property occupied as a Home. Besides assisting in the furnishing of the Home we pay the salaries of the missionaries, which amount to $1,100 a year. We have 8 branch societies, 80 auxiliaries, 7 mission bands, and have raised about $7,000. Our next work is to send two ladies to Japan, to learn the language, and otherwise prepare themselves for the duty of missionaries. At no distant day we expect to have a publication of our own, but at present we occupy a few columns of one of our official Church organs."

Ladies' Wesleyan Missionary Society, England.

The "Ladies' Auxiliary of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society" was organized in 1859. The management was vested in a committee of twenty-five ladies, resident in London or vicinity, and of the following executive officers: *Treasurer*, Mrs. Farmer; *Foreign Secretary*, Mrs. Hoole; *Home Secretary*, Miss Farmer; *Minute Secretary*, Miss S. M. Wood.

According to report made by Mrs. Everett Green, one of the secretaries, and dated June 4, 1882, the committee, at that date, consisted of 30 "acting" and 10 honorary members, with the following officers: *Treasurer*, Mrs. P. Bramer Hall; *Agents' Secretary*, Mrs. H. J. Atkinson; *Cash Secretary*, Mrs. Lidgett; *Foreign Secretary*, Mrs. Wisemann; *Minute and Home Secretary*, Mrs. Everett Green.

The head-quarters of the society are at the Wesleyan Mission House, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, England.

The funds of the society had risen gradually from £319 11*s.* 2*d.* (about $1,500) in 1859, to £2,345 7*s.* 9*d.* (about $11,729) in 1881.

The society had 11 English and 7 native agents at work in South Africa, Ceylon, and India. It assisted or supported schools as follows:

Italy	2	Spain	2
South Ceylon	8	Madras, India	14
North "	31	Lucknow, "	3
South Africa	3	Mysore, "	23

There were also 70 orphans supported, who had been adopted by their English patrons, bearing their names and receiving from them kindly encouragement.

During the last year 52 boxes had been sent out to mission stations, being contributions from friends and from 29 working parties in different parts of the country.

We have also lately adopted the plan of gathering the children into "Busy Bee Classes," which were at work making prizes for schools and adopted orphans.

It is the object of the society not only to initiate work, but to consolidate work already begun by the missionaries of the General Wesleyan Missionary Society or their wives. Its sphere of action is confined to women and children. When boarding-schools can be successfully established in foreign stations it sends out a qualified agent to superintend the school and the native assistant teachers employed. Where only day-schools are required the society pays part of the expenses, the remainder being discharged by government grants, fees, or local subscriptions. Aid is also sent to schools, in boxes of prizes, for distribution among the children.

The society affords help to orphans in boarding-schools in Ceylon, and also in the famine orphanages in India, where hundreds of children still remain dependent, although their number is yearly diminishing.

Another important sphere of action is the visitation of zenanas, numbers of which have been opened to educational influence, even though Scripture teaching is included. For this work native as well as English agents are employed.

It is also part of the work of the ladies of the society to cheer the hearts of the missionaries' wives by sending out boxes of clothing—warm garments for the frozen natives of Hudson Bay, and lighter clothing for tropical climates. Those noble women, all of them unpaid, are often most zealous and effective workers in the mission schools; and there are numerous ways in which a ladies' committee can sustain and help them by practical sympathy and help.

EMPLOYED BY LADIES' WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, 1858–1881.

NAME.	DATE OF SAILING.	STATION.	REMARKS.
Susannah G. Beal	Oct. 17, 1859	Belize, Honduras	Died July 12, 1860.
Mary Scott	March 1, 1860	Negapatam	Married Rev. R. Stephenson, 1860.
Hannah Wildish	March 1, 1860	Bangalore	Married, 1863.
S. R. Churchward	Oct. 3, 1860	Toomkoor	Married Rev. W. Armistead, 1862.
Miss Tookey	Dec., 1860	Fiji	Married, 1864.
Eliza Smith	Jan. 11, 1861	Belize	Married Rev. E. D. Webb, 1861.
Eleanor Lamb	Feb. 11, 1861	Verulam, Natal	Returned in ill health, 1868.
Isabel Vere Eacott	July 3, 1861	Jaffna, Ceylon; 1863, Bangalore	Married Rev. A. Levell, 1864.
Sarah Parker	Oct. 3, 1861	Madras	Married Rev. H. J. Sykes, 1863.
Caroline P. Ward	Dec. 17, 1861	Belize	Returned in ill health, 1868.
E. A. Bagley	Feb 4, 1862	Buntingville	Recalled, 1863.
Mary Gunson	March 5, 1862	Canton	Died May 18, 1863.
Margaret Evans	March 7, 1862	Negapatam	Resigned, 1865.
Marg't Cameron	June, 1862	D'Urban	Married, 1870.
M. A. Clayton	Jan. 5, 1863	Madras; 1866, Butterworth	Married R. W. S. Davis, 1868.
Miss Grafton	Dec., 1863	Milan	Married Rev. T. W. S. Jones, 1864.
Eliz'h Broxholme	Dec. 9, 1863	Canton	Married Rev. J. Gibson, 1868.
Sarah A. Howitt	Jan. 11, 1864	Pietermaritzburg	Resigned, 1871.
Annie Hay	March, 1864	Milan; 1866, Padua	Married Signor Zocco, 1872.
Sarah Tobias	Sept., 1864	Bangalore	Married Rev. J. Hudson, 1867.
Eliz'h Rowbotham	Oct., 1864	Edendale	Married Rev. C. Roberts, 1867.
Mary Ann Blake	App'd 1864	Madras	Resigned on account of ill health, 1868.
Jane Radcliffe	Sept. 8, 1866	Canton	Married, 1878.
Mary Henry	May 10, 1877	Edendale	Married, 1870.
Mary E. Tregoning	July 1, 1867	Bangalore	Married Rev. A. Fentiman, 1869.
Miss Smart	App'd in 1868	Verulam	
A. M. Beauchamp	Sept. 14, 1868	Banalore; 1876, Batticaloa; 1881, Point Pedro	
Marianne Davis	App'd Feb. 1869	Graham's Town	Resigned, 1874.
Kate Scott	App'd 1869	Colpetty	
C. E. Beauchamp	July 22, 1869	Palmerton; 1874, Umzimkulu; 1878, Emfundisweni.	
Maria Cartwright	July 27, 1869	Jaffna; 1879, Edendale	
Marg't Wakeford	App'd 1869	South Africa	School closed, 1880.
M. E. Simpson	Oct. 10, 1872	Canton	Returned 1879, for want of a suitable residence.
Sarah Jane Rowe	Oct. 21, 1873	Canton	Left the society, 1876.
Annie Taylor	Nov., 1874	Canton	Married Rev. G. Piercy, 1877.
Rebecca Still	Jan. 18, 1875	Bangalore	Dismissed, 1877.
Ellen Eastwood	April 8, 1876	Gaile, Ceylon	Married Rev. J. O. Rhodes, 1877.
Mary Ann Hardy	Jan. 23, 1877	Annshaw	Resigned, 1880.
Fanny Barnley	Aug. 9, 1878	Shawbury	
Elizabeth Penney	Aug. 9, 1878	Jaffna	
Sarah E. Smith	Aug. 9, 1878	Lagos, West Africa	Returned on account of ill health.
Alice Page Payne	July, 1879	Kandy, Ceylon	Married, 1880.
Ellen Hardy	App'd Nov., 1879	Cape Town	
Agnes Sargent	Feb 24, 1880	Batticaloa	
Jessie Hay	March 31, 1880	Kandy	
Harriet Mason	April 8, 1880	Shawbury	

Women's Missionary Societies of Different Churches.—Dates, Organizations, and Statistics.

No.	SOCIETIES.	DENOMINATION.	ORGANIZED.	RECEIPTS.*	HEAD-QUARTERS
1..	Female Missionary Society	Methodist Episcopal.	July 5, 1819	To July, 1861, $20,000	New York.
2..	Society for Promoting Female Education in the East	Church of England..	———, 1834		London, Eng.
3..	Ladies' China Missionary Society	Methodist Episcopal.	April, 1848		Baltimore.
4..	Ladies' Wesleyan Missionary Association	Wesleyan Methodist.	March, 1859		London, Eng.
5..	Woman's Union Missionary Society	Undenominational	February, 1861.	To Jan., 1883, $741,939	New York.
6..	The Woman's Board of Missions	Congregational	Jan. 18, 1868	" Dec., 1882, 940,000	Boston, Mass.
7..	Ladies' Board of Missions	Presbyterian	Spring of 1868.	" Jan., 1883, 348,923	New York.
8..	Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior	Congregational	Autumn of 1868	" Nov., 1882, 250,000	Chicago.
9..	Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Methodist Episcopal.	March 22, 1869.	" Feb., 1883, 878,615	In each br'ch.
10..	Woman's Missionary Society of the Pacific Coast	Methodist Episcopal.	August, 1870		San Francisco
11..	Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Presbyterian	October, 1870	To Jan., 1883, $909,338	Philadelphia.
12..	Woman's Presb. Board of Missions of the North-west	Presbyterian	December, 1870	" Jan., 1883, 326,102	Chicago.
13..	Woman's Baptist Missionary Society	Baptist	Feb. 28, 1871	" Feb., 1883, 415,576	Boston.
14..	Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of the West	Baptist	May 9, 1871	" Dec., 1882, 156,031	Chicago.
15..	Woman's Auxiliary	Protestant Episcopal.	December, 1871	" Dec., 1882, 880,358	New York.
16..	Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society	Baptist	June, 1873	" Jan., 1883, 23,941	Providence.
17..	Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific Coast	Congregational	———, 1874		San Francisco
18..	Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of Pacific Coast	Baptist	October, 1874	To July, 1882, $4,237	San Francisco
19..	Christian Woman's Board of Missions	Disciples	October, 1874	" Nov., 1882, 25,000	Indianapolis.
20..	Woman's Board of Foreign Missions	Dutch Reformed	———, 1875	" Oct., 1882, 55,000	New York.
21..	Woman's Missionary Association	United Brethren	October, 1875	" Jan., 1883, 18,538	Dayton, O.
22..	Woman's Missionary Society M. E. Church, South	Methodist Episcopal.	May, 1878	" Jan., 1883, 83,636	Nashville.
23..	Woman's Missionary Society	Methodist Protestant.	Winter of 1879.	" Dec., 1882, 7,000	Pittsburg.
24..	Woman's Missionary Society of the Lutheran Church	Evangelical Lutheran	June, 1879	" Dec., 1882, 16,000	Springfield, O.
25..	Woman's Board of Foreign Missions	Cumberland Presb.	May, 1880	" Dec., 1882, 8,500	Evansville.
26..	Woman's Home Missionary Society	Methodist Episcopal.	July 6, 1880.	" Oct., 1882, 7,934	Cincinnati.

* Grand total from above-named societies, $6,116,668.

Lutheran Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society.

Organized at Canton, O., June 9, 1879, with 117 delegates present. Mrs. J. S. Detweiler, President, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. A. V. Hamma, Treasurer, Baltimore, Md.: Miss May H. Morris, Corresponding Secretary, 106 North Green Street, ——. Statistics reported in May, 1883: Auxiliary Societies, 237; Synodical Societies, 18; members, 6,394; life-members, 31; contributions for year, $11,822. Total for two years, 18,889. Foreign missionaries, 12; home missionaries, 2; boxes sent to home missions, $2,755.

Supplemental Notes on Woman's Missionary Societies.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

A Woman's Missionary Society was organized June 7, 1880, by a few ladies of Hamilton, in connection with the Church there.

At another meeting, held in the same city Nov. 8, 1881, arrangements were made for the formation of the wider organization of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada. Since then 16 other branches have been formed, and the Ladies' French Missionary Society of Montreal has become affiliated. The ladies thus associated have already given material aid to the Crosby Girls' Home, at Port Simpson, and to the M'Dougall Orphanage and Training-school, at Morley, besides the assistance given as before by the Montreal Branch to the French and Indian work in the province of Quebec. The society has also in contemplation the equipment of a Woman's Mission to Japan, to strengthen the mission of the General Society there.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The Woman's Missionary Association was formed in 1877, and has since organized two others—one in Germany, and the other in Africa. Head-quarters, Dayton, O. Collections in 1882, from 32 of the 51 Annual Conferences, $4,948 84, an increase over those of the preceding year of $1,246 43.

The following are the officers for 1883: Mrs. S. Haywood, Westerville, O., President. Mrs. W. O. Tobey, Chambersburg, Pa.; Mrs. L. K. Miller, Seven Mile, O., and Mrs. M. A. Billheimer, Vice-Presidents. Mrs. L. R. Keister, Dayton, O., Corresponding Secretary and Editor. Mrs. Benjamin Marot, Dayton, O., Recording Secretary. Mrs. L. D. Rike, Dayton, O., Treasurer.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at its session held in Nashville May 3–25, 1882, approved a new Constitution for the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which includes the following among its articles:

Art. II. The objects of this society shall be to enlist and unite the efforts of women and children in sending the Gospel to women and children in heathen lands, through the agency of female missionaries, teachers, physicians, and Bible-readers.

Art. III. The work shall be accomplished by organizing societies in each charge, and Conference societies in each Conference, and shall be controlled by an executive body, to be known as the "Woman's Board of Missions;" all these to be constituted as directed hereafter.

Art. IV. The operations of this Woman's Board shall be conducted in connection with the Parent Board of Missions, and subject to its advice and approval. When appropriations are made, the funds shall be sent through the Treasurer of the Parent Board to missions under its charge, to be used for no other purposes than those designated by the Woman's Board.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CANADA.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, at its quadrennial session, held in the city of Ontario Aug. 23–Sept. 5, 1882, adopted the following as a part of its report on Missions:

That this General Conference is pleased to know that the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is still pursuing its efforts to aid in the blessed work, and trust that the women of the Church may be inspired to greater activity in this department of service.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in May, 1880, approved a Constitution for the Woman's Missionary Society of that Church, one article of which is as follows:

Art. II. Its object shall be to aid the missionary work, especially in foreign fields, subject to and controlled by the Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; and for this purpose it shall receive and disburse all money which shall be contributed to the society, subject to the action of the above-mentioned Parent Home and Missionary Society.

General Conference Districts of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

First District: East Maine, Maine, New England, New England Southern, New Hampshire, and Vermont Conferences.

Second District: Foochow, Newark, New Jersey, New York, New York East, and Troy Conferences.

Third District: Central New York, Genesee, Northern New York, North India, South India, and Wyoming Conferences.

Fourth District: Central Pennsylvania, Delaware, East Ohio, Erie, Norway, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Conferences.

Fifth District: Central Ohio, Cincinnati, Kentucky, North Ohio, Ohio, and West Virginia Conferences.

Sixth District: Alabama, Baltimore, Blue Ridge, Central Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Liberia, North Carolina, Savannah, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, and Wilmington Conferences.

Seventh District: Central Tennessee, Holston, Indiana, Lexington, North Indiana, North-west Indiana, South-east Indiana, Southern Illinois, and Tennessee Conferences.

Eighth District: Central Illinois, Detroit, Illinois, Michigan, Rock River, Sweden, and Wisconsin Conferences.

Ninth District: Des Moines, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North-west Iowa, North-west Norwegian, North-west Swedish, Upper Iowa, and West Wisconsin Conferences.

Tenth District: Arkansas, Austin, Kansas, Little Rock, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Saint Louis, South Kansas, Texas, and West Texas Conferences.

Eleventh District: California, Columbia River, Nevada, Oregon, and Southern California Conferences.

Twelfth District: Central German, Chicago German, East German, Germany and Switzerland, North-west German, Saint Louis German, Southern German, and Western German Conferences.

The Board of Church Extension.

The proper name is "THE BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH." Under this title it is incorporated by act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Head-quarters, 1026 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The regular meetings of the Board are held on the second Wednesday of each month, and the annual meetings of the General Committee in the month of November, the day to be determined by the Corresponding Secretary.

President—Bishop MATTHEW SIMPSON, D.D., LL.D.
Corresponding Secretary—A. J. KYNETT, D.D.
Assistant Cor. Secretary—C. C. M'CABE, D.D.
Recording Secretary—WILLIAM J. PAXSON, D.D.
Treasurer—JAMES LONG, Esq.

The organization includes three departments:

1. The Board of Church Extension, sometimes distinguished as the PARENT BOARD.
2. The Conference Board of Church Extension, within each Annual Conference.
3. The General Committee of Church Extension.

The duties of each department are clearly defined in the Discipline; those of the Parent Board, in Paragraphs 283 to 294; those of the Conference Board, in Paragraphs 295 to 299; and those of the General Committee, in Paragraphs 300 to 304. (See Edition of 1880.)

The General Committee is representative of the whole Church. Comprising the Bishops and representatives of the General Conference Districts, and meeting annually, it is well calculated to secure equity in the distribution of the burdens and benefits of Church Extension. It determines annually: 1. How much each Conference shall be asked to raise by collections; and, 2. How much may be donated and loaned within each, on application made as prescribed; and, 3. How much may be appropriated to Missions outside of Conferences, and to current expenses, etc. It also counsels and directs the Board in its general administration, and in so doing has among other things directed that the Board shall not grant donations to churches costing over $10,000, nor to pay old debts except to avert imminent and otherwise inevitable disaster in the loss of Church property.

The Conference Board is auxiliary to the Parent Board, and, under its direction, has charge of the work within the Conference. It is to aid in both collections and disbursements—on the one hand to secure the full amount asked, and on the other to disburse wisely the amount authorized—*and only that amount*. The Presiding Elders are *ex-officio* members of the Conference Boards, and a Standing Committee to apportion amounts asked for collection.

The Parent Board is the central body, the legal corporation, the trustees in trust for the whole Church. It gives careful attention to every part of its work through appropriate committees, and determines finally all applications for aid, in accordance with the facts submitted and the laws of the Church. It is bound to observe the provisions of Discipline, the orders of the General Conference, and of the General Committee

The Corresponding Secretary is the executive officer of the Board, elected by the General Conference, and charged with the duty of seeing that the provisions of the Discipline concerning Church Extension, the By-Laws, and orders of the General Committee and of the Board are strictly observed.

The Assistant Corresponding Secretary is elected by the General Committee on the nomination of the Bishops, and is the general advocate of the cause in the field at large.

THE FUNDS are divided into two general parts:

I. *The General funds* derived from collections in the churches, personal gifts, interest on loans, bequests, etc., etc., not otherwise directed. A definite amount is annually asked of each Conference, district, and pastoral charge, and the Discipline requires each pastor to present the cause, and try to secure at least the amount asked, and to report the result at Conference. The General funds are available for donations to Churches and for the general purposes of the Board.

II. THE LOAN FUND derived from special subscriptions, gifts, (sometimes subject to Life Annuity,) bequests, etc., etc., *specially directed to the Loan Fund.* This fund is subdivided into various *named funds*, memorial and otherwise. It is available only for loans in accordance with resolutions providing for its creation adopted first in Upper Iowa as a Centenary offering in 1866, and afterward by the Parent Board in July, 1867. In both cases the plan was proposed by Dr. Kynett, and, in the latter, was as follows:

> *Whereas*, The demands made upon us for means to carry forward the work of Church Extension are largely in excess of our receipts from annual collections, and
> *Whereas*, A large proportion of the work we are called upon to do may be accomplished by temporary loans, and
> *Whereas*, The fields are white already to the harvest, and the present is our golden opportunity: therefore,
> *Resolved*, 1. That we most earnestly invite special contributions from all our people to establish in our treasury a LOAN FUND, to be controlled by the Board of Church Extension under the following restrctions:
> First. No part of said Fund shall ever be donated for any purpose, or used for current expenses, but shall be preserved without diminution, a PERPETUAL FUND.
> Second. Said Fund may be loaned to any Church or Society without interest, in small sums, in no case exceeding $5,000; or with interest, as occasion may require, and the Board shall from time to time determine, in aid of the objects of the Board of Church Extension.
> *Resolved*, 2. That sums of $5,000 and upward, contributed by any one person, Church, or Conference, may be named by the contributor, and shall constitute a separate Loan Fund, and the Corresponding Secretary shall report annually the investment thereof, and the work accomplished thereby.*

HISTORIC NOTES.

The initiative action in the organization was taken in 1864, at the General Conference in that year, held in Philadelphia. Rev. A. J. Kynett, D.D., the present Corresponding Secretary, was present as a delegate from Upper Iowa Conference. Having realized the necessity for such an agency in the West, he prepared the resolutions and reports concerning it, and the Constitution as adopted, and followed every measure through with unremitting diligence until the final favorable action on the last night of the session. A committee consisting of Bishop Simpson, Joseph Castle, D.D., and D. W. Bartine, D.D., were appointed to designate the first Board of Managers, who were instructed to become incorporated, and the Bishops were authorized, when the Board should become incorporated, to appoint a Corresponding Secretary.

The committee met and appointed the managers January 3, 1865, consisting of 25 ministers and 25 laymen. The first officers were Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., President; Joseph Castle, D.D., Amos Phillips, Esq., and William Divine, Vice-Presidents; Robert H. Pattison, D.D., Recording Secretary, and Colson Heiskell, Esq., Treasurer. An Act of Incorporation was procured from the Legislature, approved March 13, 1865. The Bishops, at their semi-annual meeting in June following, appointed Rev. Samuel Y. Munroe, D.D., of New Jersey Conference, Corresponding Secretary, and he entered upon his duties in July, 1865. In November following, the first session of the General Committee was held, and $200,000 were asked and appropriated for the ensuing year. The first money received by the treasurer was October 19, 1865, and the first grant to aid a Church was paid March 5, 1866.

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* See also Discipline, paragraph 281.

The Constitution being modeled after that of the Missionary Society, similar methods were adopted in this work. The General Committee appropriated definite sums, *yet to be collected*, to Conferences severally, and the Presiding Elders, acting as a Committee on Church Extension, divided the amount among Churches selected as beneficiaries, and the Bishops drew the drafts for the amounts, payable quarterly, supposing that the funds would be received in time to meet them. When the General Committee met in November, 1866, it was found that less than $60,000 had been received on the call for $200,000. It was thought that if the Conferences, severally, were permitted to use half of the collection within their own bounds more could be raised. This plan was adopted, and a call was made for an aggregate of $255,400, and definite appropriations to Conferences were largely reduced. Earnest appeals for liberal collections were issued, and Dr. Munroe labored night and day to secure the funds needed to pay incoming drafts, but all were unavailing; the drafts came in more rapidly than the money, and the excess were returned without payment. Dr. Munroe struggled long and earnestly to avert this calamity. Weary, disheartened, sick, sleepless, from long protracted anxiety and toil, he started Saturday, February 9, 1867, from his home in Camden, to plead his cause next day in one of the churches in Brooklyn. As the train was passing through the Rocky Cut of Bergen Heights, by some accident, still veiled in mystery, he fell from the car, unseen by human eyes, and ceased at once to work and live.

The duties of the office were temporarily devolved upon the Recording Secretary, Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D.D., father of the present Governor of Pennsylvania, until, at their semi-annual meeting in May following, the Bishops appointed the present incumbent, Rev. Alpha J. Kynett, D.D., who entered upon his duties July 1, 1867, and has been re-elected by each succeeding General Conference. Up to that date less than $20,000 had been received in response to the call for $255,400 for the second year's work—less than $80,000 in all of the $455,400 asked, and which the Conferences had been led to hope might be realized for Church Extension.

It was quite evident that the methods thus far adopted were unsuited to this new form of work, and a thorough change was made. Funds were borrowed to redeem outstanding drafts on which moneys had been advanced, and the plans were revised so that appropriations should be made directly by the Board to Churches to be aided, and drafts be issued only when the moneys were in the treasury to pay them, and at the next meeting of the General Committee, in November, 1867, the work of the future was projected on the more moderate scale which experience had suggested.

In July, 1868, at the request of the Corresponding Secretary, the Board secured the services of Rev. C. C. M'Cabe, D.D., and he entered upon his duties November 15 following, first as Agent, and then as Assistant Corresponding Secretary, to which position he has been re-elected every four years.

The General Conference of 1868 made some needful changes in the Constitution, and corresponding changes were made in the Charter by act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 11, 1869. The experience of the next four years suggested the wisdom of still further and more important changes, and the present provisions of the Discipline were carefully prepared, and adopted by the General Conference of 1872. *The Society* was superseded by "THE BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION," the election of the management being transferred from the Annual Meeting of the so-called *Society* to the General Conference—the representative body and highest council of the whole Church, and corresponding changes were again made in the Charter by act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved February 26, 1873.

THE LOAN FUND.—The first subscription to the Loan Fund was in 1866, a Centenary offering to the Upper Iowa Fund of $1,000 by Hon. Hiram Price, then of

First Church, Davenport, and a Member of Congress from Iowa, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The first gift to the fund, after the adoption of the plan by the Parent Board, was by Bishop Morris and wife, March 1, 1868, $100; and the first large subscription was by David M'Williams, of Dwight, Ill., in September following, namely, $10,000, payable in installments of $1,000 per annum.

SUMMARY OF NAMED FUNDS UP TO OCTOBER 31, 1883.

NAME.	WHEN PAID.	CASH CAPITAL OF FUND.	AMOUNT OF LOANS.	ON PROPERTY VALUED AT	CHURCH'S AIDED.	WITH SITTINGS.
Upper Iowa[*]	1866–82	$10,606 50	$20,601 00	$179,650 00	40	11,925
M'Williams	1869–83	7,000 00	15,000 00	116,350 00	43	11,600
Perkins[†]	1869-83	13,231 66	17,375 00	102,100 00	38	10,100
Tasker	1869–78	18,000 00	46,945 00	402,275 00	106	30,850
A. V. Stout	1869–81	6,500 00	12,900 00	168,850 00	41	10,500
Colgate	1869–83	6,750 00	15,754 00	136,935 00	54	15,200
Drakely	1870–76	5,600 00	13,540 00	107,420 00	36	8,550
Patton	1870-71	5,400 00	10.500 00	109,880 00	36	10,500
Monroe	1868–81	4,855 00	9,012 00	73,680 00	31	9,150
Bedford Street	1869–81	5,064 59	12,170 00	103,600 00	57	13,075
Remington	1871	30,000 00	72,650 00	463,975 00	81	24,750
Freeborn Garrettson	1871	20,000 00	41,390 00	291,725 00	62	19,350
Joel Manning	1872–83	7,000 00	10,500 00	65,880 00	24	6,625
Gurley	1872–83	14,500 00	22,950 00	169,140 00	59	16,475
Drummond	1873-76	11,000 00	22,300 00	195,150 00	66	17,325
Lyman Bennett[‡]	1873	5.000 00	12,000 00	109,755 00	40	9,975
Joseph Jones[§]	1875–83	6,508 33	9,160 00	61,015 00	28	7,575
Rev. John Stewart	1877–82	10,000 00	13,125 00	90,206 00	52	14,375
Frontier	1880	10,000 00	12,700 00	75,700 00	42	9,550
Furber	1880–83	6,980 00	8,600 00	58,135 00	25	5,925
Hiram Royce[‖]	1882–83	5,478 45	5,900 00	40,995 00	20	4,800
Marion Whitney[¶]	1883	5,000 00	5,000 00	34,750 00	14	3,800
De Pauw	1883	29,000 00	4,000 00	23,050 00	10	2,675
General[**]	1869–83	189,047 26	236,500 90	1,990,000 00	193	75,000
	....	$432,521 79	$650,572 90	$5,170,205 00	1,198	349,650
Property not in use		75,084 10	—See foot notes.			
Total amount in Loan Fund		$507,605 89				

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

From the first organization of this work to October 31, 1883, the receipts have been:

1. ON GENERAL FUND.

October 19, 1865, to November 30, 1882	$1,374,662 90	
December 1, 1882, to October 31, 1883	139,007 34	
		$1,513,670 24

2. ON LOAN FUND.

October, 1866, to November 30, 1882	$447,116 98	
December 1, 1882, to October 31, 1883	60,488 91	
		507,605 89

Loans Returned.

October, 1869, to November 30, 1882	$258,549 25	
December 1, 1882, to October 31, 1883	44,268 58	
		302,817 83
Total used in Church Extension		$2,324,093 96

The total number of churches aided by donations and loans are as follows:

March 5, 1886, to November 30, 1882	3,912
December 1, 1882, to October 31, 1883	442
Total	4,354

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[*] Property additional—balance of estimated value, $2,000. [†] Ibid., $26,608 34. [‡] Ibid., $5,000. [§] Ibid., $4,864. [‖] Ibid., $4,021 55. [¶] Ibid., $5,000. [**] $27,590 21.

APPORTIONMENTS.

The following are the apportionments to be raised by the Annual Conferences and Missions for 1884, and the amounts authorized to be expended in the Conferences and Missions for the year:

CONFERENCE.	Amount Asked.	Amount Authorized.	CONFERENCE.	Amount Asked.	Amount Authorized.
Alabama	$50	$1,000	New Hampshire	1,000	800
Arizona Mission	150	1,200	New Jersey	3,000	1,000
Arkansas	50	1,500	New Mexico Mission	200	1,200
Austin	200	2,500	New York	7,000	1,200
Baltimore	3,600	1,200	New York East	7,000	1,200
Black Hills Mission	150	2,000	North Carolina	50	750
Blue Ridge	50	1,000	North Indiana	2,000	500
California	1,000	1,500	Northern New York	2,500	1.000
Central Alabama	50	1,000	North Nebraska	300	1,250
Central German	6,000	6,000	North Ohio	2,500	500
Central Illinois	3,000	1,000	North-west German	2,500	2,500
Central New York	3,500	1,000	North-west Indiana	2,000	500
Central Ohio	5,500	5,000	North-west Iowa	800	2,200
Central Pennsylvania	3,500	1,000	North-west Kansas	300	1,500
Central Tennessee	50	800	North-west Norwegian	400	1,500
Chicago German	4,000	4,000	North-west Swedish	600	1,500
Cincinnati	4,000	1,000	Ohio	3,000	500
Colorado	700	1,500	Oregon	500	1,500
Columbia River	250	1,500	Philadelphia	10,000	3,500
Dakota Mission	500	2,500	Pittsburg	3,000	1,000
Delaware	200	1,000	Rock River	4,500	1,500
Des Moines	1,500	2,000	Saint Louis	1,000	2,200
Detroit	2,500	2,250	Saint Louis German	2,500	2,500
East German	2,000	2,000	Savannah	150	1.000
East Maine	500	800	Southern California	300	1,500
East Ohio	4,000	1,000	South Carolina	300	1,500
East Tennessee	100	1,200	Southern German	500	1,750
Erie	3,000	1,000	Southern Illinois	1,500	1,250
Florida	100	2,500	South-east Indiana	1,500	500
Genesee	3,500	800	South Kansas	1,000	1,200
Georgia	100	1,000	South-west Kansas	200	1,200
Holston	500	3,500	Tennessee	200	1,500
Illinois	3,000	500	Texas	200	1,000
Indiana	2,000	500	Troy	3,000	1,000
Indian Mission	...	....	Upper Iowa	2,000	800
Iowa	2,000	1,000	Utah Mission	200	1,000
Kansas	1,000	1,750	Vermont	750	500
Kentucky	1,000	1,500	Virginia	200	800
Lexington	200	800	Washington	500	1,500
Little Rock	100	1,000	West German	1,500	1,500
Louisiana	500	1,500	West Nebraska Mission	100	1,750
Maine	800	400	West Texas	200	1,000
Michigan	2,400	1,800	West Virginia	800	1.000
Minnesota	2,000	3,750	West Wisconsin	800	1,200
Mississippi	200	800	Wilmington	2,000	800
Missouri	800	1,500	Wisconsin	2,000	800
Montana Mission	300	1,400	Wyoming	2,000	800
Nebraska	700	1,750	Contingent Fund	....	5.800
Nevada	200	800	Office Expenses	....	15,000
Newark	3,500	800	Redemption of Bonds	....	....
New England	3,500	1,000			
New England Southern	2,500	500	Total	$159,550	$159.550

The following resolutions passed by the General Committee, as they modify the appropriations, are added for the information of all whom it may concern:

1. That the Board be authorized to make appropriations within each Conference *in proportion to the response of the Conference by its collections to the call made upon it.*

The amounts authorized will be still further modified by the following

2. That the amounts authorized to Conferences are to be furnished, as far as practicable, by *pro rata* division of the collections. The Board may supplement, as far as practicable, the balance of the appropriations authorized, by loans from the Loan Fund.

3. That moneys received in response to the appeal of C. C. M'Cabe, for a Special Fund of $100,000, be appropriated within the frontier Conferences and Missions, and administered by the Board without reference to the amounts authorized for the Conferences severally, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of the donors.

4. That no application for a donation from any church costing over $10,000 shall be entertained, unless such church shall have consulted the Board of Church Extension before commencing to build.

THE ANNUITY FEATURE.

The following section of the Revised Charter defines the powers of the Board in reference to annuities, and the limitations under which this feature is administered:

It shall be lawful for the said Board of Church Extension to accept contributions to the funds of the said Board from any person or persons capable of making the same, subject to an annuity, payable to the order of the persons making such donations. Provided, however, That all amounts so received shall be loaned by said Board on adequate securities. And provided further, That the aggregate amount of annuities that the said Board shall assume to pay, shall never be allowed to exceed the annual interest receivable on the loans made by the said Board.

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The Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

[Office, Philadelphia.]

President, C. Hieskell; *Treasurer*, J. Whitman; *Secretary*, A. M. Burton.

The Chartered Fund was organized in 1796, and incorporated in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1797. Its purpose was "for the relief and support of the itinerant, superannuated, and worn-out ministers and preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, their wives and children, widows and orphans." The interest of the Fund is divided annually among the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the relief of the beneficiaries included in the classes specified. The highest dividend ever made from the Fund to the Conferences severally was in 1873, when the amount for each Conference was $40. The annual dividend to each Annual Conference during the last four years was $30. At the date of the last quadrennial report, in 1880, the Fund embraced a total of $45,311 66.

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Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Term expires in 1888: Ministers—Bishop Wiley, Joseph M. Trimble, D.D., Fernando C. Holliday, D.D. Laymen—Edward Sargent, Esq., John Cochenour, Esq., Amos Shinkle, Esq. Term expires in 1884: Ministers—Luke Hitchcock, D.D., John M. Walden, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Charles W. Ketcham. Laymen—P. M. Bigney, Esq., Hon. Marcellus B. Hagans, Hon. Will Cumback. President, Rev. J. M. Trimble, D.D.; Secretary, Hon. M. B. Hagans, Cincinnati; Treasurer, Rev. J. M. Walden, D.D., LL.D., Cincinnati.

Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Office, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

President, Bishop Simpson; *Vice-Presidents*, the remaining Bishops, and Joseph Longking and H. D. Rolph; *Corresponding Secretary*, J. H. Vincent, D.D.; *Assistant Corresponding Secretary*, J. M. Freeman, D.D.; *Recording Secretary*, W. H. De Puy, D.D.; *Treasurer*, D. Denham, Jr.; *Agent for the work in the South and West*, Rev. A. H. Gillett, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The Board of Managers meets on the fourth Wednesday in March, June, and September, and on the third Wednesday in December. It is composed of thirty-two ministers and thirty-two laymen elected by the General Conference. The Union was reorganized and recognized by the General Conference in 1840.

The statistics in the last Year-Book presented the following summaries: Whole number of Sunday-schools, 21,152; officers and teachers, 223,912; scholars, 1,638,895. Increase during the last General Conference quadrennium: in schools, 1,234; in officers and teachers, 19,754; in scholars, 139,580. Increase in twelve years: in schools, 5,048; in officers and teachers, 54,672; in scholars, 454,786.

During the quadrennium ending with the last General Conference 352,908 professed conversions were reported—an increase over the previous quadrennium of 72,043. Number of professed conversions for twelve years, 815,010.

The receipts of the Union for the quadrennium amount to $73,796 31. (For circulation of Sunday-school books and periodicals see page —.)

All communications respecting statistics and the general business of the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D., 805 Broadway, New York.

Funds should be remitted to the Treasurer, Daniel Denham, Jr., at the same place; to J. M. Walden, D.D., Methodist Book Rooms, Cincinnati; to J. P. Magee, Boston; to W. M. Dandy, Chicago; to Rev. J. Horner, D.D., Pittsburg; to H. H. Otis, Buffalo; to Samuel H. Pye, St. Louis; to William Abbott, San Francisco; to Rev. D. H. Carroll, Baltimore; or to Rev. J. B. M'Cullough, Philadelphia, Pa.

Applications for aid in behalf of Sunday-schools should be addressed, *free of postage*, to the Corresponding Secretary at New York; to J. M. Walden, D.D., at Cincinnati; to J. P. Magee, at Boston; to W. M. Dandy, at Chicago; to Rev. J. Horner, D.D., at Pittsburg; to H. H. Otis, at Buffalo; to Samuel H. Pye, at St. Louis; to Rev. J. B. Hill, at San Francisco; to Rev. D. H. Carroll, at Baltimore; or to F. B. Clegg, at Philadelphia.

No application can be considered unless the school for which aid is asked is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Pastor or Presiding Elder must further certify that, in his judgment, the school is *needy;* as it is not the design of the Union to afford aid to schools that are able to sustain themselves.

HISTORIC NOTES.

April 2, 1827, there was organized, in the city of New York, the "Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church." In an address issued by the managers, soon after the organization, they assign as "one principal reason for locating the parent society in New York," "the facilities afforded by our Book Concern for printing and circulating books." Its objects, as stated in the Constitution, were as follows:

The objects of this society shall be to promote the formation and to concentrate the efforts of Sabbath-schools connected with the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and all others that may become auxiliary; to aid in the instruction of the rising generation, particularly in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and in the service and worship of God.

This society flourished until 1833, when it was merged into the "Bible, Sunday-School, and Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church." This threefold organization was dissolved in 1836.

As the General Conference of 1840 approached efforts were made by men prominent in the Sunday-school work of our Church in the city of New York to effect another organization. They accordingly met and formed an association, with the old title, and asked for recognition from the General Conference which met in Baltimore. This was readily granted, and the Conference adopted a Constitution for the government of the "Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church." June 3, 1840, is the birthday of the present organization.

February 4, 1852, the Union was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York. The General Conference of the same year changed the Discipline so that thenceforward the Corresponding Secretary of the Union should be appointed by the General Conference, and also fill the office of Editor of Sunday-school Publications. These two offices had, in fact, been filled by the same person ever since 1844, when the General Conference elected for its first Editor of Sunday-school Publications the Rev. D. P. Kidder, D.D. This official relation has continued to the present time. Dr. Kidder remained in the office of Corresponding Secretary until 1856, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Wise, D.D., who, in 1868, was followed by the Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D., the present incumbent.

In 1872 the General Conference readjusted the relation to itself of the different benevolent societies of the Church, so that the Boards of Managers, instead of being elected by persons paying a specified annual sum, should be appointed by the Church through its representative body, the General Conference. This necessitating a change in the charter, a new charter was obtained from the New York Legislature April 11, 1874.

The work of the Union is classified in three departments:

1. *The Department of Instruction.*—The object of this department is twofold: 1) To aid the scholars in our Sunday-schools in studying their lessons. 2) To aid the teachers in their work of preparation and of teaching. To accomplish this twofold object question books, lesson papers, and explanatory notes are prepared for the scholars; and practical helps of various kinds are furnished for the teachers. There is also a well-defined system of Normal instruction, designed for teachers and for older scholars who may become such. This system comprises the use of text-books, prepared especially for this purpose, and the holding of Normal Classes, Institutes, Assemblies, and other meetings for recitation and instruction.

2. *The Department of Publication.*—By the Constitution the Board of Managers is authorized "to offer such advice and suggestions as they may deem suitable to the Book Agents and Editors regarding Sunday-school publications."

3. *The Department of Benevolence.*—This department has been a prominent object of the Union from its organization. The design is to furnish books and requisites for Sunday-schools in places where the people are unable to pay for them.

Our Union seeks to follow the emigrant to newly-settled parts of the country. When our itinerant system sends its circuit-riders among the cabins and clearings of new settlements, our Union sends with them the means of organizing Sunday-schools. These often form centers, around which Churches gather, and, in a few years, becoming self-supporting, send collections to our treasury to help in other parts of the land. In older portions of the country there are many places where destitution prevails, and missionary work becomes a necessity. In all such places, whether in the slums and alleys of the cities, or amid the mountains and forests of the country, we seek to organize and sustain Sunday-schools in connection with our Church.

In the South we have a vast and important field, especially among the colored population, many of whom are freedmen, though many others cannot properly be called so, inasmuch as the rising generation were born free. For all these our Union has for years made special efforts. We have had since 1876 an agent who gives his whole time to our work in the South, among both white and colored. This agency was established at the urgent request of the delegates representing the Southern work in the General Conference of 1876.

Before the year 1846 there was no report made of the number of conversions in our Sunday-schools. Since 1846, however, *over a million of conversions* have been so reported.

In the Department of Benevolence the figures show an aggregate of results that ought to commend the work of the Sunday-school Union to the continual liberality of the Church. In forty years 40,000 schools have been helped, at an expense of about $450,000.

The Union began its foreign work in 1847. Since that time it has aided in Sunday-school work in connection with our foreign missions in the following countries: China, South America, Liberia, Germany, Bulgaria, India, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Mexico. About $30,000 in all have been appropriated to these foreign fields.

Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Office, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

President, Bishop Simpson; *Vice-Presidents*, the remaining Bishops, and W. H. Dikeman and William Truslow; *Corresponding Secretary*, J. H. Vincent, D.D.; *Recording Secretary*, J. M. Freeman, D.D.; *Treasurer*, S. Hunt, D.D.

The principal agents are the Presiding Elders, Pastors, Tract Committees, and Sunday-school Officers and Teachers. To secure the aid of these voluntary laborers, the society offers to give *three dollars'* worth of Tracts to the Pastor or Tract Committee of every mission that will apply for them.

To every self-supporting appointment the society will give a supply of tracts to the value of ONE HALF the last collection taken in the charge for the Tract Society, the balance of the collection to be used for the general purposes of the society.

Applications for tracts should be made to the same persons as for grants by Sunday-School Union.

The statistical summaries, May 1, 1880, as reported to the General Conference, showed that the number of tract pages circulated during the last quadrennium was about 111,311,000. The receipts for the four years closing January 1, 1880, aggregated $56,115 17. (For additional Tract Statistics, see Church Statistics.)

HISTORICAL NOTES.

In the General Conference of 1808, Bishop Asbury presiding, it was "Moved from the chair, that $1,000 be appropriated from the Book Concern to the printing of religious tracts, to be given away. Carried."

In 1817 a Tract Society was founded by some members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of New York, "with a view of furnishing the poorer classes of the community with religious reading." Its resources, however, were limited, and, after a few years, the work of publishing tracts was transferred to the Book Concern, and the society was disbanded.

In 1828, at the suggestion of the Rev. John Emory, at that time senior Book Agent, the "Publishing Fund" was instituted. Its object was to reduce the price of Bibles, Sunday-school books, and tracts, so that the Book Concern might compete with the great publishing societies which had charity funds at their command.

On the 20th of March, 1833, in the city of New York, an organization was effected by which, in one society, there should be the management of three benevolent enterprises. It was called "The Bible, Sunday-School, and Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Into this society were merged our Sunday-School Union, organized in 1827, and our Bible Society, organized in 1828. To these were added the work of tract publication and distribution.

In 1836 the General Conference recommended the dissolution of our Bible Society, and directed the efforts of the Church toward the American Bible Society.

The Book Concern, however, continued to issue tracts among its regular publications, and when, in 1844, the General Conference appointed an editor for Sunday-school books, the editing of tracts was made a part of his official work. At the suggestion of Dr. Kidder, then Sunday-school editor, the Bishops, in 1845, issued a circular to the Churches which brought the subject of tract distribution before the people, and gave a new impulse to the work.

Dr. Kidder continued to have charge of the tract publications until 1852, when the General Conference recommended the organization of the "Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and provided for it a constitution. Dr. Abel Stevens was elected its Corresponding Secretary, and under his direction the society was formally organized in the city of New York in November, 1852. An Act of Incorporation was obtained from the Legislature of the State of New York, April 15, 1854.

Dr. Stevens filled the office of Corresponding Secretary until 1854, when he was followed by the Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D.D. In 1856, the Rev. James Floy, D.D., was elected; in 1860, the Rev. Daniel Wise, D.D.; and in 1872, the Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D., the present incumbent.

In 1872 the General Conference took action which brought all the benevolent societies of the Church into organic union with the Church, instead of being under the uncertain control of members, made such by voluntary contributions. This action making new charters necessary for all these societies, the Tract Society obtained one from the New York Legislature April 20, 1874.

The Work of the Society.

The charter declares that "the object of said corporation shall be to diffuse the blessings of education, civilization, and Christianity thoughout the United States and elsewhere by the publication and distribution of tracts, cheap publications, and books."

As it is a denominational society, the constitution limits the character of the publications as follows:

"Its object shall be to diffuse religious knowledge by the circulation of the publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the English and other languages, in our own and foreign countries."

In carrying out this work the society, instead of taking the financial risk of publishing tracts, purchases from the Methodist Book Concern whatever is necessary for the grants made.

The Discipline provides that the work shall be done by a Tract Committee in each Quarterly Conference, "whose duty it shall be to devise and execute plans for local tract distribution."

By order of the Board of Managers one half of the collection taken for the society can be returned in tracts for local distribution.

During a period of twenty-seven years the amount contributed for all purposes of the society was about $300,000. The total number of pages of tracts issued during the same time is over 600,000,000.

For the foreign population in our own land we have tracts in German, French, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, and Danish. For the freedmen we issue, in connection with the Sunday-School Union of our Church, a beautiful little weekly paper, called "Good Tidings." During the ten years ending with 1879 this society expended for Southern work about $20,000.

In the foreign mission field we have made use of the printing-press in different countries. This important part of the work was begun when the society was in its infancy. In 1854 the first grant was made to Germany; in 1858, to France; in 1859, to China; in 1860, to India; in 1861, to Bulgaria; in 1866, to Norway; in 1870, to Sweden; in 1873 to Italy, and also to Mexico; in 1874, to Japan. To most of these countries repeated grants have been made since the dates above given.

The aggregate amount expended in the foreign field since 1854 is very nearly $50,000. This, it must be confessed, is quite a small sum compared to the demands of the work; yet it is all the society has been able to expend with the limited resources at its command.

American Methodist Chapels in 1784.

The list of Methodist Chapels at the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church numbered over 60. Lednum, in his early history, (p. 417,) gives their names as follows: They had founded a number of chapels, such as Wesley Chapel in New York; 1 in New Jersey, in 1773, supposed to be Bethel, in Gloucester County—the new Mill's House; 1 in Trenton, and a fourth in Salem. In Pennsylvania, they had bought St. George's, were using Bethel, in Montgomery; also Old Forest, in Berks; had erected Benson's, and the Valley or Grove, in Chester County. In Delaware, Forest or Thomas's, Barratt's, White's Chapel, Bethel, and Moore's, in Sussex County. Cloud's, Blackiston's, Friendship, in Thoroughfare Neck, and Wesley Chapel, in Dover. In Maryland, the Pipe or Sam's Creek, Bush Forest, Gunpowder, Black River Neck, Middle River Neck, Tell's Point, 1 in Baltimoretown, Kent Meeting-house, Mountain Meeting-house, Bennett's, Hunt's, Deer Creek, Dudley's, Tuckahoe, Quantico, Annamessex Chapel, and 1 still lower, in Somerset County, Lime Chapel, Bolingbroke Chapel, Newtown-Chester or Chestertown Chapel, and Werton Chapel. In Virginia, Yeargin's, Lane's, Boisseau's, Mabry's, Merritt's, Easlin's, White's, Stony Hill, Mumpin's, Rose Creek, Adam's, Ellis's, Mason's, Howell's, Nansemond, and some sort of houses in Norfolk and Portsmouth. In North Carolina, Nut-Bush, Cypress, Pope's, Taylor's, Henley's, Lee's, Watson's, Parish's, and Jones's. Here were more than 60 houses of worship claimed and occupied by the Methodists. True, they were humble temples—none of them were stuccoed or frescoed; and yet *the mystic shekinah*, *the glory*, was manifested in them.

Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ORGANIZATION AND FIRST OFFICERS.

The organization of the society was completed August 7, 1866. This was done in the West, where, from the first, Methodism took part in the support of the undenominational Freedmen's Aid Commissions. A number of Methodists had place in their management, and were thereby in position to survey the whole field. They saw the advantage of the school to the Mission, but they adhered to the general work until after several large denominations had turned their support from it to denominational agencies. Bishop D. W. Clark and Dr. J. M. Walden were the first to move in the organization of a Methodist Society. Bishop Clark gave special service to the Southern work of the Church in the Mississippi valley. Dr. Walden was Corresponding Secretary of the combined Freedmen's Aid Commissions in the West. They studied the same field from their respective official positions, and consulted with each other, and with the other Methodists holding official relations to the freedmen's work, the result of which was a meeting, in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 7 and 8, 1866.

There were present at this meeting Bishop D. W. Clark, Adam Poe, D.D., T. M. Eddy, D.D., Luke Hitchcock, D.D., R. S. Rust, D.D., J. M. Reid, D.D., B. F. Crary, D.D., Robert Allyn, D.D., J. M. Walden, D.D., Hon. Grant Goodrich, and J. F. Larkin, Esq. During the meeting letters were received from Bishop Morris, F. C. Holliday, D.D., Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, and Walter S. Carter, Esq., each favoring the organization of a Methodist Society.

The following, from the first official paper, embodies the chief facts:

> This society was organized by a convention of ministers and laymen, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 7 and 8, 1866. It is designed for the relief and education of the freedmen—to operate in connection with the Missionary and Church Extension Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
>
> Our Church has aided the efforts of the undenominational Freedmen's Aid Commissions of the country, from their organization. It is believed, after a prayerful consideration of all the facts bearing upon the matter, that the time has come for the separate work now projected. The more important reasons for this are the following, namely:
>
> 1. The progress of the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South has developed inviting openings for schools among the freedmen, and demonstrated that such schools are essential to its highest usefulness among that people.
>
> 2. The Aid Commissions, with their own schools to maintain, have not the means to support others thus required by our missionary work, and, if they had the means, it would not be compatible, with their undenominational character, to appropriate their funds to the mission schools of our Church.
>
> 3. The Missionary and Church Extension Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having before them specific work recognized by, and the direction of, their Boards of Managers, do not meet this special educational want of the freedmen of the South.
>
> 4. The membership of our Church will be appealed to in behalf of the freedmen by some association, and will respond to the appeal. The amount thus contributed would, if controlled by a Methodist society, accomplish, in connection with our missions, more for the freedmen than if applied through other agencies, and would also, without further burden to our Church, and without diminishing any of its other general benevolent contributions, maintain the schools, for which there is a constant and pressing demand, in this most important and promising department of our missionary work.
>
> J. M. WALDEN, *Secretary*. D. W. CLARK, *President*.

After the adoption of the Constitution the first Board of Officers were elected as follows:

President, Bishop D. W. Clark, D.D.; *Vice-Presidents*, Gen. C. B. Fisk, Hon. Grant Goodrich, Rev. I. W. Wiley, D.D.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. J. M. Walden, D.D.; *General Field Superintendent*, Rev. R. S. Rust, D.D.; *Recording Secretary*, Rev. J. M. Reid, D.D.; *Treasurer*, Adam Poe, D.D.

April 25, 1868, the Board, by resolution, placed the society at the disposal of the General Conference to be held in May. The latter sanctioned its organization, approved its objects, and commended it to the liberal support and co-operation of all our ministers and people. This recognition gave a fresh impulse to the work. Dr. Rust was chosen Corresponding Secretary, and at once took charge of its chief executive operations. The General Conference of 1872 adopted the society as its own, and gave it a place by the side of the other great benevolent institutions in the Church.

HEAD-QUARTERS AND PRESENT OFFICERS.

Head-quarters are at Western Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati, Ohio.

President, Bishop Isaac W. Wiley, D.D., LL.D.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Richard S. Rust, D.D., LL.D.; *Assistant*, J. C. Hartzell, D.D.; *Recording Secretary*, J. J. Hight, D.D.; *Treasurers*, John M. Walden, D.D., LL.D., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. M. Phillips, Esq., New York.

CHARTERED INSTITUTIONS.

Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.
Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.
Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.
New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.
Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.—7.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Centenary Biblical Institute, Baltimore, Md.
Baker Institute, Orangeburg, S. C.
Haven School of Theology, New Orleans, La.
Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.—4.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.—1.

INSTITUTIONS NOT CHARTERED.

Bennett Seminary, Greensburg, N. C.
Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla.
Haven Normal School, Waynesborough, Ga.
Lagrange Seminary, Lagrange, Ga.
Meridian Academy, Meridian, Miss.
Morristown Seminary, Morristown, Ga.
Normal School, Huntsville, Ala.
West Texas Conference Seminary, Austin, Texas.
West Tennessee Seminary, Mason, Tenn.
Houston Seminary, Texas.—10.

Total number of institutions—22.

In these institutions the number of pupils taught during the year is classified as follows: Biblical, 400; law, 15; medical, 70; collegiate, 225; academic, 485; normal, 1,470; intermediate, 414; primary, 582. Total, 3,461.

Number of institutions, 22; number of teachers employed, 100; number of pupils taught this year in these institutions, 3,461; number of pupils taught in sixteen years, over 75,000; number taught by our pupils, more than three fourths of a million.

By action of the last General Conference, the Society was instructed to extend its work among the whites in the South.

The following institutions comprise a list of these schools:

Chartered Institutions.

Andrews Collegiate Institute, Andrews, Ala.
East Tennessee Wesleyan University, Athens, Tenn.
Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark.
Texas Wesleyan College, Fort Worth, Texas.—4.

Institutions Not Chartered.

Baldwin Seminary, Baldwin, La.
Chandler College, Asheville, N. C.
Dickson Seminary, Dickson, Tenn.
Ellijay Seminary, Ellijay, Ga.
Kingsley Seminary, Arcadia, Tenn.
Powell Valley Seminary, Wells' Spring, Tenn.—6.

Total number of schools—10.

Financial Statement.

Receipts for this year	$118,153 72
Receipts last year	99,392 58
Increase in currrent receipts	$18,761 14

This increase in current receipts is from the following sources:

Conference collections	$13,956 22
Individual donations	1,669 84
Tuition and room rent from students	3,135 08
Total	$18,761 14
Expended in school property	$66 375 00
Last year	26,257 70
Increase	$40,117 30
Endowments this year	$36,100 00
Total disbursements this year	142,539 60
Total receipts this year	$178,639 60
Disbursed during sixteen years	$1,241, 610 50

The Society's Schools in the South.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Freedmen's Aid Society, held in Cincinnati January 3, 1883, a resolution was adopted requesting Bishop Wiley, President of the Society, and Dr. Rust, the Corresponding Secretary, to visit the society's schools in the South, and furnish the Committee with a detailed written report of the condition of those institutions. This was done, and the report was submitted at the meeting of the Committee, March 2, 1883. After slight abridgement, the report is here inserted in order to indicate to the whole Christian public the methods and conditions of this branch of the Society's work.

Bishop Wiley and Dr. Rust's Report.

Central Tennessee College.—At Nashville we have six buildings: a dwelling-house, occupied by the president, and largely used for the purposes of the school; a commodious chapel, capable of seating 350, over which are dormitories for students; a boarding-hall and dormitories, with capacity of dining-hall for 100 students; a large four story building for recitation rooms on two floors and dormitories on the two upper stories. These are all substantially built brick buildings, and are kept in a good state of repair. On a lot opposite these buildings has been recently erected a one-story frame building for the model school.

The college had enrolled 197 students, and about 50 in the model school. We attended recitations in classes ranging from the primary grade in the model school to the higher mathematics and advanced Greek and Latin, and were gratified with the character of the teaching and the evident industry and attainments of the students. The students were about equally divided between males and females, many of them well advanced in age and development. A number of the young men were looking to the ministry; a larger number were preparing for teachers, and a considerable number of the females were contemplating teaching.

Meharry Medical College.—In the same city, crowning an adjoining hill, a short distance south of the Central College, we have a fine brick building, three stories high, with large lecture-room, ample accommodations for the dean's family, and all necessary appurtenances of a complete medical school. A frame building on the same premises furnishes good accommodations for anatomical purposes. This is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the most complete buildings for medical purposes in the South.

This is the only thoroughly organized medical school in the Mississippi Valley, south of the Ohio River, where colored persons can pursue this study, and when it is remembered that, in this same territory, there are about four millions of colored people, there is great reason that this school should be rendered most efficient by liberal endowment and thorough equipment for its important work.

Twenty-six promising young men we found attending regular instructions in the medical school. We were much pleased with the evidences of thoroughness in the course and the instructions given in the medical department; a full three years' course is required, and recitations regularly in all the departments are exacted. The medical education will compare well with the best medical schools of the land, and in view of the constant recitations and examinations the graduates will take a high place among medical students in the exactness and thoroughness of their knowledge. It has graduated 23, who are engaged in the practice of medicine, and are meeting with encouraging success. The title of the property is vested in the Freedmen's Aid Society. They have in all their departments a force of 10 teachers.

Rust University.—Located at Holly Springs, Miss. Here we found a large and beautiful tract of land, containing about 15 acres, in a commanding position overlooking the town. On this ground we have a pleasant frame building, occupied by the president and his family, and the old college building, being a two-story brick, 70x40 feet, the lower floor divided into recitation rooms, the entire floor above used for chapel and recitations.

While we were visiting this institution, there was a unanimous vote requesting that this building should hereafter be called M'Donald Hall, in honor of Rev. A. C. M'Donald, who devoted years of earnest thought and labor to the interests of this school, and who died in the forefront of the battle.

The new building is a large and commanding brick edifice, 100 feet long and 40 feet deep, with a projecting T for chapel and other purposes, and is four stories high, with slate roof finish. It has ample accommodations for both boarding and school purposes for 150 resident students, with excellent rooms for the faculty, a large chapel, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, etc. The whole building is admirably arranged for its purposes, and is an edifice creditable in every way to our society. It cost about $20,000, and is a model of cheapness for the style and character of the building. It is supposed to be one of the best school buildings in the State. The whole property of this institution is held by the Freedmen's Aid Society.

There were enrolled 160 students, of whom 40 were out engaged in teaching during the winter months. About 400 have gone out from this school, and are now engaged in teaching. Many of the best men in the Mississippi Conference have received more or less education in this institution. A large proportion of the present students are looking to a life in the ministry, or in teaching. There are six teachers employed.

Philander Smith College.—Here (at Little Rock, Ark.) we found two institutions. The college is for colored students, and at present is held in the audience-room of the church. About 90 students are on the roll. The place for holding the school was very inconvenient, and yet we found good work in instruction by two instructors. The branches taught were those of a good English education. We so far felt the necessity for better accommodations for this school that we were on the verge of ordering the Adams Brothers to go on at once with both buildings. Just then we saw a providential opening in the offer made by the heirs of Philander Smith of $10,000 for the erection of a building, and we immediately ordered the contractors to go forward with the new edifice. This lifts us over a delicate and serious embarrassment. For the future purposes of the school we have a tract in the city, embracing half a square, and in a most desirable situation, on elevated ground, in the midst of the population whom we wish to reach, and near to the new church which they are about completing. A building, very neat and very excellently designed, to cost $10,500, is to be at once erected, and will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the next school year.

Little Rock University.—On a very eligible site in this enterprising place, commanding a fine view of the city and its surroundings, we have a tract of land, containing about fourteen acres, on which is an elegant building, formerly the residence of Governor Clayton, and which is well adapted as a residence for the president and a part of the faculty of our university. A building of large proportions is being erected to be devoted to college purposes and a residence for one of the professors. It will cost $30,000. This is an enterprise which we have undertaken under the directions given to us by the late General Conference, to enter, as far as we might be able, into educational work among the whites. The building is to be completed in time for the opening of the next school year. The citizens are taking great interest in this institution, and have already contributed toward this building $8,000, and promise to make it $15,000.

The first session of the school has opened in the "Methodist Block" in the city, making use of three rooms in this building, and nearly 100 students are enrolled, representing various academic and collegiate classes. Under the inspiration of this new movement a preparatory school has been established at Texarkana, where 200 students are in attendance, some of them preparing for the university, and others for teaching and the duties of life.

Wiley University.—This institution is located at Marshall, Texas. We have here a fine site, overlooking the village, and about 20 acres of ground, on which there is a frame house, occupied by the president; a small cottage, occupied by one of the professors; and a two-story building, for boarding and dormitory purposes; and two brick buildings, two stories high, each about 50x40 feet. They are substantial buildings, but somewhat out of repair, and defective in the construction of their roofs, for which some remedy must be found at an early day. After carefully investigating the condition of the buildings, and ascertaining the absolute necessity of additional accommodations for the students, we suggest that a mansard roof be placed upon each of these buildings, which will protect our property and obviate the necessity of any additional expensive buildings for years to come. There are 125 students in the institutions, gathered from various portions of the South-west. There is also a primary school of nearly 100 children. There are 4 teachers here, and additional force is needed. This property belongs to the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Houston Seminary.—Located in Houston, Texas. Here we have a new enterprise, opened the present year, for the accommodation of which we have purchased a valuable property in a central part of the city, costing $7,500, and have opened the school with 80 pupils. This school is more than 300 miles distant from our university at Marshall, and is in the midst of a dense population of colored people, and meets a necessity of another great region of this vast State. The grounds are high, and are sufficient for the erection of such additional buildings as may become essential to make this a first-class seminary. The deed for this property is held by the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Baldwin Seminary.—Located at La Teche, La. We have here a beautiful property of twenty acres, donated by the venerable John Baldwin, on which is a convenient building occupied by the principal, and a pleasant cottage occupied by Brother Baldwin during his pleasure. We have also on this ground a two-story brick building for school purposes, the lower story being divided into four recitation rooms, and the upper being used for school and church purposes. There is also a substantial new frame building erected for a boarding department. This property is pleasantly situated on the Bayou, and the campus is mostly covered by a beautiful grove. The school at present is small, but the surroundings are promising, and there will probably develop here an important center for the education of white students. It is expected that this enterprise will become largely self-sustaining.

New Orleans University.—Our school property is centrally located, on the corner of Camp and Race Streets, fronting a pleasant park. It consists of two frame buildings, two stories high, and of sufficient capacity to meet the immediate necessities of the school; but the time will soon come when these somewhat dilapidated houses must give place to a building adequate to the growing wants of this institution. We ordered certain repairs to be made, the buildings to be painted, and encouraged the teachers to toil on in patience and hope. The school is in every respect in good condition, and excellent work is being done by teachers and students. The college has already graduated several classes of good scholars and useful workers. 270 pupils are in attendance, and the number might soon be doubled if we could offer suitable accommodations. 5 teachers are employed.

Clark University.—Located in Atlanta, Ga. Here we have one of our largest and most flourishing enterprises. We have 450 acres of ground—about 20 of which are inclosed for college purposes. A large portion of the land is wooded, and the whole of it well adapted for farming purposes; and this use should be made of it. We have here a large, commodious, substantial brick building, of three stories and basement, which cost $30,000. It is our best building, is admirably adapted to all the wants of the school and boarding department, and is one of the best school edifices in the South. There is also a very pleasant and commodious house for the residence of the president. A neat cottage furnishes a home for one of the professors. A blacksmith shop and carpenter shop give employment and opportunity to students to learn useful trades. A model home is being built for the purpose of giving the girls lessons in home-making and housekeeping. All these buildings, except the college, are of wood, and have been mainly built by the students, thus giving them employment, and furnishing us the buildings at a comparatively moderate expense.

There are in the university 100 students, nearly all of whom are from abroad, and are boarders in the institution, the property being too far distant from the city for the accommodation of local day students. The school is well governed; the instruction is careful and thorough; the students are industrious and in earnest; the order is excellent; the boarding department is neat and clean. The Church and our Society have good reason to be thankful that we are in possession of so excellent an educational institution, and one which promises so much for the future. There are 7 teachers in the college proper, and 1 professor in charge of the industrial department, and a matron for the boarding department.

Gammon Theological Institution.—Under the sanction of our committee a beautiful knoll of 9 acres adjoining our own grounds in Atlanta had been purchased for the Theological Institute. We found a space cleared away for the building, and were shown by the contractor the plans for the structure. It will be an imposing building, to cost about $22,000, for which the funds have been nearly raised by Bishop Warren, one third of which is donated by Mr. Gammon. The contract is made and the work is begun, and it is to be completed by the commencement of the next year. Mr. Gammon also secures to it an endowment of $20,000, which is to be available as soon as the school opens. When this edifice shall be completed, we shall have on our property at Atlanta a combination of buildings and educational facilities unsurpassed by any thing in the whole South, except the Vanderbilt University.

Claflin University.—Located at Orangeburg, S. C. We have here an excellent property, with ample grounds, and eligibly located. The main building is a large, four-story brick edifice, used for chapel, school-rooms, and dormitories. A frame cottage, used for boarding-house, and several buildings for grammar school, scientific department, and primary school, are located on the grounds. The South Carolina Agricultural College is located here, in connection with our university. It has a large farm, which furnishes students an opportunity to aid in their expenses, and the State appropriates $6,000 each year toward the support of the school, under the direction of the president of the university. This aids in giving stability and efficiency to the institution. A carpenter shop also gives opportunity to students to learn a useful trade. Exclusive of the primary school, which is run as the public school of the city, there are 170 students in the college. The whole presents the appearance of a busy hive of workers, and every thing looks like health and efficiency. The management is admirable and thorough. Instruction is given in all grades. A promising class is ready for graduation at the close of the year. The university here will take first rank among the best of our colleges. There are 8 instructors in the school. The property is held by the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Cookman Institute.—Finding that a trip to Florida would consume a whole week, and involve large expense in visiting a single institution, we abandoned a visit to Cookman Institute.

Bennett Seminary.—One of our best schools we found at Greensborough, N. C. We have a good three-story brick building, well adapted for academy or seminary purposes. It is well conducted, and instruction is given in preparatory and academic studies. The president and teachers are enthusiastic, and the students are earnest. It is a good institution, doing first-rate work. There are 100 students. The grounds contain about 25 acres, and are excellently located, and are held by the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Morristown Seminary.—Our trip from Greensborough to Athens took us through Morristown and New Market, Tenn. We have a good seminary in Morristown, well managed, and for which a building, costing $2,500, is nearly finished. There are about 128 students here, 3 teachers, and the property is deeded to our Society.

Our school at New Market is for whites. The academy is small and needs repairs. We are rendering aid to this school by paying the salary of one of the teachers.

East Tennessee Wesleyan University.—We visited next the institution for white students at Athens. There are in the college grounds about 10 acres, on which is located a three-story brick building, which is used for chapel, recitation, and college purposes. They have commenced a brick church on the college grounds, and have laid the foundation, and are waiting for funds to complete it. There are about 200 very promising students gathered from all parts of that section of the South. We have rarely met a better appearing body of students; they are from the middle class of society, and are industriously laboring to prepare themselves for usefulness. There are 6 professors, industrious, and doing good work. This institution is of great value to our work in that section of the country, and it has sent forth a large number students qualified for teachers and preachers.

Huntsville Normal School.—We have a normal school, with 67 students in attendance, under the instruction of 2 teachers. We have nearly an acre of ground, and upon it a two-story brick building, with two recitation-rooms on the first floor, and a school-room on the second. The State has established a Normal School in the place, which interferes somewhat with the prosperity of our school. It has no accommodations for boarding students from abroad, and its patronage is mainly confined to the children of the town, and does not meet the object we have in view of educating youth for teachers and preachers. This object cannot be reached without securing a boarding-house and a large increase of expense, which, in view of the nearness of Nashville and Atlanta, where we have first-class institutions, we do not think it justifible to make at present. The probability is, that at some future day we shall be compelled to do something more toward educational work in Alabama, and then it will be necessary to seek a more central and available location.

Thus we have visited our schools of the higher grade, and have not deemed it best to take the time and incur the expense of visiting several of our seminaries at places distant from our regular route. The Biblical Institute at Baltimore is one of the best of the institutions in our Southern work, but did not lie within the range of our present visitation. It has recently increased its faculty, and has entered upon a new era of interest in training young men for the ministry.

We spent two days at Chattanooga, and looked at several sites which were pointed out as eligible locations for a university. We found the citizens intensely interested in this educational enterprise; they would welcome it, and aid liberally in its establishment. The Locating Committee was called to meet at Chattanooga, the 28th inst., to act upon this question of location.

Impressions.

1. We take pleasure in recording our satisfaction with the places selected for the location of our institutions. Each one of them is so located as to meet the wants of a large territory, and they are so related to each other that their lines of influence so meet as to form a net-work of educational agencies over a very large portion of the South. Even with the experience of the present hour, it would hardly be possible to locate these institutions more favorably. With the exception of Alabama, we have one of our higher institutions *in each of the Southern States.* In the selection of Little Rock, Ark., for the location of one of our universities, "to aid the education of the white population," we have a position that commands the whole South-west, and when the location of our university for the South-east shall be determined, we shall be able to meet all the wants for higher education in this part of our Southern work for years to come.

2. We supposed, when we started on this tour, that we should be able to see our way clear to recommend the reduction of the course of study in some of our colleges to a lower grade, and to concentrate the course of collegiate instruction within two or three of our leading institutions. But our observation has convinced us that this is not practicable. Our schools are far apart, and have been so located with reference to future needs that it will be our wisest policy to develop one of these institutions in each State into a college proper. We do, however, think that in the present condition of this people, and in their present practical needs, they should not be urged to seek a complete classical education, but rather to become thorough in those practical English studies which will meet their immediate necessities. We should contemplate the establishment of no more colleges, with, perhaps, the exception of one in Alabama at some future day.

3. We were much gratified by what we saw, at Atlanta and Orangeburg, of the movement inaugurated to give the students an opportunity of becoming acquainted with some kind of manual labor, by which they can obtain an honest livelihood without being entirely dependent upon their mental education. We believe this to be a wise movement, and, under the peculiar necessities of this people, should be encouraged in our schools.

4. We were disappointed in some of our institutions in not finding a larger number of students preparing for teaching and preaching, believing this to be the most important work to be accomplished in the schools in the present condition of our people. We therefore recommend that increased attention be given to such an education as will enable, as soon as possible, young men to go out into the work of the ministry, and others to enter the wide field of teaching their own people.

5. We were gratified to find in all our institutions a prevalent high tone of religion and morality, and that instruction was given in morals and good manners. We were impressed with the evidences of good order, politeness, cleanliness, and general good bearing among the students. Nearly all the schools have enjoyed revivals of religion during the year, and these are almost of annual occurrence.

6. We carefully examined the financial working of each of our institutions, and were impressed with the care and accuracy with which the accounts are kept, the carefulness and economy with which the expenditures are made, and the obvious concern of the officers to manage the interests intrusted to them as economically as possible. It is a matter of great congratulation that we have been enabled to establish and conduct so extensive an educational system on so small an expenditure of means.

7. It is a matter of devout thankfulness that the Church has been able in so short a time to establish so many schools of a high grade, erect so many excellent and valuable buildings, to inaugurate so extensive a circle of educational forces, to educate so many youth, to accomplish so much in the elevation of a needy and oppressed people, and to disseminate so many and so great influences toward the improvement and advancement of so large a portion of our country.

8. We have been so deeply impressed with the great good accomplished by our schools in the South, and the imperative necessity for the permanence of this work, that we earnestly commend this Society to the liberality of our people, urge the pastors to raise large collections for it, and our men of wealth to endow professorships in these colleges, or to erect buildings for the schools suffering for accommodations, believing that no work in our land is more urgently demanded, and that none will render a richer or earlier harvest.

I. W. Wiley,
R. S. Rust.

THE CENTENNIAL AND OUR SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL WORK.

[Circular to the Annual Conferences issued by the office of the Freedmen's Aid Society under date of July 18, 1883.]

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The year 1884 completes the first Century of American Methodism. In order to recognize duly this important fact, the General Conference of 1880 recommended that the Centennial of the Church be celebrated, and directed "that the matter be referred to the Bishops to devise a plan for the Centennial year, and report to the Church as early as convenient." In accordance with these instructions, the Bishops submitted for the proposed celebration of its organization the following:

"*The chief object of Connectional offerings should be the cause of Education. The future of the Church will, under God's blessing, largely depend on the culture given to the youth. We commend to the liberality of the Church, first, the Board of Education; second, the Freedmen's Aid Society; third, theological schools; and, fourth, such seminaries, colleges, and universities as shall be selected by the several Annual Conferences.*"

Through its constitution, as interpreted by the last General Conference, the Freedmen's Aid Society is responsible for our whole educational work in the Southern States, which now include nearly one fourth of our entire membership. These States have a population of 18,500,000, (about one third of the nation,) and of this number 6,500,000 are of African descent, being twelve thirteenths of the entire colored population. Nearly eighty per cent. of these cannot write, and a vast number of them are without the Gospel, and a large majority have not as yet been reached with educational advantages.

Of the twelve millions and more of white people in the South, multitudes are as needy in these respects as the negroes. Our over four hundred thousand communicants in the Southern Conferences are about equally divided between these races, and represent nearly two millions of people, a large proportion of them ignorant and needy, who look to us for Christian guidance and culture. Every impulse of patriotism, philanthropy, and Christianity urged our Zion to enter the South as God opened the way.

The growth of our Church in the South is one of the marvels of modern ecclesiastical history. Here there has been a *net increase since* 1864 of fully three hundred thousand communicants, and of three thousand three hundred and eighty-five church buildings, valued at over six millions of dollars. Every argument which moved the Church to engage in the Southern work, urges, with increased intensity, its vigorous prosecution.

It is greatly to the credit of our Church that she, through her Freedmen's Aid Society, is prosecuting with so much efficiency her educational work among the ignorant masses in the South, while the nation is discussing the dangerous illiteracy of this section, and yet hesitates to pass a bill to secure relief for educating the people.

The work of our Society has now reached a point where the demand for greatly increased financial aid becomes imperative. The days of Church primary schools in cabins are past. The public-school system is undertaking, as it ought, this part of the work. The demand every-where is for thoroughly-educated preachers, well-trained teachers, and for commodious and well-furnished buildings. We have four thousand pulpits in the Southern States, more than one half of which are necessarily occupied by men whose illiteracy renders them ineffective as ministers. Besides educating preachers, the Church must train teachers, and lift her young men and women into other educated professions, and give a wholesome direction to industrial pursuits. Our Society cannot furnish schools for the vast number of illiterate youth in the South; it can only aid in the establishment of a few institutions of learning of a high grade for the preparation of preachers, teachers, and physicians, who, as leaders and educators, can give tone to public sentiment and aid in the dissemination of intelligence and religious truth. Our Church has never faced a graver responsibility than this, and only by a greatly enlarged outpouring of money can she meet this manifest call of God.

In locating our institutions, we have kept in view three things: First, the recommendations of the Discipline as to number and grade; second, the population to be reached, and, third, local sympathy and support. Our institutions are centrally located with reference to their respective patronizing Conferences. During this Centennial celebration, each Conference and congregation in the South will be encouraged to contribute as largely as possible to its local institutions. Already this spirit of self-helpfulness is apparent in several of the Conferences.

The Society has expended $350,000 in permanent school property. And yet every term hundreds of students are turned away from our schools for the want of accommodations. Our greatest need is new buildings at several important centers. One of these is New Orleans, where for years our school has suffered because of this want. In that commercial metropolis of the South, where Catholicism is so strongly intrenched, we have a Church membership and following of fully fifteen thousand, and within easy reach of this school are more than half a million negroes. Another point is Chattanooga, where, following the recommendation of the patronizing Conferences, we have located our university for the central South. The citizens have pledged $15,000 toward the enterprise, and an eligible site has been purchased. With such a building as we need, we could have an institution of commanding influence and largely self-supporting. Marshall, Austin, and Houston, Texas, and Orangeburg, South Carolina, and Nashville, Tennessee, are other points at which buildings must be had, or the work will suffer greatly. We ought at least to have $100,000 for new buildings during 1884.

Our next great need is endowments for professorships. Twenty thousand dollars will endow a chair. The salary of the president of each of our colleges should be secured by endowment. We also appeal for aid in educating young men and women. One thousand dollars will endow a perpetual scholarship, by which the donor could every year aid a worthy but poor young man or woman in obtaining an education.

Dear Brethren,—In view of the vastness of this work, and of the responsibility of the whole Church to prepare preachers and teachers to aid in elevating and saving these illiterate masses, we appeal to you for your hearty co-operation. We appeal to the Church for a Centennial offering of at least $250,000 in 1884. This would enable us to put one hundred thousand dollars into buildings, another hundred thousand into the endowment of professorships, and still enable us to support our schools without embarrassment. We respectfully suggest:

1. That you heartily indorse, by special mention, our Southern educational work in your Centennial appeal to the people, and urge our wealthy friends to remember this work in their Centennial offerings.

2. We specially request every pastor, as early in the year as practicable, to deliver an address or sermon upon this subject, at which time the regular annual collection may be taken. Is it asking too much to request every pastor throughout our wide-spread Connection to give, at least, one prominent service on the Sabbath to this cause, and that every congregation should be asked for a collection and every member for a donation?

3. In addition to our regular collections in the congregations, our hope is largely in securing individual donations. Persons making donations can name the fund or the particular school to which they desire to contribute. We ask the pastors to call the attention of the benevolent and wealthy to this work, its large possibilities, and its pressing demands. Impress them with the fact that the Centennial gifts to this cause will strengthen and establish the permanent agencies for the education and evangelization of those who have a peculiar claim upon the Church as well as the nation. In behalf of the Society, yours in Christian fellowship,

I. W. WILEY, *President.* J. C. HARTZELL, *Ass't Secretary.*
R. S. RUST, *Cor. Secretary.* J. M. WALDEN, *Treasurer.*

GENERAL WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

1. It has aided in the introduction of the free school in the South.
2. It has prepared tens of thousands of teachers for the free schools.
3. It has prepared a large number of young men for our ministry.
4. It has graduated about one hundred young men for the practice of medicine.
5. It has done much in preventing the freedmen from becoming Romanists.
6. Our schools have awakened an interest for improvement among white people.
7. They have greatly improved the character of piety among the freedmen.
8. The Society has established departments for industrial training. It has schools of carpentry, blacksmithing, farming, etc.
9. Schools of domestic economy have been prepared for the instruction of girls in the various duties of housekeeping.

Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Office, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

President, Bishop Simpson, D.D., LL.D.; *Recording Secretary*, J. W. Lindsay, D.D.; *Treasurer*, Oliver Hoyt, Esq.; *Corresponding Secretary*, D. P. Kidder, D.D.

Members of the Board.—Term expires in 1884: Bishop Foss, Rev. Charles A. Holmes, D.D.; William Claflin, Newton, Mass.; F. H. Root, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y. Term expires in 1888, Bishop Matthew Simpson; Rev. D. P. Kidder, D.D.; C. C. North, Esq., N. Y.; J. Long, Esq., Philadelphia. Term expires 1892: Rev. John W. Lindsay, D.D.; Rev. W. X. Ninde, D.D.; John Elliott, New York; Oliver Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.

Committee on Appropriations.—Oliver Hoyt, Charles C. North, Rev. J. W. Lindsay, Rev. W. X. Ninde; the Corresponding Secretary, *ex officio.*

The Corresponding Secretary has charge of all the correspondence and executive business of the Board. His official address is 805 Broadway, New York.

The Treasurer receives from the Corresponding Secretary and the several Book Agents all remittances, and holds all funds of the Board, subject to the approval of the Finance Committee. As the Treasurer's counting-house is in another part of the city, it is for his convenience to have the details of accounts kept at the office of the Corresponding Secretary.

The available funds of the Board are the proceeds, 1, of the General Educational Fund of the Church; 2, of the Children's Fund, both supplemented by annual collections made in the churches, and specially by those of Children's Day; also by special donations.

The disbursements are made in loans to candidates for the ministry or other Christian work, to aid them in securing a thorough education. Preference is always given to grown-up Sunday-school scholars, and also to Conferences that send their educational collections to the Boards.

To secure loans application must be made in a form prescribed by the Board, and furnished to all who desire it. The demand for loans from worthy applicants is at this time very great and very urgent. In nearly all parts of the country there are promising youth of both sexes anxious to devote their lives to Christian work, but who are unable to secure the advantages of our schools without a little help. Help furnished in the form of loans encourages their self-respect, stimulates their efforts, enables them to accomplish their object, and, as a rule, returns in due time to aid others. Hence the claims of the Board for co-operation on the part of those who desire to do good are very great.

The plan of the Church is to give all, even the children of the Sunday-school, an opportunity to co-operate in promoting and securing a higher education. In this manner the attention of the young is roused to their own responsibilities and privileges, and many are started in a career of self-development who otherwise would not think a thorough education possible. Nine tenths of all who are now receiving aid from the funds of the Board are grown-up Sunday-school scholars. The children of the present day and of the future will receive similar aid in their turn.

Donations and legacies are solicited for these objects. Persons making devises of real estate to the Board by will are requested to observe the following form:

I give and devise to "THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH," incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, the following lands and premises, that is to say, ... To have and to hold the same, with the appurtenances, to the said society, its successors and assigns forever.

Bequests of money should be made in similar form.

Persons making Bequests or Devises to the Board, or knowing that they have been made, are requested to notify the Corresponding Secretary, at 805 Broadway, New York, and, if practicable, to inclose a copy of the clause in the will, that the wishes of the testator may be fully known.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF EDUCATION IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

No person can form a just appreciation of the design, the important work, and the possibilities of our Board of Education, who has not traced the historic steps which led to its origin and development. The object of the present sketch is to indicate those steps in their proper order and relations to the growth of the Church itself, and its other benevolent enterprises.

With reference to the history of education in the Methodist Episcopal Church, the century now closing may be divided into three periods. The first is a period of thirty-six years, extending from the date of organization, in 1784, to 1820. This may be denominated the period of initial effort and severe trial. The second period extends from 1820 to 1866, embracing forty-six years of permanent success and gradual growth. The third is a period of eighteen years of enlarging success and more stable growth, extending from the centenary of American Methodism to the present time. At the close of the second period initial steps were taken which led to the creation of the Board of Education. That Board has had an active existence during only about half of the third period. Although still in its novitiate, it will come to the first century of the Church's organization with demonstrated power for good, and full promise for the future.

FIRST PERIOD OF EDUCATIONAL EFFORT.—1784–1820.

After all that has been written on the early history of Methodism, it may be questioned whether full justice has been done to the educational wisdom and spirit of the early fathers of our Church. They have been highly eulogized for their evangelical zeal and self-sacrificing toils in planting the Church as such. An impartial reconsideration of their educational plans and efforts will show that we are scarcely less indebted to them for their zeal in the cause of Christian learning. Such a reconsideration is eminently appropriate at the present period as a matter of historic justice. Besides, we may learn from it that our advanced and advancing success in the cause of education is, in proportion to our increased means, no more than a legitimate outcome of the measures inaugurated by our Church leaders a hundred years ago. From it, moreover, we may see that we shall but poorly profit either from their example or their mistakes, if we fail to pursue this branch of our Church work with an ever-increasing zeal and devotion.

INITIAL ENTERPRISE.

John Wesley, in England, at the very beginning of the great Christian movement historically known as Methodism, founded a literary institution, the Kingswood school. Prompted by John Dickins, the first official Book Agent, Bishops Asbury and Coke, in America, projected the Cokesbury College simultaneously with the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church and their own election to office.

The foundations of that institution were laid in 1785 at Abingdon, Maryland, twenty-five miles north-east of Baltimore. During the earlier years of his episcopacy Bishop Asbury devoted much of his time and zeal to preaching on the proper relations between religion and education, and making collections for the college. Bishop Coke was equally diligent and zealous for the same object.

Through their joint efforts a noble brick building was erected on a most beautiful site commanding an unrivaled view of the Chesapeake Bay at the confluence of the Susquehanna River. So anxious were the Methodists of that day and region for the actual beginning of the work of instruction that a preliminary school was commenced in a part of the building before its entire completion. Cokesbury College was formally opened in December, 1787, with appropriate dedicatory services extending through three days, on each of which a sermon was preached by Bishop Asbury. The close identification of that first educational enterprise with the work and plans of the Church at the period of its organization, may be justly inferred from the fact that a large space was allotted in the Discipline of 1789 and the seven following years to a statement of the "Plan for the College" as "intended to advance religion in America." A few extracts from the "plan" deserve to be held in perpetual remembrance, as showing the breadth of view and the grandeur of Christian purpose which characterized this initial educational movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

OBJECTS.

It is to receive, for education and board, the sons of the elders and preachers of the Methodist Church, poor orphans, and the sons of subscribers and of other friends. . . . The institution is also intended for the benefit of our young men who are called to preach, that they may receive a measure of that improvement which is highly expedient as a preparative for public service.

In view of these objects it was pronounced "one of the noblest charities in the world."

LITERARY SCOPE AND RELIGIOUS DESIGN.

The students will be instructed in English, Latin, Greek, logic, rhetoric, history, geography, natural philosophy, and astronomy. To these languages and sciences shall be added, when the finances of the college will admit of it, the Hebrew, French, and German languages. But our first object shall be to answer the design of Christian education by forming the minds of the youth, through divine aid, to wisdom and holiness by instilling into their tender minds the principles of true religion, speculative, experimental, and practical, and training them in the ancient way that they may be rational scriptural Christians. For this purpose we shall expect and enjoin it, not only upon the president and tutors, but also upon our elders, deacons, and preachers, to embrace every opportunity of instructing the students in the great branches of the Christian religion.

As auxiliary to the above specified objects of the college, it was planned that "a choice and universal library shall be provided for the use of the students."

INCORPORATION WITH CHURCH WORK.

The college will be under the presidentship of the Bishops of our Church for the time being, and is to be supported by yearly collections throughout our circuits, and any endowments which our friends may think proper to give and bequeath.

ANTICIPATIONS.

In view of the designs specified and the measures inaugurated, it certainly was not unreasonable to indulge the high expectations stated in the following paragraph:

We trust that our college will in time send forth men that will be blessings to their country in every laudable office and employment in life, thereby uniting the two greatest ornaments of intelligent beings, which are too often separated, deep learning and genuine religion.

The incorporation of the college with Church work was further illustrated by the plan published in the Discipline of 1787, to devote a portion of the profits derived from the printing and circulation of books toward meeting the expenses of the institution. That plan was defined in the following question and answer:

> *Quest.* 5. How much shall be annually allowed out of the book fund for Cokesbury College till the next General Conference?
>
> *Ans.* Eight hundred dollars for the ensuing year; and one thousand, sixty-six dollars and two thirds for each of the remaining three years.

That the anticipation set forth in the plan began to be realized at an early day is incidentally, but very strikingly, illustrated in the Journal of Dr. Coke, and also in a letter written by Asbury to Coke in 1791. The two Bishops had made a joint visit to the college in May, 1789, in which they had examined the classes and had long conversations with the teachers. As a result of personal observation, Bishop Coke recorded his great satisfaction with the progress and prospects of the students.

Two years later, having returned to England on the occasion of Mr. Wesley's death, he was encouraged by a letter from Bishop Asbury informing him of the general progress of the work of God, and also of the rising prospects of the college, notwithstanding all obstacles. The following extract shows how near Asbury's heart the interests of the college lay:

> If it were not for the suspicion of some and the pride and ignorance of others, I am of opinion that I could make provision by collections, profits on books, and donations in land to take two thousand children under the best plan of education ever known in this country. The Lord begins to smile on our Kingswood school. One promising young man has gone forth, another is ready, and several have been under awakening. None so healthy and orderly as our children; and some promise great talents for learning. The obstinate and ignorant oppose, among preachers and people, while the judicious, for good sense and piety in Church and State, admire and applaud.

Enlarged Plans.

With all his attachment to Cokesbury College, as the first and leading educational enterprise of the newly organized Church, Bishop Asbury was too wise a man to imagine that it alone could meet the wants of the extending denomination. We accordingly find that, under his presidency, a Conference held in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1790, devised a plan for what was called a district (or Conference) school. Three hundred dollars in land and money were subscribed on the spot for its establishment. The school subsequently went into operation, though, like many other good enterprises, it did not permanently succeed.

In 1793 an effort was made for the establishment of other schools under the same title in different sections of the country. Dr. Bangs, in his history, says that several such were commenced soon after, though for various reasons they did not long continue.

Subsequent experience having shown what amounts of money and what a concentration of talent, patronage, and influence are essential to the permanent establishment of a good seminary of learning, we have no occasion to wonder that these early efforts in new and sparsely settled regions were not permanently successful. The country itself had but just emerged from the exhaustive War of Independence, and as yet the Church in question had its chief representation in the Southern States, where educational liberality and the educational spirit have never been pre-eminent. Nevertheless, what was done by Asbury and his coadjutors deserves all the greater admiration for the bravery with which they confronted obstacles almost insuperable. It should never be forgotten that about one third of Bishop Asbury's episcopal life, and that the most active and energetic portion of it, was devoted to personal efforts to promote the cause of Christian education in direct connection with his exhausting ecclesiastical duties.

CRUSHING DISAPPOINTMENT.

After eight years of successful action and growing prosperity, Cokesbury College was accidentally burned to the ground. That Bishop Asbury should have keenly felt the blow by which his educational hopes were suddenly blasted was inevitable. Nor can we wonder at the melancholy tone of the entry made in his Journal on receiving news of the fire. That entry was in these words:

> We have now a second and confirmed account that Cokesbury College is consumed to ashes—a sacrifice of £10,000 in about ten years! The foundation was laid in 1785, and it was burned December 7, 1795. Its enemies may rejoice, and its friends need not mourn. Would any man give me £10,000 a year to do and suffer again what I have done for that house, I would not do it.

He was at that time burdened with the increasing cares and exhausting labors of his ever-extending itinerancy. Churches and Conferences were multiplying in all directions, needing his active aid, but only to be reached by long and fatiguing journeys on horseback. That the calamity appeared to him, in these circumstances, irretrievable is not surprising. All the more so from its sudden extinction of his cherished anticipations of its future. Five years after its opening it had secured an attendance of seventy students. It was already attracting young men from the Southern States to take its course of study, and its friends in Maryland were proposing to secure for it a charter giving power to confer scholastic degrees. But greater, in Asbury's thought, than all this, was the boon conferred through it upon the Church by successive revivals of religion among its students.

From what source this calamity arose could never be ascertained. In the apprehension that the fire might have been caused by design, the Governor of the State offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the detection of possible incendiaries, but without result. However caused, the destruction was complete, including the building, library, and philosophical apparatus.

RECONSTRUCTION.

As was natural, the inhabitants of the vicinity desired the reconstruction of the college. But the Methodists of Baltimore, under the lead of Bishop Coke, were more practical in their sympathy. Seventeen enterprising individuals promptly subscribed one thousand and twenty pounds for the erection of a new college which they determined to locate in the city. For this purpose, they purchased a fine site of sufficient size, not only for the college, but for a church. Additional funds were raised and pledged so that a large building on the site was modeled for college purposes and a church reared by its side.

SECOND BURNING.

The new institution soon flourished to an extent exceeding that of the original college. But unfortunately a similar fate awaited it. In the early part of 1797 a conflagration was started through the imprudence of some boys playing with shavings in an adjoining house, which soon reduced to ashes both the church and the college, together with several other adjacent buildings.

No further attempt was made to reconstruct Cokesbury College. Indeed, it can neither be denied nor thought surprising that these disastrous and successive fires greatly discouraged further immediate efforts in the cause of education in the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has been repeatedly alleged that Asbury first and Coke afterward accepted these disasters as a providential indication that the present mission of the Church lay in the direction of soul saving and church building, rather than of educational effort. Nevertheless, educational efforts continued to be made from time to time, but not with any marked or permanent success, during the twenty-three years that followed.

SECOND PERIOD.—1820–1866.—LOCAL AND CONFERENCE ACTION.

The next great educational movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church was inaugurated by the action of the General Conference of 1820. It grew out of a conviction that the prevailing inactivity of the Church in educational matters had been injuriously prolonged. This conviction first began to manifest itself in New England, then in New York. Beginning with the ministers and people, it first secured Annual Conference action, and then sought the sanction and direction of the General Conference.

In 1817 an academy was established at Newmarket, New Hampshire, under the patronage of the New England Conference. In 1819 another was opened in the city of New York, under the patronage of the New York Conference. Both those Conferences were then much larger in territory, though feebler in means and members, than at the present time.

The friends of the institutions named presented to the General Conference of 1820 their respective constitutions and plans as suggestions for more general adoption. They also asked and obtained action authorizing the Bishops to appoint presidents, principals, and teachers to seminaries of learning for a longer period than two years.

After full consideration of the subject in committee and a free discussion on the floor of the Conference the following important resolutions were passed:

1. *Resolved*, By the delegates of the Annual Conferences in General Conference assembled, that it be, and is, hereby recommended to all the Annual Conferences to establish, as soon as practicable, literary institutions under their own control in such way and manner as they may think proper.
2. That it be the especial duty of the Bishops to use their influence to carry the above resolution into effect by recommending the subject in all the Annual Conferences.

To further the object proposed, it was ordered that a copy of the entire report be recorded on the Journals of the several Annual Conferences and requested that the constitutions of the existing seminary and academy be forwarded to each of the Conferences.

This action was most appropriately taken in Baltimore where, thirty-six years before, the educational plans of Coke and Asbury had been initiated. Even at that period the Annual Conferences were only eleven in number, embracing 812 preachers and 240,924 Church members scattered over the entire country. In the nature of things the germ thus replanted required time for development. It was, nevertheless, good seed which has not yet ceased to grow and bear fruit.

The General Conference of 1824 strongly re-affirmed the resolution of 1820, recommending that each Annual Conference should establish a literary institution within its own boundaries. It also reported that three or four seminaries had already been established, in conformity with the resolution. From that time forward the increase in the number and strength of these institutions became steady and constant, and the subject of education was made a standard topic of consideration and discussion in all Annual and General Conferences.

COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

From the foundation of academies and classical seminaries, the Church soon advanced to the establishment and endowment of colleges and universities. In some of the latter, departments for theological instruction were adopted. In 1847 the first separate theological school of the Church was opened at Concord, New Hampshire, under the title of the General Biblical Institute.

In 1856 a second theological school, entitled the Garrett Biblical Institute, was founded at Evanston, Illinois. The proposition of an excellent Christian lady, Mrs. Eliza Garrett, of Chicago, to endow that institution with a munificent gift of property, gave occasion to the General Conference of 1856 to declare its approval of institutional theological instruction under appropriate guards and sanctions. By this act the system of Church educational institutions was completed.

CENTENARY OF AMERICAN METHODISM.

At the end of another decade the time arrived for celebrating the first Centenary of American Methodism by commemorating its introduction into the city of New York in 1766. That period, eighty-two years after the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was deemed a fit occasion for enlarged plans of Church action. That such plans, in their wisest form, might be devised for action during the proposed Centenary celebration, a large and influential committee, ordered by the General Conference of 1864, assembled in Cleveland, Ohio, in February, 1865. The committee was composed of the Bishops of the Church and twelve representative ministers, and as many laymen from various sections of the Church. Full deliberation on the part of that committee resulted in a unanimous conclusion to make a new and forward movement in the cause of Christian education the leading object of Centenary action.

THE EDUCATIONAL SITUATION IN 1865.

At that time it was found that there were, at least, one hundred and two literary institutions in the ownership, and under the patronage, of the Church. This number represented the founding of more than two institutions every year subsequent to 1820.

The history of many of these institutions had not only shown the most desirable educational results, but also the action of religious influences of the most encouraging character. Vast numbers of youth, drawn together within their walls in the pursuit of knowledge, had found, what was even more precious, the pearl of great price.

Genuine and sweeping revivals of religion had been, for years, a part of the annual history of many of the literary institutions, especially of the Conference seminaries. By this means, not only the children of our Church members in multitudes, but hundreds of young persons who had entered the schools from associations wholly secular and only prompted by worldly views, had become truly converted. A large proportion of both these classes had connected themselves with the Church. Not a few of them had entered her ministry as well as the other learned professions. Indeed, in various ways and in great numbers, the students of our seminaries and colleges had, after graduation, joined their life influences with those of the men who, by toil and sacrifice, had founded and sustained those institutions, thus bringing to realization, on a grand scale, the original anticipations of Asbury and Coke and their contemporaries.

Parallel with the founding and development of our literary institutions, the great Sunday-school enterprise of modern times had taken practical form and produced similar results of the most cheering kind. That enterprise had been first introduced into America by Asbury himself in 1786; but, in the face of many obstacles, it had, like the cause of general education, languished for many years, so that it had not, till after 1820, become generally introduced. But, from about that time onward, its progress was rapid and its success uninterrupted, so that, in 1865, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Church South, our number of Sunday-schools had reached about fourteen thousand. In these schools were enrolled nearly a million of scholars and teachers. Most of the one hundred and fifty thousand teachers had risen from the classes which they had entered as scholars, and not a few of them were aspiring to an advanced education in the schools and colleges of the Church. It was foreseen that increasing numbers might be expected to follow in similar progressive courses.

Out of this state of things arose the important query whether it was not possible to institute a practical bond of connection between our Sunday-schools and our institutions for advanced literary, scientific, and theological instruction. Might not some agency be devised and put into action by means of which great numbers of Sunday-school scholars and teachers might have opened up before them a door of hope for higher education, which hitherto had been effectually closed?

A survey of the condition and prospects of our educational institutions was adapted to suggest similar queries from that point of view. Of their existing number seventy-three were academies, classical seminaries, and female colleges; twenty-three were colleges and universities, and two were biblical institutes. In those institutions were employed seven hundred and fourteen teachers giving instructions to 23,106 students; a number quite below the capacity of the teachers to instruct and of the institutions to accommodate, while the Church had large and increasing numbers of youth that ought *to be in her schools.* How to increase the number of students, and especially from a large class of worthy candidates whose means were limited, had become a subject of anxious inquiry among some of the best minds in the Church.

The General Conference of 1860, while noting the various causes for encouragement in our educational status, had also set forth several causes of regret. Among the latter was this:

> The neglect of young men of piety and promising talents who are without the necessary means for securing a thorough intellectual training. To extend aid to such as a pure charity is of doubtful expediency; but to furnish them with means to meet, at least in part, their expenses while acquiring an education, that shall relieve them from anxiety, is undoubtedly one of the noblest of benefactions. Several of the Annual Conferences are doing something for this class of young men, and with encouraging success. Something also has been done by individual liberality, but much more needs to be done. Many noble minds are annually lost to the Church from discouragement or overexertion that might be saved by a little sympathy and pecuniary aid.

That Conference had also appointed a committee to prepare and present to the next General Conference a plan for the organization of a permanent BOARD OF EDUCATION in accordance with a suggestion of the Bishops in their quadrennial address.

The General Conference of 1864, in pursuance of the same ideas, while not seeing its way clear to the creation, at that time, of a Board of Education, incorporated in the Discipline of the Church the following as the fourth item of its answer to the question, How shall the Church provide for the higher education of her youth?

> *Ans.* 4. It is advised that educational societies for the aid of poor young men be established in connection with each of our colleges and biblical institutes, or Annual Conferences.

That advice was practically based on successful experiments already made in connection with the two Biblical Institutes, which, even more than the colleges, had developed the imperative necessity of providing judicious aid for worthy students.

This state of things was brought to the attention of the General Centenary Committee by practical educators.

ACTION OF THE CENTENARY COMMITTEE.

According to an account prepared by Dr. M'Clintock:

At the time appointed the committee met at Cleveland. All the Bishops were present except Bishop Thomson, then in India. The ministers and laymen of the committee were gathered from every part of the Church—the East, the center, the West, and the Pacific Slope—were all fairly in presence of each other in deliberation. It is believed that the Methodist Episcopal Church was thoroughly, as a whole, represented at Cleveland.

The spirit of the committee was admirable. The utmost freedom of speech prevailed; every Bishop, every minister, and every layman on the committee took part in the discussions at some period of its protracted session. All opinions were compared, all interests were weighed, and all proposed plans were discussed. The great aim was so to provide for the connectional interests of the Church and for such a connectional demonstration of devotion to her welfare, as not only not to interfere with local wants, but also, and to a large extent, to provide for them.

An adjourned meeting of the committee was held in New York, on the 8th of November, 1865. The result of such a body of men, animated by such a spirit, is set forth in the final resolutions of this committee, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the Centenary Educational Fund ought to be placed before our people as the *prominent* object for connectional contributions.

Resolved, That if any contributors desire to specify the precise objects of their Centenary subscriptions, in whole or in part, it shall be open to them to name the following objects, namely:

1. The Centenary Educational Fund.

(NOTE.—The sole reason for omitting other objects specified in this connection is to preserve the unity of the present article.)

Resolved, That all the unspecified funds raised throughout the Church, and all sums contributed for the specific objects above-mentioned, over and above the amounts named, and also all the sums specifically contributed for the "Centenary Educational Fund," be placed in the hands of a board, to be appointed as provided in a subsequent resolution, to be called the Centenary Connectional Educational Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Resolved, That a Sunday-school Children's Fund be established for the following purposes and under the following conditions: (1.) The fund to be vested in and administered by the Board of Trustees already authorized, but to be kept as a separate fund. (2.) The interest of it is to be appropriated to assist meritorious Sunday-school scholars, of either sex, who may need help in obtaining a more advanced education. (3.) Each Conference to share in the annual proceeds of this fund proportionally to the number of Sunday-school children under its care. (4.) The beneficiaries within the bounds of each Annual Conference to be selected in such a manner as each Conference shall direct.

THE COMMITTEE'S COMMENT ON THE ABOVE ACTION.

The objects named for contributions by the committee are, as will have been seen, all of a connectional character. The first place is given to education.

The *chief* object presented to the Church, for connectional contributions, is the foundation of a permanent fund, to be called "The Centenary Educational Fund," the interest only of which is to be employed in aiding our institutions of learning, and in helping poor young men to prepare themselves for the ministry at home, or for the missionary work abroad. A more practical or more sublime design is hardly possible to the denomination. Our more thoughtful and far-seeing contributors will, doubtless, give to this object more largely than to any of the others named. It is the *one* object to which every member of the Church, it is hoped, will contribute something, inasmuch as it is, of all the objects named, the most thoroughly connectional and the most clearly monumental. A permanent fund of a million of dollars, or more, will be a monumental institution, more lasting than brass, to carry down to posterity the gratitude of the Methodists of 1866, as testified by the Centenary gifts. It will form, at the same time, our most beneficent legacy of the Centenary year to the century that is to follow. The rapid march of the census of American population outstrips all calculation. By the year 1900 there will be teeming millions in regions just now opened to settlement and to enterprise. Moreover, the whole South is just re-opened by the extinction of the great rebellion. For all this vast population our permanent fund will afford a steady assistance and stimulus to effort for the great work of Christian education. Let us make this fund a grand and worthy Centenary monument. If there be failure in any part of our plan, let there be none in this.

One of the most simple and obvious ways of showing our Connectional spirit will be to contribute to the Centenary Educational Permanent Fund, and to the other connectional objects named by the General Conference and its committees. As we have said, the whole Church, and at the same time every locality within its bounds, is interested in these objects.

Local objects will, doubtless, be urged, with earnestness and pertinacity, by those interested in them. We do not wish to overshadow these objects so as to hinder their success. At the same time, let us remember that these objects are always with us, always at our doors, and, therefore, always likely to be taken care of. But our permanent fund is to be the great mark and proof of our Connectional feeling as demonstrated by our Centenary gifts. Let the Centenary year be our Sabbath of Church fellowship; one year, at least, out of the century, in which we shall rise above all local and sectional thoughts, feelings, and interests into the higher atmosphere of our unity in the Church, and in Christ the Head of the Church.

The proposition to found a Children's Educational Fund, as a branch of the general fund, to be largely endowed by the offerings of children themselves, who might, in turn, receive its benefits, was unique in the history of Christendom. That its feasibility and importance were well foreseen and argued by its projectors is proved by the following extract from an "Address to Sunday-school Superintendents by the Central Centenary Committee:"

Thus [referring to the last-quoted resolution of the General Committee] you see that the entire contribution of the Sunday-school children will redound to their own benefit. It is believed that when they comprehend the relations between their offerings and the educational privileges flowing from them, they will be stimulated to an effort resulting in a Centenary gift so large as to excite the admiration of all Christendom. We have, in round numbers, a million of Sunday-school scholars. Is it too high a mark to suppose that by proper effort they will raise an average of a dollar each? May not a million of children contribute and collect a million of dollars?

At six per cent. this sum will produce annually sixty thousand dollars. If one hundred dollars each are allotted to bright but indigent boys and girls, we may enjoy the spectacle of six hundred children helped to a "more advanced education" through the offerings of their fellow-scholars.

Besides, will the fund stop here? May it not be indefinitely increased by donations and bequests from the friends of Sunday-schools, until its influence shall be so wide-spread as to reach each school in the entire Church, and eventually afford a channel through which every scholar who desires it may attain a higher education?

It must have occurred to you that there now exists no link binding academies and colleges to our Sunday schools. Many of our institutions of learning are unknown to our scholars. May not the plan proposed be the providential one to connect the religious and intellectual systems of education in our Church? And, further, do we not find just here an answer to the question so often raised in Sunday-school conventions, "What shall be done to save our older scholars to the Church?" Let it be understood that facilities are afforded for a higher education than can be attained in common schools, and the driftage of our larger scholars into common pursuits and vulgar associations will, in part, be arrested and turned into channels of enlightened usefulness.

It is true this fund may be large enough to assist a few only in comparison with the multitude; but will not the example of these beneficiaries lead to a greater interest in advanced education on the part of the children of the Church, so that with each beneficiary a score of others will have their thoughts turned in the direction of our academies and colleges, who would otherwise be content to remain in obscurity?

Now, brethren, to the work. The honor of Methodism is in your keeping. Speak the word, and little hands and hearts shall be all employed in the great Centenary offering. Inscribe on your banner, "A dollar for every child—a million for the children's monument."

By many similar statements and appeals the subject was commended to the liberality of the public, together with nine other objects of a Connectional character. Of the latter six were specifically educational, namely:

2. The Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston.
3. The Methodist General Biblical Institute at Concord—to be removed to the vicinity of Boston.
4. A Biblical Institute in the Eastern Middle States.
5. A Biblical Institute in Cincinnati or vicinity.
6. A Biblical Institute on the Pacific coast.
10. The Biblical School in Germany.

But the General Conference, in 1864, in providing for the Centenary celebration, had, with wise and comprehensive views, ordered that two departments of Christian enterprise should be placed before the Church as objects of liberal giving. The one was to be "connectional, central, and monumental," the other "local and distributive." The latter was to embrace the cause of education, as well as that of Church extension.

The local Centenary enterprises were committed to the special care and support of the several Annual Conferences. In this manner our whole list of literary institutions, both collegiate and academic, were brought within the sphere of Centenary contributions. Many of them were embarrassed with debts, and all needed new and improved buildings, as well as endowments of unlimited extent. Besides, in different sections of the Church, new institutions were commenced, and a considerable number of them with the special design of commemorating the Centenary period. Each one of these enterprises came to the front in its home field with an earnestness of advocacy and an energy of purpose worthy of a good cause and of a grand success.

Thus the cause of Christian education was put before the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church with an urgency of claim and a breadth of view worthy of its high importance.

Response of the Church.

In the outcome of the Centenary efforts of 1866, it was found that $9,155 32 had been contributed to the General Educational Fund, and $56,674 40 to the Children's Fund, making a total of $65,829 72. Donations, amounting to $50,000 each, had been made to the Garrett Biblical Institute and the Boston School of Theology, while the Drew Theological Seminary, for the Middle States, had been provided for by a gift of $600,000 from Mr. Daniel Drew, and the Biblical Institute in Germany by a gift of $25,000 from Mr. John T. Martin. Thus five out of the seven Connectional objects proposed by the Centenary Committee had received gifts amounting to more than three quarters of a million of dollars.

As to the local educational offerings, so vast was the field over which they extended, so varied were the forms in which they were recorded, and so incomplete were some of the returns made, that it was not found possible to reach a definite or entirely satisfactory aggregate. The reports sent to the Central Committee, from fifty-two Annual Conferences, made it certain that the aggregate of Centenary offerings, made for all objects, reached the sum of about $9,000,000. The Centenary Committee of the General Conference recorded the opinion that a completed report would swell the aggregate to $10,000,000. Of that amount it is reasonable to infer that more than $3,000,000 were consecrated to the cause of Christian education.

CLOSE OF THE SECOND PERIOD.

Thus the second period of our educational history formed a brilliant contrast with that of the first period. That had ended in a faint dawn of hope, following long years of discouragement. The end of the second period was reached in the midst of a grand impulse in favor of objects contemplated at the very organization of the Church, but not then possible of attainment. Faintly outlined and toilfully struggled after at the beginning, those objects were at length being realized on a scale of grandeur impossible to have been foreseen eighty years before.

It must not for a moment be supposed that the educational influence of the Centenary celebration of 1866 can be fully measured by the mere amount of pecuniary offerings secured. The true value of that Centenary campaign can onlybe estimated in the light of its seed-sowing and germ-planting character. Throughout its continuance the dissemination of ideas, always and every-where, preceded the appeal for funds. The sermons preached, the addresses made, the prayers offered, and the sacrifices resolved upon, all pointed beyond present possibilities to a coming future of still greater realizations.

THIRD PERIOD.—1866-1884.

This period properly opens with the General Conference of 1868. On that body it devolved to review the action of the Centenary Committees of 1865, and the results of the Centenary efforts of 1866.

As a means of comprehending the situation at that time, and the action then taken, the following extracts are made (1) from the report presented to the General Conference by the Central Centenary Committee, (2) from the report of the General Conference Committee on the Centenary, and (3) from the report of the Committee on Education, adopted by the General Conference.

The Central Centenary Committee, having referred to their previously published appeal in behalf of the Centenary Educational Fund, said:

> Notwithstanding this earnest desire to raise a "monumental fund," some of our leading brethren and our college corporations, and the patronizing Conferences of these colleges, deemed it wiser to make their contributions directly to the treasurers of these institutions, giving to them at once the control of the fund raised for their enlargement and further endowment. The money, therefore, which it was supposed would go into a general fund, the interest of which would be applied to all of these colleges, has gone directly to them, and is merged in the above reports from the Conferences.
>
> The Connectional Educational Fund was the favorite scheme of the General Committee, and the Central Committee was directed to place it clearly before the Church. The local strain, already mentioned, together with positive opposition in some quarters, has prevented this part of the Centenary plan from being a complete success. Nevertheless, enough has been paid in to form the nucleus of a large fund. Indeed, there are subscriptions of large amount awaiting the final action of the General Conference. The arguments which induced the General Committee to favor this fund are still in force. We honestly believe a fund looking to the support of public institutions of learning, and, more especially, to the equipment of young men for the ministry, is precisely an element of harmony and power

indispensable to the Church. It is well known to your body that the recruits to the ministry are gathered chiefly from the poorer classes; that the cost of support in these altered times must of necessity restrain the aspirations of many for such an advanced education as would fit them for the ministry at home or abroad; and that consequently a fund sufficient to encourage them to industry and self-denial in the attainment of knowledge would give the Church a vast addition to her laborers, which the open fields of the world so urgently demand. To provide for the permanence and enlargement of this fund will be, we trust, a subject for your careful deliberation.

The Children's Fund we commend to your special consideration. The same influences that obstructed the other Connectional funds hindered the full success of this. It bid fair at the outset to reach a noble sum, in our judgment a quarter of a million of dollars; and still, amid all manner of antagonisms, it has reached a greater amount than has flowed into any Connectional fund during the history of the Church.

We suggest not only that it remain intact, in accordance with the original plan, subject, perhaps, to slight modifications, but, further, that provision be made for its enlargement. This can be done by donations from the living and bequests from the dying. So soon as the fund becomes permanent and its fruits are seen, it will become a favorite object for the liberality of the great number of our Church members who feel under special obligations to the Sunday-school. A feasible plan would be for a collection to be taken in all our Sunday-schools once a year on a given day. It would not, perhaps, be unreasonable to calculate upon an increase of twenty thousand dollars per annum, which in five additional years would double the amount just named, thus placing one hundred and forty children on the highway of knowledge. It is not improbable that there are members of your noble body who will live to see one thousand recruits to the ministry through this fund.

RESULTS.

The Centenary Committee of the General Conference of 1868 said .

The report of the Central Committee contains matter for devout thanksgiving to the great Head of the Church. The General Conference of 1864, with some hesitancy, asked of the Church two millions of dollars at least. The response of the Church, as reported by the Central Committee, was more than fourfold greater, the grand total being $8,527,561, with several large Conferences yet to report. The statement of this fact is its sufficient comment.

LOCAL FUNDS.

The contributions to local objects, educational and others, have been much greater than the Connectional. This was to be expected, and is no cause of sorrow. Nay, it is matter for rejoicing before God that so many heavy burdens have been lifted from institutions of learning, that such generous additions have been made to endowments, and that, in so many ways, Christian beneficence has been stimulated to healthful activity. It is, however, quite evident, that serious irregularity exists in the returns of local funds.

Having shown wherein many of the returns were defective, the committee expressed the belief that a complete supplemental report would swell the aggregate to $10,000,000.

CONNECTIONAL FUNDS.

The statement of the Central Committee shows that while Connectional subscriptions were not in all respects equal to the anticipations of the Church, they nevertheless exhibit a cheering aggregate. More than a million of dollars are thus reported, and the movement which leaves the Church, Drew Theological Seminary, and Heck Hall, does not entirely fail of being "monumental."

The moneys contributed to the "Connectional Educational Fund" and to the "Children's Fund" are referred to your consideration by the Central Committee. The former, though not realizing the wishes and anticipations of the General Committee, is, nevertheless, a basis for what may be a great fund in time. . . . Your committee had a conference with a subcommittee from the Committee on

Education, and join with that committee in recommending the creation of a "Board of Education," duly chartered, which shall be the custodian of these funds. In our judgment we cannot, in good faith, divert them from the purpose contemplated by their donors. For details of the organization of this Board, we refer you to the report of the Committee on Education. We further recommend that efforts be made through the Sabbath schools of the Church to augment the Children's Fund. We recommend that the second Sabbath in the month of June annually be observed as the Children's Day, and that in each Sabbath-school we attempt the collection of an average of five cents for each child enrolled. Thus easily, silently, almost unconsciously, can this fund be made even more than its ardent projectors dared to hope.

The final report of the General Conference Committee on Education proposed in detail the official action by which the Board of Education and the Methodist Episcopal Church was called into formal and legal existence. It also expressed the belief that "this Board will furnish the educational center so long desired and specially asked for." The details of the action of the General Conference of 1868, ordering the incorporation and prescribing the functions of the Board of Education, was embodied in its charter and constitution, which have not only been often published, but will be published again for still wider circulation in its report to the Conferences of 1884.

Initial History of the Board.

The trustees appointed by the General Conference of 1868 secured, in April, 1869, a liberal act of incorporation from the Legislature of the State of New York. The charter thus obtained provided amply for the various objects contemplated by the General Conference. It conferred upon the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (*a*) the privilege of perpetual succession; (*b*) power to receive, hold, invest, and convey property; (*c*) power to receive and administer trusts; (*d*) it also enjoined on said Board the accomplishment of the following objects by means of the interest only of its vested funds, and also by means of funds contributed for such purposes, namely:

1. To aid young men preparing for foreign missionary work.
2. To aid young men preparing for the ministry. Preference in both these cases is to be given to those who have been meritorious Sunday-school scholars. As among meritorious Sunday-school scholars, young women of promise desiring to qualify themselves as Christian workers in foreign or home fields may be aided to obtain an advanced education.
3. To aid biblical or theological schools.
4. To aid universities, colleges, and academies.
5. To serve as a general agency of the Church in behalf of ministerial and general education.
6. To recognize Conference and other auxiliary societies.
7. To increase its permanent and current funds by educational collections and the offerings of Children's Day.
8. To collect and publish educational statistics.
9. To report quadrennially to the General Conference.

Not until thus incorporated was the Board prepared to receive the educational funds which it was ordered to conserve and augment. Meantime both funds had increased by the accumulation of interest. As the Board was without an executive officer, it was resolved to let the aggregate fund accumulate to $100,000 before commencing any distribution of its proceeds. That point was not fully reached until 1874. Meantime the General Conference of 1872 had sanctioned the proposed policy, and elected Rev. E. O. Haven, D.D., as Corresponding Secretary of the Board. Time was required for Dr. Haven to be able to fully enter upon the task assigned him. When he did so, a great amount of preliminary work was found necessary to be done. Thus, some six years following the General Conference of 1868 went by before the Board fully entered upon its appointed work. The very year that it did so, (1874,) its Corresponding Secretary decided to accept another office which required his removal from the official center of the Church, and absorbed the greater portion of his time and strength up to the period of his resignation of the office in November, 1880. During the six preceding years he had, as stated by himself, only been able to attend to "the most pressing duties of the office," which he held without salary.

By these successive events much valuable time was lost to the Board, during which, notwithstanding the good work it was able to do in some departments, its claims upon the interested and continued support of the Church were too generally and to too great an extent lost sight of. The present is an age of active competition even in works of benevolence, so that, however good a cause may be, unless it is kept constantly before the people, it is sure to lag behind. Without dwelling on lost opportunities, it will be more pleasant to consider briefly

The Work Done and the Results Accomplished by the Board.

A.—DEPARTMENT OF AID.

As a Church, we have been providentially led to the practical solution of a problem that has greatly embarrassed some other Churches, namely: How to aid needy students, and yet cultivate in them a high sense of manhood, and those qualities of efficiency which are essential to success in the ministerial calling.

The General Conference of 1868, which ordered the creation of the Board of Education, defined its general policy of action in the following terms:

> In administering aid the Board shall aim to foster rather than diminish habits of personal exertion and economy, and as a rule shall render aid in the form of loans.

This policy is in harmony with the best sentiment of our Church, and also with the preference of her best young men, who wish to cultivate the feeling of personal independence and not to be considered objects of charity. While they do not wish to become or to be called beneficiaries, they highly prize the privilege of being entitled to credit, when necessary, on the basis of character.

Our system offers them such a credit on the most liberal terms. It comes to them when they would find it impossible to secure similar aid on a commercial or business basis, and yet at a period when the time and opportunities of study, by which it enables them to profit, are worth far more to them than money. It does not furnish to them amounts sufficient to render unnecessary either economy or exertion, but just sufficient to stimulate both, by increasing the prospect of success and hastening the time when they can occupy self-supporting positions of usefulness. Judicious loans, in such circumstances, strengthen rather than effeminate character, and become a bond of increasing attachment to the interests and service of a Church which extends to her young people such a pledge of solicitude in their behalf.

This policy, as a golden mean between doing nothing for ministerial candidates who have to struggle with poverty and other embarrassments, and doing too much for them, also enables the Board to respond to a greater number of applications, and at the same time creates a strong ground of appeal for the increase of its resources in proportion to the ever-increasing claims made upon it.

When donors toward an educational fund know that the proceeds of their benevolence will only aid a few individuals, being permanently absorbed by each recipient, they have far less motive for grand and cheerful effort than when they can be assured that the income from whatever they may give will have perpetual succession, by the process of returning to the treasury and being disbursed over and over again during the unmeasured future.

Under this policy the Board has made the following

DISBURSEMENTS IN LOANS TO STUDENTS:

1873	$300 00	1879	$8,217 00
1874	4,477 00	1880	8,000 00
1875	10,095 00	1881	8,000 00
1876	8,554 56	1882	11,037 00
1877	7,626 50	1883	12,000 00
1878	7,786 14		
Total			$86,093 20

By these loans 1,000 different students have been aided, and through them some eighty institutions of the Church have received corresponding benefits. Institutions can only accomplish important ends by having the right kind of students. In most, if not all, cases, the students who have been aided by the Board have been recommended by their teachers as among the very best, and also such as would have had to discontinue their studies if not aided. Many of them have not yet finished their courses of study. Hence the time has not come when any adequate judgment can be formed of the benefits conferred both upon them and the Church by means of the loans furnished. Yet it is safe to say that 200 (one fifth) of the number have already entered some sixty of our Annual Conferences as traveling preachers; twenty-five or more have become foreign missionaries in Bulgaria, India, Japan, Mexico, and South America; while on our lists remain a considerable number of choice candidates for the foreign missionary work. The correspondence of the Board bears strong testimony to the advantages these faithful sons and daughters of the Church have received through a little aid from our funds in the hour of need, which has often proved to be the crisal hour of their lives. It is also to be borne in mind that the aid rendered to such students, and the successes brought out by them, exert a most beneficial influence by way of example upon many thousands of youth in our Sunday-schools and families. Such influences are greatly needed in the present materializing age.

B.—DEPARTMENT OF FUNDS AND COLLECTIONS.

Without entering into minute details, or pausing to discriminate accurately between the General Educational Fund and the Children's Fund, it may be summarily said that both are in an excellent condition. Starting in 1868 from the Centenary gift of $65,829 72, they have more than doubled in amount, being represented at the present time by $136,000 of interest-bearing securities. Besides attaining this handsome growth, they have paid all expenses and enabled the Board to disburse more than $86,000 in loans, or about $20,000 in excess of their whole amount at the beginning. If the history of Christian benevolences can make any better showing than that we should rejoice to see it. At the same time it is to be stated that some valuable properties bestowed by liberal-minded donors and one deposit of $5,000 on annuity are held by the Board, and not yet classed with its interest-bearing assets. While it is to be hoped that the General Fund will continue to grow by means of such gifts and legacies, the great reliance of the Children's Fund must ever be on the annual collections it is appointed to receive from the churches and Sunday-schools. That this reliance is one of the most hopeful character may be seen from the growing success of those collections in proportion to the better acquaintance of the churches with their design and elements of promise.

ANNUAL RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

From church and Sunday-school collections, legacies, special donations, and the repayment of loans:

1873	$1,490 68	1879	$2,491 59
1874	4,620 90	1880	2,079 24
1875 (net)	2,141 28	1881	9,256 86
1876	887 26	1882	18,026 56
1877	1,994 57	1883	32,718 42
1878	565 30		

Testimony is rapidly accumulating (See the Church "Manual," and recent Reports of the Board of Education) to show that the Children's-Day collections, wherever properly introduced and conducted, are not only popular in the best sense and constantly growing in favor, but are also actually the occasion of invaluable good influences both of an educational and religious character. It is sincerely to be hoped that this important characteristic may continue and increase. To this end no effort will be spared on the part of the Board.

It is particularly to be hoped that on the occasion of our Centenary of 1884 an extraordinary benefit may be given to both our General and Children's Educational Funds, carrying them up to some just approximation of the amount originally asked for them by their projectors. This result is specially solicited as a means of enabling the Board to meet the accumulating claims that are made upon it.

The increased educational interest in all parts of the Church growing out of the observance of Children's Day, and the publication of the designs and provisions of the Board, has had the effect to greatly increase the number of youth seeking to enter our schools and needing help that they may do so. In this the Church should rejoice, not only as a most hopeful sign of progress, but as an extraordinary call and opportunity for enlarged liberality.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

Our educational system, as stated in the Church Discipline, ¶ 254, §§ 1–6, contemplates two great classes of objects: 1. The founding, building, and endowment of institutions of learning. 2. The encouragement of our people to patronize those institutions, and the aiding, when necessary, of candidates for the Christian ministry in obtaining a suitable education.

It is to the latter object that the educational collections provided for in §§ 4 and 5 specifically relate. The language of § 4 is this:

> It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge of a circuit or station to take one public collection annually in each society in aid of the work of education. The money so received shall be paid over to such auxiliary of the Board of Education as the Annual Conference may direct, or, in the absence of Annual Conference directions, to the Treasurer of the Parent Board.

This implies that the proceeds of this collection are not to be used for general or miscellaneous educational objects, but for the specific objects stated in the charter of this Board, and by the previous action of the General Conference creating it. Nevertheless, it gives full power to the Conference to direct whether they shall be so applied through an auxiliary society of the Board of Education, or through the Parent Board itself, or through both. When a Conference is in circumstances that require special efforts to build or endow an institution, it needs no society to pass over the funds for such object. While, at the beginning, such efforts are essential, they are in their nature preliminary and temporary; whereas the work of encouraging and aiding students to profit by the existence of those institutions is perpetual. Besides, experience has proved that the former object is only to be accomplished successfully by subscriptions, donations, and bequests of larger amounts than are attainable by Church collections. The latter object, however, is quite within the compass of the smaller offerings of the masses of the people, whose sympathy it is certain to secure when properly stated.

As fast as the several Conference Educational Societies enlist in the proper work of auxiliaries, and report on the same, the Board incorporates their statistics with those of the Church at large in such showings as that which follows:

EXHIBIT OF THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND ITS AUXILIARIES UP TO SEPTEMBER, 1883.

ABRIDGED TITLES.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION.	NO. OF STUDENTS AIDED LAST YEAR.	TO WHAT AMOUNTS.	WHOLE NO. OF STUDENTS AIDED.	TO WHAT AMOUNTS.	OFFICERS REPORTING.
Board of Education	1873	250	$12,000	1,000	$86,093	D. P. Kidder, Cor. Sec.
Conference Auxiliaries:						
Central German*	1870	1	50	15	950	J. G. Schaal, Sec.
Central Pennsylvania*	1876	5	350	21	1,374	H. R. Mosser, Treas.
Chicago German*	1870	3	150	9	459	F. Gottshall, Sec.
East Ohio*	1879	2	110	2	110	M. J. Slutz, Sec.
Erie (Centenary Fund)*	1872	3	65	30	1,115	A. B. Hyde, Treas.
Genesee	1874	11	648	29	2,108	Daniel Clark, Treas.
Holston	1869	....	32	.....	734	J. S. Petty, Treas.
Kentucky	1872	1	31	2	262	J. A. Boatman, Sec.
Ministerial Ed. Soc. of Chicago	1858	10	800	231	46,800	W. X. Ninde, Sec.
New England	1855	22	1,515	244	50,500	N. T. Whitaker, Sec.
Newark	1860	9	750	57	11,694	A. Craig. Sec.
New Jersey	1863	4	350	35	7,182	S. E. Post, Treas.
New York	1863	5	515	63	11,100	W. H. Mickle, Sec. and Treas.
North Ohio*	1868	2	250	10	1,288	P. F. Graham, Sec.
Oregon	1879	2	75	2	75	J. N. Denison, Sec.
Philadelphia	1871	16	1,750	59	10,705	W. J. Paxson, Sec.
Troy	1870	9	527	45	6,059	J. W. Eaton, Treas.
Southern Illinois*	1869	10	317	30	26,027	D. W. Phillips, Sec.
Upper Iowa*	1861	3	978	12	4,000	J. B. Albrook, Sec.
West Virginia*	1852	4	550	14	3,000	J. L. Clark, Treas.
Wilmington	1872	2	100	14	1,598	W. H. Hutchin, Sec.
Total		374	$21,914	1,924	$273,233	

From the above summary, it is certain that the Board of Education and its auxiliaries have, during the past year, aided 374 students, to an amount exceeding twenty thousand dollars, and from the beginning of their action, 1,924 students, to the amount of more than two hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars. These amounts fall short of the reality owing to the lack of recent and full reports. Nevertheless, they indicate the progress of the work in this department of Church activity. It must, however, be confessed that the progress is so slow as to suggest grave queries as to whether in many localities Conference educational societies can be maintained with satisfaction and efficiency. Repeated experiments have proved that their efficient action is greatly embarrassed by the distance from each other of the officers and managers, as well as by the frequent changes of residence incident to the itineracy. The business of an educational society cannot be thoroughly transacted without a laborious correspondence, which often has to yield to the pressing duties of the pastoral office. For these and kindred reasons, some Conferences find it more convenient and equally advantageous to transfer their business in trust to the Parent Board, as suggested in Articles IV and IX of the Constitution of an auxiliary. With increasing experience and enlarged facilities, the Board is now prepared to administer the trusts of any number of auxiliaries, and to any extent for which the means may be supplied.

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* Statistics of 1881.

In all cases of separate action it is important that Conference auxiliaries conform their modes of administration as nearly as possible to the policy and methods of the Parent Board, so as to secure the greatest degree of unity and efficiency possible to our system as a whole. Divergent methods and policies tend alike to weakness and confusion, whereas unity of aim and cordiality of co-operation are promotive of the grandest and best results. Certain it is that without interested and watchful guardianship, interests of this kind are in danger of being deflected from their specific design by temporary expedients, or of being allowed to lapse into comparative neglect.

C.—DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Prior to the origin of the Board of Education, our Church had founded more than one hundred institutions of learning of various grades, and through them accomplished great good. But, contrary to our policy in other enterprises, we had no recognized center of unity for the promotion of harmonious and co-operative action. A Connectional agency was, therefore, wanted that should hold a common relation to all existing institutions, and be prepared to exercise a wholesome advisory influence upon any that might be founded thereafter. To this central agency all should report, and from it a motive power should be exercised which should stimulate and focalize our educational energies in behalf of the highest interests of the Church.

To the important objects indicated in the above paragraph, the first Corresponding Secretary of the Board devoted no little time and attention. The greatest difficulties had previously embarrassed all efforts to secure, in a reliable form, the educational statistics of the Church. Strenuous efforts had been made to secure them for the General Conferences of 1860 and 1864. The respective results were published in the General Conference Journal of 1860, and in Stevens's "Centenary of American Methodism" in 1865. In 1874 Dr. Haven published in a Report of this Board a more complete exhibit of similar statistics than had been previously secured. From 1882, forward, a full tabulation of the educational statistics of the Church, as officially reported, has been printed as an important part of each Annual Report of this Board. That herewith given will be published with additions and corrections in the Report of the Board to the Centennial General Conference of 1884. Although its showings are below the actual facts, they will serve for an instructive comparison designed to show the educational progress of the Church during the last 18 years, together with many other important objects of reference and consideration.

Educational Institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTIONS.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	Founded.	PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Value of Buildings or Grounds.	Endowment.	Debts.	Teachers.	Students last year.	Students from beginning.
Bareilly Theological Seminary *	Bareilly, India	1871	Rev. T. J. Scott, D.D.	$12,500	$50,000	......	5	73	159
Boston University School of Theology *	Boston, Mass.	1847	Rev. William F. Warren, S.T.D.	......	......	......	10	92	445
Centenary Biblical Institute	Baltimore, Md.	1872	Rev. William M. Frysinger, D.D.	30,000	1,500	$1,000	6	154	569
Drew Theological Seminary	Madison, N. J.	1866	Rev. Henry A. Buttz, D.D.	250,000	300,000	......	6	83	579
Foochow Biblical Institute *	Foochow, China	1872	Rev. F. Ohlinger	......	......	......	5	17	55
Gammon Theological Institute	Atlanta, Ga.	1883	Rev. W. P. Thirkield, B.D.	......	......	......	..	..	....
Garrett Biblical Institute	Evanston, Ill.	1856	Rev. William H. Ninde, D.D.	50,000	300,000	25,000	7	103	1,149
Martin Mission Institute	Frankfort, Germany	1858	Rev. Ludwig Nippert, D.D.	50,000	2,000	......	2	11	109
Mexican School of Theology	Puebla, Mexico	1874	Rev. S. W. Siberts, A.M.	18,000	......	......	4	12	27

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	Founded.	PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Value of Buildings or Grounds.	Endowment.	Debts.	Teachers.	Students last year.	Students from beginning.
Albion College *	Albion, Mich.	1861	Rev. L. R. Fiske, D.D., LL.D.	60,000	170,000	12,000	12	199	9,500
Allegheny College *	Meadville, Pa.	1833	Rev. D. H. Wheeler, D.D.	300,000	200,000	2,500	13	256	6,000
Anglo-Chinese College *	Foochow, China	1881	Rev. F. Ohlinger, B.D.	14,000	......	......	3	40	60
Baker University	Baldwin City, Kan.	1858	Rev. W. H. Sweet, A.M.	25,000	3,000	......	9	350	2,887
Baldwin University	Berea, Ohio	1845	A. Schuyler, LL.D.	60,000	150,000	......	10	202	6,400
Boston University *	Boston, Mass.	1869	William F. Warren, S.T.D., LL.D.	137,500	272,000	76,000	80	453	4,000
Central Tennessee College	Nashville, Tenn.	1866	Rev. J. Braden, D.D.	50,000	10,000	......	12	361	2,797
Central Wesleyan College	Warrenton, Mo.	1864	Rev. H. A. Koch, D.D	45,000	30,000	......	11	231	3,033
Chaddock College	Quincy, Ill.	1853	John T. Long, LL.D.	200,000	......	......	31	308	3,000
Claflin University	Orangeburg, S. C.	1869	Rev. Edward Cooke, D.D.	50,000	......	......	10	424	1,600
Clark University	Atlanta, Ga.	1869	Rev. E. O. Thayer, M.A.	115,000	20,000	......	7	143	1,193
Cornell College	Mount Vernon, Iowa	1857	Rev. William F. King, D.D.	130,000	60,000	......	22	509	4,675
Dickinson College *	Carlisle, Pa.	1833	Rev. J. A. M'Cauley, D.D.	350,000	220,000	2,000	7	124	2,205
East Tennessee Wesleyan University *	Athens, Tenn.	1867	Rev. John F. Spence, S.T.D.	30,000	1,000	......	9	226	1,500
Fort Wayne College	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1846	Rev. W. F. Yocum, D.D.	35,000	......	1,200	10	307	3,775
German College	Mount Pleasant, Iowa	1873	Rev. William Balcke, A.M.	15,000	20,000	......	4	121	503
German-English College	Galena, Ill.	1868	Rev. Emil Uhl	6,000	1,600	......	7	113	1,535
German Wallace College	Berea, Ohio	1864	Rev. William Nast, D.D.	53,710	51,124	......	6	91	889
Hamline University *	Hamline, Minn.	1854	G. H. Bridgman, D.D	100,000	80,000	8,000	6	133	2,200
Hedding College	Abingdon, Ill.	1875	Rev. Joseph S. Cumming, D.D.	50,000	1,000	19,000	10	183	1,584
Illinois Wesleyan University *	Bloomington, Ill.	1855	Rev. W. H. H. Adams, D.D.	150,000	70,000	5,000	16	602	4,750

Indiana Asbury University	Greencastle, Ind	1857	Rev. Alex. Martin, D.D., LL.D	250,000	250,000	......	16	504	8,000
Iowa Wesleyan University	Mount Pleasant, Iowa	1850	Rev. W. J. Spaulding, Ph.D	45,000	85,000	5,500	9	282	6,000
Lawrence University	Appleton, Wis	1849	Rev. B. P. Raymond, A.M., Ph.D	50,000	69,149	......	9	189	4,703
Lewis College *	Glasgow, Mo	1866	Rev. James C. Hall, A.M	50,000	......	15,000	5	71	343
M'Kendree College *	Lebanon, Ill	1828	William F. Swahlen, Ph.D	50,000	65,000	......	10	210	5,210
Moore's Hill College	Moore's Hill, Ind	1854	Rev. L. G. Adkinson, A.M	30,000	20,000	4,000	7	139	2,300
Mount Union College *	Mount Union, Ohio	1846	Rev. O. N. Hartshorn, LL.D	169,000	346,000	14,000	13	697	15,911
New Orleans University *	New Orleans, La	1868	Rev. James A. Dean, D.D	20,000	......	......	6	155	1,850
North-western University	Evanston, Ill	1855	Rev. Jos. Cummings, D.D., LL.D	263,500	1,184,048	10,000	60	964	6,263
Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware, Ohio	1842	Rev. C. H. Payne, D.D., LL.D	200,000	300,000	......	25	783	10,300
Rust University	Holly Springs, Miss	1869	Rev. W. H. Hooper, A.M	40,000	10,000	......	8	291	937
Simpson Centenary College	Indianola, Iowa	1867	Rev. E. L. Parks, A.M., B.D	25,000	40,000	......	8	268	2,265
Syracuse University	Syracuse, N. Y	1870	Rev. Charles N. Sims, D.D., LL.D	300,000	330,000	99,000	37	385	1,462
Texas Wesleyan College *	Fort Worth, Texas	1881	Rev. C. H. Harvey, Ph.B	12,000	......	250	5	125	250
University of Denver	Denver, Col	1880	Rev. David H. Moore, D.D	110,000	......	2,500	40	405	501
University of Little Rock *	Little Rock, Ark	1882	Rev. G. W. Gray, A.M	20,000	......	......	9	114	114
University of the Pacific	San José, Cal	1851	Rev. C. C. Stratton, A.M., D.D	52,500	35,000	......	15	206	1,806
University of Southern California *	Los Angeles, Cal	1880	Rev. M. M. Bovard, A.M	20,000	75,000	......	9	102	140
Upper Iowa University	Fayette, Iowa	1857	Rev. John W. Bissell, D.D	35,000	20,000	......	12	243	4,150
Wesleyan University *	Middletown, Conn	1831	Rev. John W. Beach, D.D	400,000	870,000	......	20	185	2,334
Willamette University *	Salem, Oregon	1844	Rev. Thomas Van Scoy, A.M., B.D	60,000	25,000	5,000	26	353	6,300
Wiley University	Marshall, Texas	1873	Rev. W. H. Davis, A.M	1,500	......	......	5	313	1,220

CLASSICAL SEMINARIES.

Albion Seminary	Albion, Iowa	1872	Edward P. Fogg, A.M	9,000	2,000	2,700	6	300	750
Andrews Institute	Andrews Institute, Ala	1867	Rev. William Houston, A.M	5,000	......	......	5	175	789
Ashland College and Normal School *	Ashland, Oregon	1879	M. G. Royal, A.M	8,700	......	1,200	5	100	275
Augusta Collegiate Institute	Augusta, Ky	1882	Rev. Daniel Stevenson, D.D	10,000	......	......	6	72	113
Baldwin Seminary *	Baldwin, La	1882	Rev. W. S. Fitch, A.M	20,000	......	......	2	32	32
Bennett Seminary *	Greensborough, N. C	1873	Rev. Wilbur F. Steele, A.M., B.D	15,000	......	......	5	151	400
Brown Seminary	Leicester, N. C	1881	H. F. Ketron, A.B	2,000	......	......	1	62	134
Carleton Institute *	Farmington, Mo	1854	Miss Eliza A. Carleton	16,000	......	800	5	147	1,800
Cazenovia Seminary *	Cazenovia, N. Y	1825	Rev. J. D. Phelps, A.M	60,000	6,000	1,000	11	355	15,000
Centennial High School *	Lucknow, India	1866	J. W. Waugh, D.D	3,000	5,000	......	12	184	370
Centenary Collegiate Institute	Hackettstown, N. J	1874	Rev. George H. Whitney, D.D	210,000	......	......	14	220	1,500
Chamberlain Institute *	Randolph, N. Y	1850	Rev. Jas. T. Edwards, A.M., D.D	60,000	40,000	......	12	321	9,000
Claverack Acad'y and Hudson R. Inst. *	Claverack, N. Y	1845	Rev. Alonzo Flack, Ph.D	61,000	......	......	18	267	5,800
Cookman Institute *	Jacksonville, Fla	1875	Rev. Samuel B. Darnell, B.D	12,000	......	2,000	6	194	500
Dadeville Seminary *	Dadeville, Ala	......	......	......	......	......	..	...	....
Dickson Seminary *	Dickson, Tenn	......	......	......	......	......	..	...	....
East Maine Conference Seminary	Bucksport, Me	1850	Rev. Morris W. Prince, A.M	30,000	18,000	......	8	315	5,800

* From returns for 1882.

Classical Seminaries.—Continued.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Founded.	President or Principal.	Value of Buildings or Grounds.	Endowment.	Debts.	Teachers.	Students last year.	Students from beginning.
Ellijay Seminary *	Ellijay, Ga.	1874	M. G. Bates, A.M.	$5,000	......	......	2	130	650
Epworth Seminary *	Epworth, Iowa,	1857	Rev. J. B. Albrook, A.M.	10,000	......	......	10	223	2,500
Fort Edward Collegiate Institute	Fort Edward, N. Y.	1854	Rev. Joseph E. King, D.D.	81.000	......	$15,000	13	300	10,600
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary *	Lima, N. Y.	1830	Rev. M. G. Williams	70,000	$64,000	......	11	308	30,000
Grand Prairie Seminary and Com. Coll.	Onarga, Ill.	1863	Rev. John B. Robinson, D.D.	20,000	16,000	......	12	250	2,823
Greenville District Seminary*	Rheatown, Tenn.	1880	Rev. J. C. Wright, A.M.	3,000	......	......	4	167	250
Greenwich Academy *	East Greenwich, R. I.	1841	Rev. Francis D. Blakeslee, A.M.	80,000	......	3,000	10	195	6,135
Haven Normal School *	Waynesborough, Ga.	1868	Rev. C. P. Wellman	4,000	......	......	2	80	1,000
Holston Seminary	New Market, Tenn.	1838	S. P. Fowler, A.M.	10.000	......	350	5	147	225
Houston Seminary	Houston, Texas	1882	C. W. Campbell, Ph.B.	7,500	......	......	2	151	151
Ives Seminary *	Antwerp, N. Y.	1868	Rev. C. E. Hawkins, A.M.	35,000	......	......	10	382	3,600
Jennings Seminary *	Aurora, Ill.	1857	Rev. Thomas J. Bassett, A.M.	60,000	......	......	15	340	5,550
Kingsley Seminary.	Bloomingdale, Tenn.	1877	Joseph H. Ketron, A.M.	2,200	......	......	4	136	329
La Grange Seminary *	La Grange, Ga.	1878	O. D. Wagner	4,000	......	......	1	50	100
La Teche Seminary *	Baldwin, La.	1875	Rev. W. D. Godman, D.D.	......	......	......	6	247	600
Lewis Collegiate Institute *	Lewiston, Idaho	1882	Rev. Levi Tarr, A.M.	3,000	......	......	2	35	35
Maine Wesleyan Sem. and Female Coll.	Kent's Hill, Me.	1821	Rev. E. M. Smith, M.A.	100,000	63,000	......	11	303	30,135
Marionville Collegiate Institute *	Marionville, Mo.	1874	John Turrentine, A.M.	8,000	......	......	4	163	873
Memorial School *	Cawnpore, India	1873	Rev. F. L. Neeld, B.A., B.D.	40,000	......	9,400	6	73	570
Meridian Academy *	Meridian, Miss.	1877	Mrs. M. V. Keever	2,500	......	......	2	93	300
Morristown Seminary	Morristown, Tenn.	1881	Rev. J. S. Hill, A.M.	5,000	3,000	......	3	175	496
Mount Union Seminary *	Mount Union, Ala.	1880	Rev. H. J. Hammitt, B.D.	450	......	......	1	56	200
Mount Zion Seminary	Mount Zion, Ga.	1880	Rev. James Mitchell, D.D.	1,500	......	......	2	113	250
Napa Collegiate Institute	Napa City, Cal.	1870	A. E. Lasher, A.M.	40.000	......	......	11	200	1,540
Nebraska Conference Seminary *	York, Neb.	1880	Rev. Edward Thomson, Ph.D.	12,000	13,000	30,000	7	161	375
New Hamp. Conf. Sem. and Female Col.*	Tilton, N. H.	1845	Rev. Silas E. Quimby, A.M.	25,000	13,000	......	10	346	6,405
Peking Training School *	Peking, China.	1876	Rev. H. H. Lowry	500	......	......	3	28	60
Pennington Seminary	Pennington, N. J.	1839	Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D.D.	75,000	......	25,000	12	157	6,497
Powell's Valley Seminary	Wellspring, Tenn.	1880	W. A. Wright, A.M.	2,000	......	......	4	150	275
Rome Normal School *	Rome, Ga.	......	S. C. Upshaw	......	......	......	..	...	....
Rust Normal Institute *	Huntsville, Ala.	1870	Rev. J. H. Owens	......	......	......	2	112	500
Salt Lake Seminary *	Salt Lake City, Utah	1870	Rev. T. W. Lincoln, A.M.	50,000	1,000	......	4	142	1,200
Santiam Academy *	Lebanon, Oregon	......	J. L. Gilbert, A.M.	......	......	......	3	85	....
Sheridan Academy	Sheridan, Oregon.	1874	Rev. W. T. Van Scoy	3,500	......	......	3	90	485
Texarkana Gymnasium	Texarkana, Ark.	1882	Le Roy Bates, Ph.D.	300	......	......	5	154	154
Troy Conference Academy	Poultney, Vt.	1835	Rev. Charles H. Dunton, A.M.	60,000	3,000	9,000	11	262	4,850

Tullahoma Collegiate Institute *	Tullahoma, Tenn.	1876	Rev. Joseph Duffy	......	......	......	5	140	500
Umpqua Academy *	Wilbur, Oregon	1854	Henry L. Benson. A.M	5,000	......	......	4	130	1,200
Vermont Meth. Sem. and Female Coll.	Montpelier, Vt.	1834	Rev. J. D. Beeman, A.M	90,000	34,000	28,000	10	235	13,335
Walden Seminary *	Little Rock, Ark.	1877	Thomas Mason, A.M	1,500	......	......	2	82	200
Wesleyan Academy	Wilbraham, Mass.	1824	Rev. Geo. M. Steele, S.T.D., LL.D.	150,000	......	18,000	13	300	17,000
Western Reserve Seminary	West Farmington, Ohio.	1829	Rev. A. E. M'Bride, A.M	18,000	2,700	......	6	100	10,100
West Tennessee Seminary	Hollow Rock, Tenn.	1874	Rev. Joseph J. Losier	3,000	......	......	2	102	342
West Tennessee Institute *	Mason, Tenn.	1878	Rev. C. E. Alexander	......	......	......	3	75	300
West Texas Conference Seminary*	Austin, Texas	1878	Rev. G. O. Richardson	4,500	......	......	..	...	....
Williamsport Dickinson Seminary	Williamsport, Pa.	1848	Rev. Edward J. Gray, D.D	80,000	......	......	13	283	7,172
Willoughby College	Willoughby, Ohio	1859	J. C. Ward, A.B.	10,000	......	......	4	30	612
Wilmington Conference Academy	Dover, Del	1873	R. H. Skinner, A.M.	50,000	......	20,000	8	146	638
Wyoming Seminary *	Kingston, Pa	1844	Rev. L. L. Sprague, A.M	150,000	......	......	16	392	12.000
Xenia College	Xenia, Ohio	1850	W. H. DeMotte, LL.D	10,000	......	2,350	7	112	2,060

FEMALE SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES.

Baltimore Female College *	Baltimore, Md.	1848	N. C. Brooks, A.M., LL.D	62,500	7,700	29,000	9	74	4,040
Bareilly Seminary *	Bareilly, India	1870	Miss Sparkes	15,000	......	......	2	200	....
Beaver College and Musical Institute	Beaver, Pa	1853	Rev. R. T. Taylor, D.D.	50,000	......	8,000	12	150	1,580
Bijnour Boarding School *	Bijnour, India	1878	Miss Seymour	1,500	......	......	2	40	...
Bordentown Female College	Bordentown, N. J.	1853	Rev. William C. Bowen, A.M.	30,000	......	8,000	13	116	578
Cawnpore Seminary *	Cawnpore, India	1878	Miss Easton	6,000	......	......	2	50	....
Cincinnati Wesleyan College	Cincinnati, Ohio	1842	Rev. W. K. Brown, D.D	200,000	......	......	29	120	6.516
De Pauw College	New Albany, Ind.	1866	Rev. F. A. Friedley, A.M	50,000	......	......	9	138	1,232
Drew Seminary and Female College	Carmel, N. Y.	1866	George Crosby Smith, A.M	40,000	......	......	8	68	550
Foochow Female Seminary*	Foochow, China.	1858	Misses Woolston	4,000	......	......	2	24	300
Hakodati Girls' School *	Hakodati, Japan	1880	Miss Woodworth	6,000	......	......	2	15	....
Hillsborough Female College*	Hillsborough, Ohio	1854	Rev. J. F. Lloyd, A.M	50,000	6,000	......	10	69	3,040
Illinois Female College	Jacksonville, Ill	1847	Rev. W. F. Short, A.M., D.D	100,000	......	......	15	175	5,060
Irving Female College *	Mechanicsburg, Pa.	1856	Rev. T. P. Ege, A.M	40,000	10,000	......	4	40	1,200
Kiukiang Seminary *	Kiukiang, China	1878	Miss Howe	7,000	......	......	2	30	....
Lasell Seminary	Auburndale, Mass.	1851	Charles C. Bragdon, A.M.	90,000	......	35,000	21	149	2,070
Lucknow Academy *	Lucknow, India	1870	Miss Thoburn	6,000	......	......	3	121	....
Mission Home *	Tokio, Japan	1874	Misses Spencer and Holbrook	12,000	......	......	9	60	150
Moradabad Seminary *	Moradabad, India	1878	Miss Devine	5,500	......	......	2	102	...
Nagasaki Girls' School *	Nagasaki, Japan	1879	Miss Russell	8,000	......	......	2	50	....
Pachuca Seminary	Pachuca, Mexico	1874	Miss Hastings	6,000	......	......	3	100	20
Peking Boarding School *	Peking, China.	1872	Misses Cushman, Yates, and Sears	7,000	......	......	4	40	90
Pittsburg Female College	Pittsburg, Pa	1854	Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D	100,000	12,000	14,000	28	359	4,203
Rangoon Seminary *	Rangoon, Burmah	1882	Miss Warner	15,000	......	......	2	50	....
Sigler Boarding School *	Budaon, India	......	Mrs. L. R. Hoskins	4,000	......	......	5	60	120

* From returns for 1882.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	In 1865.	In 1883.	Increase in 18 Years.
Classical Seminaries and Female Colleges...	77	92	15
Colleges and Universities..................	23	43	20
Theological Schools.	2	9	7
Whole number of institutions...............	102	144	42
Total number of teachers..........	714	1,319	605
Total number of students..............	23,106	26,483	3,377
Total estimate of property	$3,055,000	$7,432,860	$4,377,860
Students from beginning.........	......	407,781	......

It is especially interesting to notice the growing extension of our educational institutions in foreign lands, where they are found to be indispensable auxiliaries to missionary effort on any large and promising scale. Many of these institutions are yet young and small, but who can forecast the extent of their future influence, or estimate their promise for good?

Space is not allowed to remark upon the numerous topics for thought and study suggested by the figures given. It is, however, to be hoped that they will be thoroughly elaborated in many educational essays and addresses, both by ministers and teachers. It is specially to be hoped that their perusal and consideration by the teachers of all grades in our church schools, will conduce to broader views of the great enterprise in which they are engaged, and to a higher *esprit du corps* in a body now numbering over eleven hundred educated persons. At the same time, the figures given may be every-where accepted as strong appeals for greater liberality in behalf of an enterprise so grandly commenced, so far-reaching in its influence, but as yet only in its beginnings.

As a specimen of the progress and results to be expected in the history of all our successful educational institutions, a few facts are here given from the history of one of them:

The Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Conn., was organized in 1831 with a faculty of five members, forty-eight students, nine hundred volumes in library, and a small but unestimated amount of property and resources. In 1881, fifty years later, it had a faculty of twenty members, one hundred and eighty-four students, thirty-one thousand volumes in library, $650,430 in property and resources, and an income for the year of $47,030. At the latter period its graduates numbered 1,291, of whom 633 had been ministers, 48 college presidents, 674 professors and teachers, 249 lawyers, 73 physicians, 71 editors, and 164 authors, besides many engaged in secular pursuits. The institution also numbered 935 non-graduate alumni, who were distributed in about the same proportions as to engagements in life. The statisticians of the University estimated that the 633 ministers among the graduates had spent 8,540 years preaching.

While careful attention to statistics is recommended to all our institutions, to be published in due time, it is obvious that the Board of Education can only record summaries and grand aggregates. It is gratifying, however, to observe that this branch of its duties is so thoroughly systematized, that little difficulty need be expected hereafter in publishing reliable statistics from year to year. All deviations from that result will be directly chargeable to the neglect of such heads of institutions as fail to make the annual report to the Board which the Church has ordered, and the reports, from year to year, will indicate who the delinquents are.

Unfortunately this is a matter in which a single omission or delinquency damages the aggregate showing of the whole Church. But we are unwilling to believe that a single officer of an institution, founded or maintained in the interest of the Church, would designedly withhold the reports solicited; however, we are convinced that the act or habit of procrastination has heretofore, in some instances, contributed to an equivalent result.

But, whether reported properly or not, we rejoice in the belief that the work of each institution will go on increasing in power and usefulness, until the records of future Centennials shall show results of a grandeur that it is now impossible to anticipate.

PLANS FOR EDUCATIONAL EFFORT IN 1884.

It is an interesting fact in the history of our Church that when the manner of commemorating the one hundredth year from our organization was under consideration by the General Conference of 1880 only two classes of opinions were expressed. The one, as represented by the Committee on Education, proposed concentrated and exclusive efforts in behalf of education. The other, as represented by the Committee on the Centenary, proposed primary and leading efforts in behalf of education, but also the recognition of other suitable objects for pecuniary offerings.

The Bishops, to whom the whole matter was referred, taking into view the substantial unanimity of the General Conference on the first point, as well, doubtless, as following their own judgment, appointed that "the *chief* object of Connectional offerings should be the cause of education." In so doing, they commended "to the liberality of the Church: 1. The Board of Education; 2. The Freedmen's Aid Society; 3. Theological schools; 4. Such seminaries, colleges, and universities as shall be selected by the several Annual Conferences."

Under the action quoted it is left to each society and institution included in the recommendation to adopt its own method of presenting its claims to the Church. That such presentation will, in every instance, be ably and faithfully made in all hopeful forms may be taken for granted. It is, consequently, reasonable to expect that most interesting results will follow. It is not difficult to foresee that, in the expected presentation, each local institution will have peculiar advantages in the section it specially represents, and it is greatly to be hoped that their several claims will be duly appreciated and honored with the largest liberality. Should that be the case, many troublesome debts will be canceled, many much-needed buildings will be erected, and large sums of money will be consecrated to endowments.

But, with all this, there will be both room and necessity for effort and liberality in behalf of the broad and Connectional interests specially represented by the Board of Education. Those interests appeal to the Church, its members, and its children in every section. They are, in fact, greatly enhanced by all local improvements and increased facilities for instruction in the several institutions, inasmuch as their object is to enable even the poorest of our Christian youth to enter those institutions of every grade and profit by their advantages. But owing to the multiplicity of other benevolences, there is only a single day in the year in which the claims of the Children's Educational Fund can be made prominent. That, however, is Children's Day, now happily established as the red-letter day of the Sunday-school and children's year. It is, therefore, to be hoped that our Centenary Children's Day will be every-where observed with increased interest and greatly enlarged liberality. To facilitate that result, the Board of Education will adopt, with improvements, the plans so successfully followed in 1883. They may be briefly stated as follows:

PLANS FOR THE CENTENARY CHILDREN'S DAY, 1884.

1. As in the published Report of the Board of Education, the collections will be classified under the heads of the several districts of each Conference, a circular will be sent to each Presiding Elder asking his co-operation and influence toward securing a good Children's Day celebration in every charge under his supervision, and that with special reference to the inauguration of the Centennial services of the year.

2. To each pastor will be sent an explanatory circular addressed jointly to him and his Sunday-school superintendent for immediate and careful consideration. This circular will be accompanied with two copies of the Board of Education's Report on Children's Day, 1883; also with a specimen Order of Service for Children's Day, 1884; and a Letter to the Children and youth of the Methodist Episcopal Church, relating to Children's Day and its objects.

3. An offer will be made in the circular to pastors and superintendents of a suitable number of Orders of Service and Children's Letters to be gratuitously sent to each school pledging the Children's Day collection, and ordering them in a specified way and in proper time. The proper time is so as to reach New York before or within the month of April. So far as practicable, the circulars will be sent out in February.

4. To comply with the wishes of many, a "Manual of Hints and Helps" for the observance of Children's Day will be published and offered for sale at all the Book Depositories of the Church.

5. As from early ages it has been customary to commemorate great events by the coinage of medals to be handed down to coming generations, so the Board of Education proposes, on this occasion, to strike a HISTORIC MEDAL, which shall be jointly commemorative of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1784 and of the celebration of its first Centenary in 1884. While the Centenary medal will have a special charm and value for the young, it is known in advance that it will also be wanted by great numbers of adult persons. It will, therefore, be furnished during the whole year to all persons, young or old, who will send one dollar each to the Children's Educational Fund. Nevertheless, as the chief opportunity for children and young persons to obtain it will be in connection with the Children's Day offerings, definite plans for that object will be published in the circulars above referred to.

It is hoped and believed that, in the various ways and by the various means proposed, the closing year of our first century of Church organization and action will not only be marked by the richest of religious influences, but also by grand and far-reaching results in behalf of Christian education. There is an inspiration in the very thought that a Church which had no organized existence one hundred years ago—there then being no Sunday-schools in the land—will be able in 1884 to put into line, under the banner of the cross and of Christian education, some two millions of Sunday school scholars and teachers, supported by two millions more of interested parents and friends. The interest of the Centennial Children's Day will also be greatly enhanced by the fact that its observance will not only extend all over our own country, but also to the foreign countries in which our missions have been planted around the world.

Courses of Study for Itinerant Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

All the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church have four years' thorough courses of theological study prescribed by the Discipline * of the Church, and no preacher (whether a graduate of the Theological Seminaries or not) is allowed to graduate into the full ministry of the Church until he has passed an examination in these courses of study before the officially-appointed Examining Committees. The following summaries, carefully collated from the General Minutes, and from the Local Minutes of the Annual Conferences for the year ending July 1, 1883, will indicate the number of Examining Committees and students embraced in these courses of Conference Theological Studies for the year:

Total number of Conference Committees of Examination	396
Total number of Examiners appointed on these Committees	1,264
Number of Preachers in classes for Admission on Trial	354
Students in classes of First Year's Course	620
Students in classes of Second Year's Course	633
Students in classes of Third Year's Course	583
Students in classes of Fourth Year's Course	360
Total number of Preachers in Conference Courses of Theological Study	2,550

In these Conference Courses of Theological Study the Examining Committees for the several classes are selected by the presiding Bishop and council of Presiding Elders, and announced at the Conference session. The names of the persons thus selected, with the names of the students in the several classes, are published in the Local Conference Minutes, and the examinations usually take place at the ensuing Annual Conference session. The name of each student is called in open Conference, and the result of his examination announced by the Examining Committee.

Methodist Episcopal Church Calendar for 1884.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of Bishops in Detroit—May.

Annual meeting of the Book Committee—Second Wednesday in February. Each section to have meetings at such times as it may elect.

Monthly meeting of Missionary Board—Third Tuesday in each month.

Annual meeting of General Missionary Committee, in month of November. Secretaries and Treasurers fix date of the meeting.

Annual meeting of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society—November, 1884.

Annual meeting of Woman's Home Missionary Society.

Quarterly meeting of the Sunday-School Union—Fourth Wednesdays of March, June, September, and December.

Quarterly meeting of the Tract Board—Second Wednesday of March, June, September and December.

Anniversaries of Sunday-School Union and Tract Society are fixed by the Boards of Managers.

Annual election of Officers of the Board of Church Extension—January of each year.

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* For Courses of Study now required, see Methodist Discipline of 1880, pp. 365-368.

Annual meeting of General Committee of Church Extension—November, day fixed by Board.

Annual meeting of the Board of Education—Time fixed by Board of Managers.

"Children's Day," (see Discipline, 1880, p. 161,) second Sunday in June.

Annual meeting of the Freedmen's Aid Society. The Board of Managers fix the date.

The one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the organization of the John-street Church—the first Methodist Church in America—will be observed on the last Sunday in October, 1884.

Monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, third Thursday of each month.

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New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodst Episcopal Church.

President, John B. Cornell; *First Vice-President*, Rev. Bishop W. L. Harris, D.D.; *Vice-Presidents*, Rev. M. S. Terry, D.D., Rev. Thomas H. Burch, Rev. William T. Hill, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Bowles Colgate, Anderson Fowler; *Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. A. D. Vail, D.D.; *Recording Secretary*, James A. Seaman; *Assistant Recording Secretary*, George N. Compton; *Disbursing Treasurer*, William H. Falconer; *Receiving Treasurer*, Thomas Crocker.

This is one of the many local Home Missionary Societies which are to be found in a considerable number of important centers of Methodist Church work. It was incorporated April 14, 1866, and has steadily grown in its work and usefulness until now, when it reports 21 churches and chapels under its care. It has nurtured into self-support at least a dozen influential Churches. The subjoined statistical table, taken from its Annual Report for 1882, gives the numerical summaries for that year.

Number of churches and chapels under the supervision of the society		21
Pastors and assistants		22
Full members	2,974	
Number on probation	338	
Total membership		3,312
Average weekly attendance at morning preaching		2,249
" " " evening "		3,032
" " " prayer-meeting		1,083
Sermons preached in 1882		1,811
Missionary and pastoral visits		15,839
Visits to the sick		3,064
Pages of tracts distributed		30,308
Temperances pledges obtained		194
Conversions (including those in Sunday-schools)		583
Weekly attendance at class		936
Number of officers and teachers in Sunday-schools		482
Average attendance of officers and teachers, afternoon session		411
Total number of scholars, December, 1882		5,841
Average attendance of scholars, afternoon session		3,802
Number of conversions in Sunday-school		148
Amount raised and paid out for current expenses by the Treasurer of the Board	$21,885 97	
Amount raised and expended for current expense *by the local societies*	29,183 83	
Amount raised by the local societies and expended for current expenses of the *Sunday-schools*	6,246 22	
Total	$57,316 02	

In addition to the foregoing amount there has been raised and expended on new church enterprises about $35,000 during the past year, making a total of $92,316 02.

John Street Church, New York City.

This old historic Church of American Methodism (the Society of which was organized on the last Sunday in October, 1766, the first dedication taking place two years later) passed, by special act of the Legislature of New York, in 1866, into the care of trustees to be elected by the General Conference. This trust was accepted by the General Conference of 1868, and trustees were elected by that body, and their successors have since been duly elected by the General Conference of 1872, 1876, and 1880. The report adopted by the Conference of 1880 included the following:

"As the Centennial of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church will occur in 1884, we suggest, without entering into details, that it may be feasible to interest the entire Methodism of our own country, as well as that of the mother country and the Canadas, in perpetuating this old historic Church, planted more than a hundred years ago, to evidence on this continent the truth of John Wesley's maxim—a maxim we, his children, hold as our own—"The world is our parish." We also recommend the editors of our papers to render such aid as may be necessary to carry out the suggestions of this report.

"Nominated by the Quarterly Conference of the First Methodist Episcopal Centennial Church of the city of New York, (John Street,) we approve and offer the following names for this General Conference to elect as trustees of said Church: John Bentley, (President and Treasurer,) Edward Allen, Benjamin W. Tilton, William Collins, James Wright, Walter B. Bailey, Frank E. Trowbridge, Reese B. Gwillim, James S. Coward."

In 1866, the Centennial year of the organization of the John Street Church, the pastor and trustees, acting in accordance with the advice of the presiding elder and of Bishop Janes, obtained from the Legislature of the State of New York the subjoined special charter, the purpose being "to make sure of the preservation of the church edifice, with its appurtenances in perpetuity, as a place for religious services according to the Discipline and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

CHARTER.

SECTION 1. B. F. Weymouth, C. H. Applegate, E. Allen, D. Roberts, Luke Sharp, William Collins, John Bentley, John A. Currier, and Charles Ferguson, residents of the city of New York, and their successors in office as herein provided for, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of "The First Methodist Episcopal Centennial Church of the city of New York," to take, have, hold, and use upon the trust, and for the purpose of executing the trust hereby created, the property, buildings, church edifice, and appurtenances, moneys, funds, uses, benefices, and income of both the realty and personality, now in whole or in part belonging to, or that from any source would at any time hereafter accrue to the use and benefit of, the corporation of "The First Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of New York," and for the purposes of said trust, the trustees of "The First Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of New York"* are hereby authorized and empowered to execute and convey unto the corporation hereby created, under their hands and seals, and for a nominal consideration in the sum of one dollar, all rights, title, property, rights of property, possession, use, and income of, in or to any property or things aforesaid, held upon trust by the said trustees as such, for and on behalf of the congregation connected with the said Church aforesaid, together with all corporate rights of said Church corporation of every name, nature, or description whatever; and thereupon said church edifice, property, rights of property, possession, use, income, and corporate rights, as aforesaid, theretofore in any wise appertaining or belonging unto the said Church corporation of the said "First Methodist Episcopal Church of the city of New York," shall be and become transferred unto and vested in the corporation hereby created upon the trusts, and for the uses and purposes of said trust, as herein defined. And the corporation hereby created shall possess, enjoy, and exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges hereby conferred, and shall perform all the duties and obligations hereby imposed, and in its corporate name may sue and be sued, and may take, have, hold, possess, use, and enjoy, and may sell, grant, alien, convey, or mortgage any real or personal property, for the uses and purposes of the trusts hereby created; but no sale or mortgage of real estate shall be made without the consent of the General Conference hereinafter named, and the order of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District of the State previously obtained therefor.

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* The corporate name of the John Street Church.

Sec. 2. The property, rights of property, and of possession, and all equities of property or income hereby authorized to be transferred by conveyance, as aforesaid, to the corporation hereby created, shall be held and used solely upon the trust of maintaining and supporting upon the property, premises, and in the church edifice situate and now know as numbers forty-four and forty-six John Street, in said city of New York, and to be known by the name of said incorporation hereby created, a church dedicated to the service of the worship of Almighty God, and a ministry and religious services and instruction to the people or persons who shall hereafter constitute the congregation connected therewith, under the formula and discipline of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

Sec. 3. The business and affairs of the corporation hereby created shall be managed by a board of trustees, not exceeding nine in number, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum competent to act at any regular or adjourned meeting thereof; but the acts of said trustees as such shall be subject at all times and subordinate to the directions and instructions of said General Conference relative thereto.

Sec. 4. All persons first herein named shall be and act as trustees of the said corporation until their successors are elected, as herein provided; and at any regular session or meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, said General Conference may elect a board of trustees, not exceeding nine in number, to be trustees of said corporation, and to hold office as such trustees until the next session of the General Conference, and until their successors are elected as aforesaid, all of whom shall be citizens of the State of New York, and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and the trustees thus elected shall succeed to all the rights, powers, and privileges, and shall perform all the duties conferred or imposed upon their immediate predecessors as trustees, under the trust created under this act, and as such, for the time being, shall constitute said corporation, and upon the election of their successors, shall, from time to time, surrender all their rights, powers, and prerogatives as said corporation, as well as said trustees, to such successors, and any vacancy occurring from any cause in said office of said trustee may be filled in such manner as shall be provided by said General Conference, to hold until its next regular session.

Sec. 5. The said corporation may establish and maintain, in connection with the said Church and congregation, a parsonage for the use, occupancy, and accommodation of the minister or ministers that may from time to time be assigned to said Church and congregation, and may also establish and maintain any parochial school, Sabbath-schools, or mission schools, for the support, maintenance, education, and instruction of any and every class of persons or children who may voluntarily choose to attend the same.

Sec. 6. The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within whose jurisdiction the church edifice of said corporation shall, for the time being, be located, shall be empowered and authorized, in accordance with the usage and discipline of said Church, to assign to the ministry of said corporation such minister, ministers, and teachers as may be deemed proper by said Annual Conference; and said Church congregation shall be represented in said Annual Conference in the same manner as other Churches under the discipline of said Methodist denomination.

Sec. 7. The corporation hereby created may take by gift, grant, devise, or bequest, any moneys, property, real or personal, rights of property, or other valuable thing, the annual income from which shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars in the whole, and subject to the trusts hereby created shall apply the same to the execution and carrying into effect of the objects and purposes of the said trust, as herein contemplated; and all devises and bequests to said corporation shall be subject to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act relating to Wills," passed April thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the acts amending the same.

As soon as the charter was obtained the trustees of the old corporation, by due legal process, transferred the whole John Street property to the new corporation, the deed containing the additional provision that the General Conference, in the election of trustees, shall select from a list nominated by the John Street Quarterly Conference. All the papers in the case were reported to the General Conference of 1868, and that body, without dissent, accepted the trust.

Pastors and Presiding Elders of the John Street Church.

The following is a complete list of the pastors and presiding elders of John Street Church from the date of its first service. Until the year 1838 John Street was embraced in a circuit, and, as other congregations were formed, the pastors in their services alternated at the several churches. This will indicate the reason why several names are connected with the pastorate during each year.

DATE.	NAME.
1766	Philip Embury.
1767	" "
1768	" "
"	Thomas Webb.
1769	Robert Williams.
"	Richard Boardman.
1770	Joseph Pilmoor.
1771	Francis Asbury.
1772	Richard Wright.
1773	Thomas Rankin.
1774	George Shadford.
1775	James Dempster.
1776	Daniel Ruff.
1777	John Mann.
1778	Samuel Spraggs.
1779	" "
1780	" "
1781	" "
1782	" "
1783	John Dickins.
1784	" "
1785	John Hagerty.
1786	John Tunnell, Eld.
"	John Dickins.
1787	" "
"	Woolman Hickson.
1788	Henry Willis, Eld.
"	John Dickins.
"	Freeborn Garrettson.
1789	F. Garrettson, P. E.
"	Robert Cloud.
"	John Merrick.
"	William Phœbus.
1790	Thos. Morrell, Eld.
"	Robert Cloud, Eld.
"	William Jessup.
1791	Robert Cloud, Eld.
"	Richard Whatcoat.
"	Thomas Morrell.
"	James Mann.
1792	Thomas Morrell, Eld.
"	Lemuel Green.
"	George Strebeck.
1793	Jacob Bush. Eld.
"	Thomas Morrell.
"	Daniel Smith, supply.
"	Ev. Rogers, supply.
1794	Ezekiel Cooper.
"	Lawrence M'Combs.
1795	Wilson Lee.
"	John Clark.
1796	George Roberts.
"	Andrew Nichols.
1797	George Roberts.
"	Joshua Wells.
"	Wm. Beauchamp.
1798	Joshua Wells.
"	George Roberts.
"	C. Stebbins.
1799	John M'Claskey.
"	Thomas Sargent.
"	Michael Coate.
1800	John M'Claskey.
"	Jesse Lee.
"	S. Hutchinson.
1801	J. M'Claskey.
1801	Thomas Morrell.
"	D. Ostrander.
"	M. Coate.
1802	T. Morrell.
"	T. F. Sargent.
"	J. Wilson.
1803	M. Choate.
"	R. Williston.
"	J. Wilson.
1804	N. Snethen.
"	M. Coate.
"	S. Merwin.
1805	F. Garrettson.
"	N. Snethen.
"	A. Hunt.
"	J. Wilson.
1806	A. Hunt.
"	T. Bishop.
1807	J. Crawford, P. E.
"	T. Bishop.
"	F. Ward.
"	P. Peck.
"	S. Thomas.
1808	W. Thatcher.
"	E. Cooper.
"	J. Wilson.
"	F. Ward.
"	L. Andrus.
"	P. Peck.
1809	W. Thatcher.
"	E. Smith.
"	W. Keith.
1810	N. Bangs.
"	E. Smith.
"	I. Robertson.
"	J. M. Smith.
"	P. P. Sandford.
1811	F. Garrettson, P. E., 4 y.
"	N. Bangs.
"	W. Phœbus.
"	L. Clark.
"	W. Blagborne.
"	J. M. Smith.
"	P. P. Sandford.
1812	J. Crawford.
"	W. Phœbus.
"	L. Clark.
"	P. Cook.
1813	P. Cook.
"	J. Crawford.
"	S. Cochran.
"	P. Rice.
1814	W. Phœbus.
"	S. Cochran.
"	N. Emery.
"	M. Richardson.
1815	S. Merwin, P. E., 4 yrs.
"	W. Phœbus.
"	W. Thatcher.
"	E. Washburn.
"	M. Richardson
"	A. Scholefield.
1816	D. Ostrander.
"	W. Thatcher.
"	E. Washburn.
"	L. Andrus.
1816	A. Scholefield.
1817	D. Ostrander.
"	N. Bangs.
"	S. Crowell.
"	S. Howe.
1818	N. Bangs.
1818	L. Clark.
"	S. Crowell.
"	S. Howe.
"	T. Thorpe.
1819	N. Bangs, P. E.
"	A. Hunt.
"	S. Merwin.
"	L. Clark.
"	B. Hibbard.
"	T. Spicer.
"	N. Morris.
1820	P. P. Sandford, P.E., 4 y.
"	A. Hunt.
"	J. Soule.
"	B. Hibbard.
"	T. Spicer.
"	E. Hebard.
1821	J. Soule.
"	E. Hebard.
"	M. Richardson.
"	W. Ross.
"	H. Bangs.
"	J. Summerfield.
1822	E. Washburn.
"	M. Richardson.
"	S. Martindale.
"	W. Ross.
"	H. Bangs.
"	J. Summerfield.
1823	E. Washburn.
"	S. Martindale.
"	P. Rice.
"	J. B. Stratton.
"	S. Bushnell.
"	E. Brown.
1824	L. Clark, P. E., 3 yrs.
"	P. P. Sandford.
"	P. Rice.
"	T. Mason.
"	J. B. Stratton.
"	S. Bushnell.
"	E. Brown.
1825	P. P. Sandford.
"	H. Stead.
"	W. Jewett.
"	J. Youngs.
"	D. DeVinne.
"	H. Chase.
1826	H. Stead.
"	W. Jewett.
"	J. Youngs.
"	N. White.
"	R. Seney.
"	J. Field.
1827	T. Burch.
"	N. White.
"	R. Seney.
"	J. J. Matthias.
"	N. Levings.
"	J. Field.

PASTORS AND PRESIDING ELDERS OF THE JOHN STREET CHURCH—*Continued.*

DATE.	NAME.
1828	D. Ostrander, P. E., 4 y.
“	T. Burch.
“	C. Carpenter.
“	J. Hunt.
“	J. J. Matthias.
“	N. Levings.
“	G. Coles.
1829	S. Lucky.
“	C. Carpenter.
“	J. Hunt.
“	H. Bangs.
“	G. Coles.
“	S. D. Ferguson.
1830	S. Luckey.
“	S. Merwin.
“	L. Pease.
“	S. Martindale.
“	B. Goodsell.
“	H. Bangs.
“	S. D. Ferguson.
1831	S. Merwin.
“	L. Pease.
“	S. Martindale.
“	B. Goodsell.
“	S. Landon.
“	J. Clark.
“	B. Sillick.
“	C. Prindle.
1832	S. Merwin, P. E., 4 yrs.
“	G. Coles.
“	P. P. Sandford.
“	S. Landon.
“	J. Bowen.
“	C. Prindle.
1833	Fitch Reed.
“	P. P. Sandford.
“	J. Bowen.
“	J. C. Green.
“	C. W. Carpenter.
1834	F. Reed.
“	J. B. Stratton.
“	J. C. Green.
1834	E. DeVinne.
“	J. Tackaberry.
1835	E. E. Griswold.
“	J. B. Stratton.
“	D. De Vinne.
“	J. Tackaberry.
“	L. Mead.
1836	D. Ostrander, 4 yrs.
“	E. E. Griswold.
“	C. W. Carpenter.
“	J. Covel, Jr.
“	J. Z. Nichols.
“	L. Mead.
“	L. Pease.
1837	C. K. True.
“	C. W. Carpenter.
“	J. Covel, Jr.
“	J. Z. Nicholls.
“	A. S. Francis.
1838	B. Goodsell.
1839	B. Goodsell.
1840	S. Luckey, P. E., 1 yr.
“	W. K. Stopford.
1841	P. Rice, P. E., 3 yrs.
“	W. K. Stopford.
1842	V. Buck.
1843	“ “
1844	P.P.Sandford, P.E., 4 y.
“	A. Rogers.
1845	“ “
1846	E. Crawford.
1847	“ “
1848	N. Bangs, P. E., 4 yrs.
“	V. Buck.
1849	“ “
1850	George Brown.
1851	“ “
1852	H. Bangs, P. E., 2 yrs.
“	H. Mattison.
1853	“ “
1854	J. Floy, P. E.
“	G. S. Hare.
1855	(Supply.)
1856	(Supply.)
1857	W. H. Norris, P. E., 2 y.
“	C. E. Harris.
1858	“ “ “
1859	H. Bangs, P. E., 2 yrs.
“	E. L. Janes.
1860	“ “ “
1861	E.E.Griswold, P.E., 4 y.
“	W. H. Milburn.
1862	“ “ “
1863	J. M. Carroll.
1864	S. C. Keeler.
1865	H. Bangs, P. E., 2 yrs.
“	R. C. Putney.
1866	W. H. De Puy.
1867	H. F. Pease, P.E., 4 yrs.
“	W. H. De Puy.
1868	“ “ “
1869	W. P. Corbit.
1870	L. S. Weed.
1871	J. B. Merwin, P. E., 4 y.
“	L. S. Weed.
1872	“ “ “
1873	N. G. Cheney.
1874	“ “ “
1875	G. F. Kettell, P. E.
“	N. G. Cheney.
“	W. H. De Puy.
1876	C. Fletcher, P. E.
“	M. L. Scudder.
1877	J. L. Peck, P. E., 2 yrs.
“	B. T. Abbott.
1878	“ “ “
1879	J. W. Beach, P. E., 2 y.
“	B. T. Abbott.
1880	L. S. Weed.
1881	T. H. Burch, P. E., 2 y.
“	C. C. Lasby.
1882	“ “ “
1883	B. M. Adams, P. E.
“	A. B. Sanford.

The Bishops at their Annual Meeting, held at their Room in New York, November, 1883, adopted the following:

Whereas, The John Street Methodist Episcopal Church in New York is truly a memorial of the first place of preaching the free grace of God according to Methodist formulas in this city and county; *whereas*, it is held by the General Conference in trust as a Memorial Missionary Church for a large population of very moderate means; and, *whereas*, there are increasing difficulties in maintaining this house of worship by reason of the removal of persons of financial ability; therefore,

Resolved, That we commend the Church to benevolent and able men for financial assistance.

Trustees of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church Trust Fund Society, organized in 1873: Bishop Harris, *President;* Isaac Odell, *Vice-President;* John Bentley, *Treasurer;* Edward Allen, James Wright, Wm. Collins, George Sperling, B. M. Tilton, Geo. H. Shaffer, Wm. Hoyt, R. B. Guillim, and H. D. Rolfe.

International Bible Lessons for 1884.

First Quarter.

Jan. 6. The Conference at Jerusalem. Acts 15. 1-11.
13. Hearing and Doing. James 1. 16-27.
20. The Power of the Tongue. James 3. 1-18.
27. Living as in God's Sight. James 4. 7-17.
Feb. 3. Paul's Second Missionary Journey. Acts 15. 35-41. and 16. 1-10.
10. The Conversion of Lydia. Acts 16. 11-24.
17. The Conversion of the Jailer. Acts 16. 25-40.
24. Thessalonians and Bereans. Acts 17. 1-14.
March 2. Paul at Athens. Acts 17. 22-34.
9. Paul at Corinth. Acts 18. 1-17.
16. The Coming of the Lord. 1 Thess. 4. 13-18, and 5. 1-8.
23. Christian Diligence. 2 Thess. 3. 1-18.
30. Review, or Lesson selected by the school.

Second Quarter.

April 6. Paul's Third Missionary Journey. Acts 18. 23-28, and 19. 1-7.
13. Paul at Ephesus. Acts 19. 8-22.
20. Paul's Preaching. 1 Cor. 1. 17-31.
27. Abstinence for the sake of others. 1 Cor. 8. 1-13.
May 4. Christian Love. 1 Cor. 13. 1-13.
11. Victory over Death. 1 Cor. 15. 50-58.
18. The Uproar at Ephesus. Acts 19. 23-41, and 20. 1, 2.
25. Liberal Giving. 2 Cor. 9. 1-15.
June 1. Christian Liberty. Gal. 4. 1-16.
8. Justification by Faith. Rom. 3. 19-31.
15. The Blessedness of Believers. Rom. 8. 28-39.
22. Obedience to Law. Rom. 13. 1-10.
29. Review, or Lesson selected by the school.

Third Quarter.

July 6. David King over all Israel. 2 Sam. 5. 1-12.
13. The Ark in the House. 2 Sam. 6. 1-12.
20. God's Covenant with David. 2 Sam. 7. 1-16.
27. Kindness to Jonathan's Son. 2 Sam. 9. 1-13.
Aug. 3. David's Repentance. Psa. 51. 1-19.
10. Absalom's Rebellion. 2 Sam. 15. 1-14.
17. Absalom's Death. 2 Sam. 18. 24-33.
24. The Plague Stayed. 2 Sam. 24. 15-25.
31. God's Works and Word. Psa. 19. 1-14.
Sept. 7. Confidence in God. Psa. 27. 1-14.
14. Waiting for the Lord. Psa. 40. 1-17.
21. A Song of Praise. Psa. 103. 1-22.
28. Review, or Lesson selected by the school.

Fourth Quarter.

Oct. 5. Solomon Succeeding David. 1 Kings 1. 22-35.
12. David's Charge to Solomon. 1 Chron. 22. 6-19.
19. Solomon's Choice. 1 Kings 3. 5-15.
26. The Temple Built. 1 Kings 6. 1-14.
Nov. 2. The Temple Dedicated. 1 Kings 8. 22-36.
9. The Wisdom of Solomon. 1 Kings 10. 1-13.
16. Solomon's Sin. 1 Kings 11. 4-13.
23. Proverbs of Solomon. Prov. 1. 1-16.
30. True Wisdom. Prov. 8. 1-17.
Dec. 7. Drunkenness. Prov. 23. 29-35.
14. Vanity of Worldly Pleasure. Eccles. 2. 1-13.
21. The Creator Remembered. Eccles. 12. 1-14.
28. Review, or Lesson selected by the school.

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Plan of Episcopal Visitation for Spring Conferences of 1884.

Conference.	*Place.*	*Time.*	*Bishop.*
Florida	Fernand'a, Fla.	Jan. 9	Bowman.
North India	Cawnpore, India	Jan. 9	
South Carolina	Sumter, S. C.	Jan. 16	Bowman.
Mississippi	Jackson, Miss.	Jan. 16	Wiley.
Mexico Miss'n	Mexico City	Jan. 17	Warren.
Liberia	Monrovia, Lib.	Jan. 24	
Blue Ridge	Catawba, N. C.	Jan. 30	Bowman.
Louisiana	New Orleans	Jan. 30	Wiley.
N. Carolina	Greensborough	Feb. 6	Bowman.
Little Rock	Little Rock, Ark.	Feb. 13	Wiley.
S. Amer. M'n	Montevideo, Ur.	Feb. 13	
Arkansas	Rogers, Ark.	Feb. 20	Wiley.
Wilmington	Wilmington	March 5	Harris.
Baltimore	Washington	March 5	Foster.
South Kansas	Paola, Kan.	March 5	Merrill
Virginia	Waterford, Va.	March 5	Warren.
Missouri	St. Joseph, Mo.	March 5	Foss.
Italy	Arezzo, Italy	March 5	
New Jersey	Camden, N. J.	March 12	Harris.
S. W. Kansas	Newton, Kan.	March 12	Merrill.
Washington	Lynchb'g, Va.	March 12	Andrews.
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	March 12	Warren.
Saint Louis	Kansas City, Mo.	March 12	Foss.
Central Pa.	Williamsp't, Pa.	March 19	Hurst.
N. W. Kansas	Salina, Kan.	March 19	Merrill.
Kansas	Topeka, Kans.	March 26	Merrill.
Newark.	Newark, N. J.	March 26	Andrews.
Wyoming	Scranton, Pa.	March 26	Warren.
Lexington	Covington, Ky.	March 26	Foss.
New York	New York	April 2	Simpson.
New England		April 2	Foster.
East German	Brooklyn, N. Y.	April 2	Andrews.
North Indiana	Peru, Ind.	April 2	Foss.
N. York East	Brooklyn, N. Y.	April 2	Hurst.
North. N. Y	Utica, N. Y.	April 9	Simpson.
N. E. South'n	N. Bedf'd, Mass.	April 9	Foster.
Troy	Amster'm, N. Y.	April 9	Andrews.
N. Hampshire	Manchester	April 9	Hurst.
Vermont	Montpelier, Vt.	April 16	Simpson.
East Maine	Camden, Me.	April 16	Harris.
Maine	Bath, Me.	April 16	Foster.
Delaware	Easton, Md.	June 4	Simpson.
Ger'y & Switz'd	Zurich, Switz'd.	June 25	Hurst.
Sweden	Upsala, Sweden	July 9	Hurst.
Norway	Bergen, Nor'y.	July 23	Hurst.
Denmark	Frederiksv'n	Aug. 8	Hurst.

Necrology of the Itinerant Ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

[For year ending November, 1883.]

THE following is a list of the Itinerant ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church who were members of Annual Conferences at the date of their decease. The dates of birth, entry into the Itinerant ministry, and death, are also given so far as they have been reported. Should any errors in this list be noted, the Editor of the "Year-Book" desires to be informed of them so that they may be corrected in next edition.

Name.	Conf.	Birth.	Ent. Min	Death.	Name.	Conf.	Birth.	Ent. Min	Death.
Abbott, Ira	N. Y. E.	....	....	Apr. 15,'83	Matlack, Lucius C.	Wil.	....	....	June 24,'83
Austin, Isaac	Wyom.	Aug. 29,'28	1865	Mar. 15,'8[illegible]	M'Clelland, J. F.	Cin.	....	....	Jan. 19, '83
Baker, E. J. L.	Erie.	....	....	Dec. 10, '82	M'Kindless, J. A.	Cen. Pa.	....	....	Aug. 2[illegible],'83
Bannister, Henry	Wis.	Oct. 5, '12	1842	Apr. 15, '83	M'Kinstry, Wm.	Genesee	June14, '95	1837	Nov. 22,'82
Bristol, Daniel W.	C. N. Y.	Dec. 15,'12	1834	Mar. 2, '83	Merriam, W. H.	Cen. Ill.	1842.	....	Feb. 12, '83
Brown, Philo E.	Genesee	May 7, '07	1830	June 2[illegible], '83	Millard, Jeremiah	N. Y.	....	....	July [illegible]9, '83
Brownson, W.	Mich.	Apr. 1[illegible]	1852	Feb. [illegible], '83	Moore, J. H.	Illinois.	Apr. 22,'17	1846	July 11,'83
Bugbee, Lucius H.	Pittsb'g	Nov. 25,'31	1857	July 28,'83	Nesbit. A. B.	S. Ill.	Dec. 10, '13	1841	1883.
Butler, Elisha	Cen. Pa.	June 8, '98	1838	A[illegible]. 5, '83	Newhall, Fales H.	N. Eng.	....	....	Apr. 6, '83
Chase. B. W.	Wilm.	Mar. 8, '34	...	D[illegible] 11, '82	Paddock, L. D.	Rock R.	Feb. 16, '19	1856	July 13,'83
Chase, John	Troy.	June 5, '06	1840	Mar. 5, '83	Peck, Jesse T.	Bishop.	April 4, '[illegible]	1832	May 17,'83
Cheston, Henry C.	Cen. Pa.	1834.	1868	Nov. 27,'82	Peck, William	N. N.Y.	1804.	...	Mar. 16,'83
Clippenger, W. A.	Cen. Pa.	....	....	May 2, '83	Pelton, P. D.	N. Ohio.	Mar. 2[illegible], '10	1852	Mar. 18,'83
Cocker, B. F.	Detroit.	1821.	1857	April 8, '83	Pfeiffer, F.	C. Ger.	Nov. 1, '48	1872	Mar. 2, '83
Copeland, David	Wyom.	1832.	....	Dec. 6, '82	Phillips, Jonas	Troy.	Apri 25,'21	1851	June 26,'83
Cranage, G. W	Pittsb'g	....	....	....	Pier, Orris	N. Y.	Mar 7, '97	1826	Jan. 25.'83
Dailey, J. P.	N'wark.	....	....	Apr. 10, '83	Pond, Valorous	E. Ohio.	....	....	Apr. 23, '83
Day, M. A.	Phila.	....	1852	Apr. 2, '83	Pratt, Rufus	Erie.	May 7, '07	1848	Aug. 31,'83
De Vinne, Daniel	N. Y. E.	Feb. 1, '93	1819	Feb. 10, '83	Price, John S.	N. Jer'y	July 13,'48	...	....
Don Carlos, A.	Illinois.	Apr. 15,'15	1840	Feb. 23, '83	Prindle, E. B.	Detroit.	1820.	[illegible]85[illegible]	July 23,'83
Eckert, A. B.	Wyom.	Aug. 1, '20	1847	Aug. 31,'83	Prosser, John	Erie.	April, 1808	18[illegible]2	Dec. 22,'82
Ellison E.	E. Ohio.	Jan. 19, '3	1856	Mar. 10, '83	Pryor, James T.	W. Wis.	....	....	Sept. 11,'83
Fish, Abraham	Black R	April 9, '95	1821	Feb. 15, '83	Redding, S. A.	Cal.	....	...	....
Fletcher, Josiah	N. N.Y.	....	....	Apr. 6, '83	Rider, A. C.	Pittsb'g	May 24,'11	1853	May 3, '83
Ford, S. S.	Troy.	Mar. 5, '19	1843	June 9, '83	Ripley, Merrill W.	Genesee	....	185[illegible]	Feb. 24,'83
Fuller, Erasmus Q.	Georgia.	Apr. 15,'28	....	1883.	Robinson, Alex	Genesee	Jan. 22, '16	....	Mar. 19,'83
Garrett, W. M'K.	Pittsb'g	....	....	....	Rogers, Aaron	N. Y.	1807.	1834	Aug. 13,'83
Gilder, John L.	N. Y. E.	Aug. 8,'11	1829	July 3, '83	Rogerson, Fred	Cen. Pa.	1852.	1874	Nov. 5, '82
Glover, Charles E.	N. Y. E.	....	....	Oct. 2, '83	Scoles, J.	U. Iowa	Apr. 17,'99	1824	Dec. 11, '82
Gray, J.	Detroit.	Dec. 4, '08	1835	Dec. 10,'82	Semple, Alex.	Illinois.	Feb. 25, '27	185[illegible]	June 19,'83
Green, Edwin T.	Genesee	....	...	Mar. 27,'83	Sheldon, H. O.	Cen. O.	Sept.15,'99	182[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]1,'83
Greenstead, J.	Mich.	Mar. 10,'55	1877	June 5, '83	Smith, John C.	Ind.	Apr. 17,'09	18[illegible]	Jan. 4, '83
Hill, James	Genesee	....	....	....	Smith, S. C.	Genesee	....	....	....
Hancock, L. M.	Cal.	May 3, '23	1847	Feb. 19, '83	Snyder, J. W.	E. Ohio.	Dec. 18,'42	1871	May 12, '83
Harford, R. L.	Cal.	....	....	....	Stanley, T. M.	Ohio.	....	....	....
Heatherly, L. D.	W. Va.	1856.	1877	Dec. 13,'82	Stearns, D. M.	Kansas.	....	....	Apr. 14, '83
Henry, S.	Holston	....	....	....	Stenger, W.	Minn.	18[illegible]2.	1856	Aug. 6, '83
Henry, William	Troy.	....	...	July 30, '83	Stellner, Chas.	N W Ger	June 20,'39	1861	Mar. 9, '83
Hillman, Abner P.	Maine.	July 19,'06	1830	Nov. 19,'82	Stiver, David	S.E. Ind	Apr. 20,'03	183[illegible]	Nov. 10,'82
Hood, A. W.	Wyom.	Aug. 18,'50	1876	Jan. 1, '83	Stuckeman, C. H.	S. L.Ger	Apr.27, '28	1857	Dec. '82
Howe, C. L. F.	C. N.Y.	....	1859	Feb. 28, '83	Terry, David	N. Y.	Mar. 1,'08	....	Mar. 9, '83
Hoyt, William C.	N. Y. E.	Jan. 25, '14	1836	Feb. 22, '83	Thompson, C. I.	Phila.	Mar. 28,'19	1848	Jan. 4, '83
Hurlburt, R. H.	E. Ohio.	Apr. 21,'26	1850	Apr. 14,'83	Tilden, Henry C.	N. N.Y.	1811.	1837	May 12,'83
Hutchinson, J. H.	N. Ind.	Nov. 10,'10	1854	Jan. 15, '83	Timkin, G.	S.L. Ger	Mar.20, '19	1850	Dec. 27,'82
Hutchins, D.	C. N. Y.	Dec. 1,1800	1834	Feb. 14, '83	Vannorman, Eph.	Detroit.	Aug. 1, '14	1867	Aug. 28,'83
Jackson, Abner	Pittsb'g	1795.	....	Aug. 3, '83	Waggoner, Adam.	Illinois.	Aug. 26,'26	1866	Sept. 5, '83
Jones, Adam	Troy.	Mar.13, '08	1836	Dec. 18,'82	Wait, Daniel	N. Eng.	....	. ..	Apr. 22,'83
Karsner, Charles	Phila.	1814.	1836	June 6, '83	Wallon, Aug. C. F.	E. Ger.	....	....	Oct. 13, '83
Kellogg, E. E.	N. N. Y.	....	...	Sept.12,'83	Wareham, Philip	E. Ohio.	May 5, '06	1831	Feb. 15, '83
Kettell, G. F.	N. Y. E.	May 18,'17	183[illegible]	Mar. 19,'83	Waters, George H.	Del.	....	....	Nov. 26,'82
Kingsland, C. F.	Minn	May 24,'24	1866	Aug.31, '83	Weaver, J. G.	W. Va.	1835.	...	May 19, '83
Kristeller, S.	N. Y. E.	1835.	186[illegible]	Sept. 25,'83	Whitney, J.	Wis.	....	....	....
Latimer, E. C.	E. Ohio.	Jan. 10, '10	1849	Sept. 28,'83	Williams, J. R.	Ind.	Sept.19,'[illegible]8	18[illegible]	Apr. 13,'83
Liscomb, Cyrus	W. Wis.	Sep. 21, '06	....	Mar. 23,'83	Wilson, T. H.	Cent. O.	Mar. 29,'18	1842	Mar. 26,'83
Manley, R. W.	Col.	Aug. 5, '30	....	July 15, '83	Winstanley, T.	E. Ohio.	Oct. 14, '15	1840	Nov.22, '82
Mahon, S. S.	S.E. Ind	Mar. 8, '37	1859	1883.	Wood, J. H.	N. Y.	1831.	1860	July 11, '83
Marriott, Franklyn	Cen. O.	Jan. 14. '23	1851	May 3, '83	Worthington,S.G. J	Pittsb'g	18[illegible].	....	Sept.28,'83
Martin, R. B.	Ind.	Apr. 13,'40	1865	Dec. 6, '82	Young, William	Up. Ia.	Dec. 7. '10	1832	Apr. 22,'83

National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The New York and Brooklyn Local Preachers' Association sent out a call inviting local preachers, of all sections, to unite with them in their anniversary exercises, at Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New York city, October 2, 1858, and also consider, in convention therewith, the propriety of organizing a National Local Preachers' Association. A large body of local preachers responded to the call, numbering, perhaps, one hundred at the formation of the latter.

The anniversary exercises commenced Saturday afternoon. Sunday morning a love-feast was held at 8:30 o'clock, Bishop Baker presiding. At 10:30 o'clock Rev. Prof. Harman, of Dickinson College, preached an able sermon from Dan. ix, 24. In the afternoon the report was read by the secretary, Rev. R. Horton, of New York, showing the society was first organized in Brooklyn in 1837, and in 1848 New York was included. The Association was incorporated in 1854, and comprised thirty-seven members, several of whom were chaplains of public institutions, and several members had entered the itinerancy. It had then a fund of $1,000, and also $300 for benevolent purposes. The Association supplied 1,500 appointments annually. Addresses followed from C. C. Leigh and, by request, from B. Kollock, of Philadelphia, and Isaac P. Cook, of Baltimore.

In the evening a general platform-meeting was held, Wakeman H. Dikeman presiding. Addresses were delivered by Dr. G. C. M. Roberts, of Baltimore; J. Lee, J. M'Gee, Mr. Street, J. Gatchell, I. Byrd, J. H. Brakeley, of New Jersey; A. Mooney, of Troy; Mr. M'Cullough and J. Riddle, of Delaware; W. H. Kincaid, of Pittsburg; and D. Jones, of Long Island; closing with benediction by Father Tiemann, father of ex-Mayor Tiemann, of New York.

Monday morning, October 4, the first convention was organized, with Dr. G. C. M. Roberts temporary chairman, and afterward Hon. S. Brady, ex-Mayor of Baltimore, was made permanent chairman, with C. C. Leigh, of New York, T. T. Tasker, Sr., of Philadelphia, and J. W. Hancock, of Newark Conference, as vice-presidents; R. Horton, of New York, and W. H. Kincaid, of Pittsburg, secretaries. After remarks by J. Riddle and the chairman a Business Committee was appointed, and several resolutions were referred to it. It was resolved to hold another Convention one year hence. The Business Committee reported in favor of an organization of the National Association of Local Preachers, briefly outlining its object, and appointed a committee to select the place of meeting and to draft a fuller Constitution, and also to select a person to preach the annual sermon. Baltimore was selected as the place, in October, 1859, and Rev. T. T. Tasker, Sen., of Philadelphia, to preach the annual sermon. C. C. Leigh was appointed to act as corresponding secretary until the first regular election.

Dr. Abel Stevens, editor of *The Christian Advocate*, spoke favorably of the new organization, and commended it editorially, as did his assistant, Dr. W. P. Strickland; Dr. Durbin, Missionary Secretary, and Hon. G. P. Disosway also spoke favorably; Drs. Carlton and Porter, Book Agents, Drs. Floy and Wakeley, and others, were present.

The convention adjourned that evening, and a revised Constitution was adopted, and the regular Association was held in Baltimore, T. T. Tasker, Sen., presiding, W. H. Kincaid, secretary.

The following list of presidents, secretaries, and treasurers have been elected since the organization to the present:

FULL LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL PREACHERS.

1858–1859. Samuel Brady, East Baltimore Conference.
1859–1860. Thomas T. Tasker, Sen., Philadelphia Conference.
1860–1861. Charles C. Leigh, New York Conference.
1861–1862. John H. Brakeley, New Jersey Conference.
1862–1863. Wakeman H. Dikeman, New York East Conference.
1863–1864. George C. M. Roberts, Baltimore Conference.
1864–1865. James Riddle, Philadelphia Conference.
1865–1866. Isaac P. Cook, Baltimore Conference.
1866-1867. John Cottier, New York East Conference.
1867–1868. Leonard P. Frost, New England Conference.
1868–1869. Edward Heffner, Baltimore Conference.
1869–1870. Joseph Gatchell. Newark Conference.
1870–1871. A. Gurney, North-west Indiana Conference.
1871–1872. William Wood, New Jersey Conference.
1872——. John F. Dravo, Pittsburg Conference.
1872–1873. Daniel T. Macfarlan, New York Conference.
1873–1874. John F. Forbes, Cincinnati Conference.
1874–1875. George W. Evans, Philadelphia Conference.
1875–1876. Jabez W. Loane; Baltimore Conference.
1876–1877. William J. P. Ingraham, Philadelphia Conference.
1877–1880. David H. Wheeler, D.D., New York East Conference.
1880–1881. Isaac P. Cook, D.D., Baltimore Conference.
1881–1882. Benjamin Schofield, Jun., Philadelphia Conference.
1882–1883. Nathan U. Walker, East Ohio Conference.
1883–1884. Henry E. Sutherland, Central Pennsylvania Conference.

FULL LIST OF SECRETARIES.

1858. Richard Horton, New York Conference, and William H. Kincaid, Pittsburg Conference.

1859. William H. Kincaid, Pittsburg Conference, and Daniel T. Macfarlan, (part of the session,) New York Conference.

1860–1884. William H. Kincaid, Pittsburg Conference.

In 1872 the assistant secretary was made elective, and Daniel T. Macfarlan, of New York East Conference, was elected, and has since occupied the position, except in 1872, 1873, (as president,) when George W. Evans, Philadelphia, was the assistant secretary.

FULL LIST OF TREASURERS.

1859–1866. Isaac P. Cook, Baltimore Conference
1866–1868. Arthur Mooney, Troy Conference.
1868–1871. Frank C. Pearson, Philadelphia Conference.
1871–1872. George W. Evans, Philadelphia Conference.
1872–1873. John L. VanBoskerck, New York Conference.
1873–1875. William J. P. Ingraham, Philadelphia Conference.
1875–1877. Nathan U. Walker, Pittsburg Conference.
1877–1878. Frank C. Pearson, Philadelphia Conference.
1878–1881. Benjamin Schofield, Jun., Philadelphia Conference.
1881–1882. William L. M'Dermutt, New York Conference.
1882–1883. George W. Mooney, New York East Conference.
1883–1884. Benjamin Schofield, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The number of local preachers was first officially recorded in 1837. The number then reported was 4,955. In 1844, the year of the separation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the number had increased to 8,087. It is estimated that over 4,000 local preachers went with that Church. In 1847 the number reported was 4,954. The returns for the next three decades were as follows:

Number of Local Preachers in 1847	4,954		
Number of Local Preachers in 1857	7,169	—net increase,	2,215
Number of Local Preachers in 1867	9,469	“	2,300
Number of Local Preachers in 1877	12,537	“	3,068
Number of Local Preachers, July 1, 1883	*12,337		
Net increase of Local Preachers for thirty-six years			7,383
Local Preachers who entered the Itinerant Ministry in the year closing July 1, 1883			620
Itinerant Preachers returned to local ranks for year closing July 1, '83.			202
Total number of Local Preachers who entered the Itinerant Ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1773 to July 1, 1883.			32,045
Total number of Itinerant Preachers returned to local ranks from 1773 to July 1, 1883, (110 years)			6,807
Local Preachers stationed as pastors during year ending July 1, '83.			1,659
Ordained Local Preachers now living, over			5,000

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1883.

The Annual Meeting of the National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Philadelphia, October 13-16, 1883, N. U. Walker, President; W. H. Kincaid, Secretary; D. T. Macfarlan Ass't Secretary.

Representative delegates from seventeen Annual Conferences, numbering 120, were reported. Saturday—morning session, (the 13th,) prayer, praise, and congratulatory remarks; afternoon, perfecting roll and payment of annual dues, President's address, appointment of standing committees, etc.; evening, addresses of welcome and responses, appointments for filling pulpits. Sunday—prayer, praise, and experience meeting at 9; morning sermon by President Walker; afternoon, Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, followed by annual Love-Feast; evening, sermon by Rev. Moses Atkinson, of Leeds, England, delegate from Wesleyan Methodist Local Preachers' Mutual Aid Association. Monday morning—reception of Philadelphia Preachers' Meeting and addresses and responses, report of J. Field to English body at Newcastle-on-Tyne, June, 1883, and fraternal address of English delegate and regular business; afternoon, usual business and discussions, election of officers and fixing place of next session; evening, the Quarter Centennial of the Association—T. T. Tasker, Sr., President; I. P. Cook, D.D., and C. C. Leigh, Vice-Presidents; W. H. Kincaid, Secretary. Addresses by T. T. Tasker, Sr., I. P. Cook, D.D., C. C. Leigh, R. Horton, W. H. Kincaid, B. Schofield, Jr., and J. Field, appointed to speak, declined because of the lateness of the hour. Tuesday morning—regular business session; afternoon, in connection with business, Dr. J. H. Vincent, especially invited to be present, made an elegant and extended address; also brief addresses by Revs. J. S. Inskip, J. B. M'Cullough, D.D., and A. J. Kynett, D.D.; evening, addresses from J. W. Cornelius, H. E. Sutherland, N. U. Walker, R. Emery, G. W. Bryant, R. Horton, L. F. Shepard, W. H. Kincaid. H. J. Moore, Rev. C. F. Turner, (pastor of church,) and M. Atkinson, of England.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—H. E. Sutherland. *Vice-Presidents*—C. C. Leigh, T. T. Tasker, Sr., I. P. Cook, N. U. Walker, W. H. Carter, W. T. Tull, H. J. Moore, W. H. Knapp, R. D. Callahan. *Secretary*—W. H. Kincaid. *Assistant Secretary*—D. T. Macfarlan. *Corresponding Secretary*—R. E. Hudson. *Treasurer*—B. Schofield, Jr. *Directors*—L. H. Cole, J. W. Cornelius, J. North, G. L. Horn, W. Stretch, W. H. Formosa, R. Horton, J. G. Bass, G. W. Evans, R. Emery, E. Dawson, W. R. Cahoon.

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* An increase over the previous year of 200.

New Charter.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, Isaac P. Cook, Edward Heffner, Sen., William R. Monroe, William M. Barnes, Fletcher E. Marine, Andrew Jameson, and Lewis H. Cole—all of Baltimore city, and Thomas T. Tasker, Sen., of Philadelphia, Charles C. Leigh, of Brooklyn, N. Y., George W. Evans, of Ocean Grove, N. J., William H. Kincaid, of Pittsburg, and Nathan U. Walker, of Wellsville, Ohio, being citizens of the United States, and a majority of whom are citizens of the State of Maryland, do hereby certify that we do, under and by virtue of the general laws of this State, authorizing the formation of corporations, hereby form a corporation under the name of the "National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

2. We do further certify that the said corporation so formed is a corporation for the purpose of uniting more closely all accredited Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in fraternal intercourse and brotherly co-operation in all Church work, including the propagation of Christianity, the advancement of Education, and the cause of Temperance, in harmony with the doctrines and established polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church. And also to afford pecuniary relief to any sick or disabled member of the Association, or the family of any deceased member. For the purposes aforesaid they may adopt a Constitution, and, if necessary, revise the same; elect officers and directors; prescribe terms of admission for all active members, also for honorary members, annual contributors, fraternal and corresponding members, as such, any accredited Local or Itinerant Preachers from any branch of Wesleyan Methodism. Auxiliary societies may be formed in the bounds of the several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Association is hereby declared to be able and capable in law to receive any legacy or bequest, real, personal, or mixed, and use or dispose of the same as the testator may direct, as fully as any body corporate can or may do, for the objects of the Association, but for no other purpose. The Association may buy, rent, lease, or erect any building or buildings for their use and occupancy, and, if found necessary, may dispose of the same, provided the funds received from any such sale or sales shall be under the control of the Association absolutely; that the term of existence of the said corporation is limited to forty years, and that said corporation is formed upon the articles, conditions, and provisions herein expressed, and subject, in all particulars, to the limitations relating to corporations, which are contained in the general laws of this State.

3. We do further certify that the operations of the said corporation are to be carried on in the city of Baltimore, and that the principal office of the said corporation will be located in Baltimore, Md.

4. We do further certify that the said corporation has *no capital stock*, its funds being derived from fees, dues, contributions, legacies, gifts, donations, etc.

5. We do further certify that the corporation will be managed by the incorporators herein named, and their successors, namely: Isaac P. Cook, Edward Heffner, Sen., William R. Monroe, William M. Barnes, Fletcher E. Marine, Andrew Jameson, and Lewis H. Cole—all of Baltimore city, and Thomas T. Tasker, Sen., of Philadelphia, Charles C. Leigh, of Brooklyn, N. Y., George W. Evans, of Ocean Grove, N. J., William H. Kincaid, of Pittsburg, and Nathan U. Walker, of Wellsville, Ohio, are the names of the persons who will manage the concerns of the said corporation for the first year, or until the annual meeting of the Association, October 13, 1883, in Philadelphia, Pa.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 12th day of January, 1883.

ISAAC P. COOK, [SEAL.]
EDWARD HEFFNER, SEN., [SEAL.]
WILLIAM R. MONROE, [SEAL.]
WILLIAM M. BARNES, [SEAL.]
FLETCHER E. MARINE, [SEAL.]
ANDREW JAMESON, [SEAL.]
LEWIS H. COLE, [SEAL.]

Signed,
WILLIAM M. MARINE, *Attorney*.

Same day appeared and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, Md. The record and attestations of the Court's record are omitted.

Proceedings of Corporators.

BALTIMORE, MD., January 13, 1883.

At a meeting of the corporators of the "National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church" there were present, Isaac P. Cook, Edward Heffner, Sen., William R. Monroe, William M. Barnes, Fletcher E. Marine, Andrew Jameson, and Lewis H. Cole, all of Baltimore city. Isaac P. Cook was elected chairman, and Lewis H. Cole secretary.

On motion, the annexed Constitution and Rules of Order were unanimously adopted, to be submitted for approval or revision to the first annual meeting of the Association, to be held at Philadelphia, October 13, 1883.

On motion, the following accredited Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church were unanimously elected active members of the Association. [Names of members omitted.]

On motion, it was unanimously voted, that the following officers be and they are hereby elected to serve until the first annual meeting, October 13, 1883, in Philadelphia, Pa., and until their successors are duly elected, namely: *President*, N. U. Walker. *Vice-Presidents*, T. T. Tasker, Sen., Philadelphia Conference; Isaac P. Cook, Baltimore Conference; W. L. M'Dermutt, New York Conference; J. M. Goldy, Philadelphia Conference; W. R. Monroe, Baltimore Conference; J. A. Moormann, North Indiana Conference; H. L. Sibley, Ohio Conference; J. M. Davis, West Virginia Conference: R. Emery, New Jersey Conference. *Secretary*, W. H. Kincaid, Pittsburg Conference. *Assistant Secretary*, D. T. Macfarlan, New York Conference. *Corresponding Secretary*, C. C. Leigh, New York East Conference. *Treasurer*, G. W. Mooney, New York East Conference.

On motion, adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman and secretary.

ISAAC P. COOK,
Chairman.

LEWIS H. COLE,
Secretary.

Constitution.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called the "National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and shall be composed of the members or delegates from the several Conference Associations, auxiliaries to this Association.

ARTICLE II. Each Conference Association shall be entitled to one delegate for every ten members, but no Conference shall be restricted to less than two delegates. Each delegate, before taking his seat as a member of the National Association, shall present a certificate of his election from the Conference he represents.

ARTICLE III. The objects of the Association are hereby declared to be, the promotion of fraternal intercourse; brotherly co-operation in all Church work, including Education, the advancement of the cause of Temperance, mutual efforts to propagate Christianity, in accordance with the doctrines and established polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and also for the mutual relief of any sick or disabled member, or the family of any deceased member, of the Association.

ARTICLE IV. Each active member of the Association shall pay annually not less than one dollar. Honorary members, lay or ministerial, may be admitted as such on the payment of five dollars annually. Any person paying twenty-five dollars at any one time shall be constituted a Life Patron.

ARTICLE V. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, nine Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve Directors; all of whom shall be elected annually, by ballot.

ARTICLE VI. 1. The Board thus elected shall be empowered to transact all business of the Association during the interval of the Annual Meeting. 2. It shall be the duty of the Board to carry into effect the resolutions of the Association; to see that auxiliary Associations are duly notified of proposed amendments to the Constitution; to prepare business for the annual Association until the regular Business Committee is appointed, and to perform such other duties as may be required to perpetuate the Association and promote its interests. 3. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board, and perform such other duties as pertain to this office, and to call meetings of the Board, whenever in his judgment it shall be necessary. 4. In the absence of the President, the Vice-Presidents shall preside in the order of their election, and perform all other duties of that officer. 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Association and of the Board, and to report annually to the Association the proceedings of the Board for the past year. 6. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to correspond with the Conference Associations and kindred societies in this and other countries. 7. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep the funds of the Association, and to pay out the same only on a draft of the President, and countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE VII. The funds of the Association, derived from all sources, including legacies and bequests, shall be paid to the Treasurer, subject to the order of the Association, for the subjects hereinafter named.

ARTICLE VIII. The Association may rent, lease, buy, erect, or otherwise procure, any lot of ground or building for educational purposes, or for religious and moral improvement, in conformity with the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and, if necessary, may dispose of the same for the use of the Association.

ARTICLE IX. Whenever the funds of the Association will allow, relief may be granted to any sick or disabled member, or to the family of any deceased member thereof, at such times and in such amounts as the Association may determine. Provided, no Local Preacher shall be relieved who is not at the time an accredited Local Preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARTICLE X. Annual Meetings of this Association shall be held at such time and place as shall be agreed upon at an annual meeting.

ARTICLE XI. It shall be lawful for the Association to make such Rules of Order as may be required to carry out and extend the objects for which it has been formed.

ARTICLE XII. This Constitution may be altered or amended, according to the charter at any meeting of the Association, by a vote of two thirds of the members present; notice of such alterations or amendments having been submitted at a previous Annual Meeting, or at the Board, at least three months previous to the session at which they are acted upon.

ARTICLE XIII. The Association when convened shall have the power, by a vote of two thirds of the members present, to constitute any local or traveling preacher, or a fraternal delegate or corresponding member, as such members.

Rules of Order.

1. ORDER OF BUSINESS AND RELIGIOUS EXERCISES, subject to such changes as may be ordered by the Association: 1. Devotional exercises. 2. Appointment of Standing Committees: Business, seven members; Finance Committee, seven members; Committee on Credentials, three members. 3. Reports of Standing Committees. 4. Reports of Special Committees. 5. Miscellaneous business. 6. Reports from auxiliary Associations in writing, and not to exceed five minutes each in the reading. 7. The Election of Officers for the ensuing year. 8. All resolutions shall be referred to the proper committee without a formal motion, except considered by special vote.

2. The Local Committee where the Annual Association is held shall appoint a sub-committee to have charge of perfecting the roll of delegates; said Committee shall prepare printed slips, with blanks for name, Conference, P. O. address; they shall be present previous to the opening, and during the session of the Association, and furnish such blanks to delegates that they may be filled, to enable the Committee on Credentials to perfect the roll. The Local Committee shall also, with such others as may be appointed by the Association, be a Committee on Public Worship.

3. Meetings for prayer and relation of religious experience shall be held each morning of the Association, at 8:30 o'clock. The morning session of the Association shall be held at 9 o'clock, and close at 12. The hour from half past one to half past two shall be reserved for the meeting of committees. The afternoon session shall begin at 2:30, and close at 5 P. M. The hour for evening service shall be fixed by the Local Committee.

4. The following special orders, in addition to the regular order of business, will be observed:

5. SATURDAY. After the devotional services, appointment of Standing Committees by the President, to be followed by the reports of officers.

6. SUNDAY. Preaching in the various churches at the usual hour in the morning, as may be arranged by the Committee on Public Worship. *Afternoon.*—Sabbath-school meeting, sacramental or general service, to be arranged by the Local Committee. *Evening*—General love-feast.

7. MONDAY. Regular order of business, unless otherwise ordered. Special order in the afternoon, after the reading of the Minutes: Election of officers for the ensuing year, and immediately thereafter the appointment of the time and place for holding the next Annual Meeting. *Evening*—Reports of delegates in accordance with the Constitution.

8. TUESDAY. Proceed with regular order of exercises, and in the evening hold a farewell service.

Courses of Study for Local Preachers.

FOR LICENSE TO PREACH.—Candidates for license to preach are to be examined on the common branches of an English education, and on their general knowledge of the Bible, and of the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FIRST YEAR.—The Bible—History. Outlines of Bible History. (Hurst.) Catechism of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (No. 3.) Christian Theology. (Wakefield.) (Introduction and Book I.) Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (Edition of 1880.)

TO BE READ.—Watson's Life of Wesley. Simpson's A Hundred Years of Methodism. Porter's Hints to Self-Educated Ministers.

Second Year.—The Bible—Doctrines. Christian Theology. (Wakefield.) (Books II and III.) Christian Baptism. (Merrill.) Church History—Outlines of Church History. (Hurst.)

To be Read.—Ridpath's History of the United States. Stevens's History of Methodism. (Abridged Edition.)

Third Year.—The Bible—Sacraments. Christian Theology. (Wakefield.) (Books IV and V.) Plain Account of Christian Perfection. (Wesley.) Rhetoric. (Haven.)

To be Read.—Wesley's Sermons. (Vol. I.) Nast's Introduction to the Gospel Records. Seebohn's Era of the Protestant Revolution.

Fourth Year.—Christian Theology. (Wakefield.) (Books VI and VII.) Logic. (Jevons.) (Science Primer Edition.) Review of the Course for the three preceding years.

To be Read.—Wesley's Sermons. (Vol. II.) Porter's Compendium of Methodism.

Examinations of Local Preachers.—The Bishops, having received several communications relating to the Course of Study for Local Preachers, and the examinations required thereon, adopted Nov. 1, 1880, the following minute, and ordered its publication, namely:

Inasmuch as the Bishops have been informed that a difference of judgment and administration has existed in reference to the renewing of the license of Local Preachers, and the relation which the examinations on the Course of Study bear to such renewal; and inasmuch as complaints have been made of great inconvenience, and even hardship in many cases, resulting therefrom; and inasmuch as four years have elapsed since the General Conference first authorized a Course of Study for Local Preachers, thus affording a presumption that Local Preachers licensed previously to the authorization of said Course of Study have already accomplished it; therefore the Bishops recommend as follows, namely:

1. That the new Course of Study for Local Preachers, published in the Discipline of 1880, be applied only, (1) To Local Preachers licensed since the publication of said new Course of Study; and, (2) To such other Local Preachers licensed since 1876 as may not yet have completed the prescribed four-years' Course of Study.

2. That in case of the necessary absence of the candidate from the meeting of the District or Quarterly Conference, a report of the examination on the Course of Study conducted by the Presiding Elder and pastor may be accepted instead of the report of the regular Committee of Examination.

3. That, in analogy with the method pursued in Annual Conferences, when a Local Preacher, who has not been examined, is unavoidably absent from the District or Quarterly Conference, his license may be renewed, conditioned on his examination at as early a period thereafter as practicable.

4. That Local Preachers who have passed an examination on one or more years of the previously prescribed Course of Study be required to be examined hereafter only on the remaining years of the present Course.

The examinations in this Course of Study are not intended in any case to take the place of the examinations by the Annual Conferences of Local Preachers who are candidates for orders.

Examinations of Local Preachers by the Annual Conference.

1. *For Deacon's Orders.*—Local Preachers who are candidates for Deacon's Orders must pass a satisfactory examination in review of the *entire four-years' course* prescribed for Local Preachers.

2. *For Elder's Orders.*—Local Deacons who are candidates for Elder's orders are required to pass a satisfactory examination on Watson's "Theological Institutes" and Stevens's "History of Methodism."

British Wesleyan Methodist Local Preachers' Mutual Aid Association.

HEAD-QUARTERS, LONDON.

This Association was established in 1849 for the purpose of ministering to the wants of poor local preachers on the principle of Mutual Aid; but it was found, however, that there was so much distress among them, especially in the outlying agricultural districts, that the scope of the society was enlarged, and aid was asked from the Methodist public to meet their claims. Now, no member of the Association fails to obtain relief in sickness and old age, and local preachers bury their dead brethren. The Association simply attend to the bodily wants of local preachers, visiting the sick members, and burying those who die.

The Association was established chiefly for Wesleyan local preachers, but has members belonging to the Methodist Reformers and United Methodist Free Churches. After an existence of thirty-four years, notwithstanding there are upward of fourteen thousand local preachers in Wesleyan Methodism alone, the membership is but 4,200, and of that number about one thousand are not local preachers. Its branches are located in different sections of England, and there are twenty-six district committees to attend to the work of the Association, with power to add to their number. The General Committee meet monthly in London, the seat of the organization. The annual meetings of the General Committee are held at different points, like a Conference, the place of the next meeting being fixed at each session, and the representatives are elected by the respective branches who meet with them and transact the business of the body. These sessions begin Saturday evening and close Tuesday evening. Sunday the representatives occupy all the pulpits of the different branches of Methodism and near-by places. Considerable time is devoted to public, religious, and other exercises.

The membership consists of *two* classes.

1. *Honorary*, receiving no relief from the funds, and embracing other persons than local preachers.

2. *Benefit*, who pay with the expectation, should the necessity arise, of claiming the advantages offered by the Association.

The following is a brief summary of the rules relating to membership and benefits:

1. The entrance fee up to 35 years of age is *ten shillings;* and, above that age, a small yearly addition.

2. The payment for members is *three* shillings per quarter or *twelve* shillings annually.

3. The benefit in sickness is *eight* shillings weekly.

4. The funeral allowance is £8.

5. The highest annuity in old age is *seven* shillings per week.

About 210 aged brethren and widows are at present on the Annuitant Fund, the sum of £2,160 being paid to them last year—and, in order to allow these poor brethren from *four* to *seven* shillings each weekly, subscriptions and donations to the amount of £2,400 per annum are required, in addition to the payments of Benefit members of the Association.

The total amount paid to the sick, to the aged, and for death since the Association commenced payment to the members, in 1851, is as follows:

To sick members	£25,937
For deaths	9,215
To the superannuated	33,316
Total to May, 1883	£68,468

The business of the Association is managed by a Board of Trustees, President two Honorary Secretaries, General Secretary, and Committee of about fifty brethren, all of whom, with the exception of the General Secretary, give their services gratuitously.

The total annual income from all sources (including dividend on £13,000, accumulated surplus invested in Consols) is a little over £4,400; and last year's report shows an excess of income over expenditure of £106.

The thirty-fifth aggregate meeting of the Association was held in Wesley Chapel, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, from Saturday, June 2, to Tuesday, June 5, 1883. Saturday evening the General Committee met to perfect roll and arrange for Sabbath appointments. Preaching by representatives in sixty-six churches, generally two services in each, besides open-air, children's, and love-feast services. Monday morning the representatives met for business, J. Dyson, J.P., (President,) in the chair, and more than one hundred representatives present. A. R. Johnson was appointed Secretary, after which the President delivered an address. At the close Rev. John Field, fraternal delegate from the National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was invited to the platform, and Mr. Thomas Chamberlain, the Honorary Secretary, read the fraternal address and letter accrediting Brother Field, signed by N. U. Walker, President, and W. H. Kincaid, Secretary, after which the President gave him a hearty welcome, who, on rising to address the body, was greeted with much applause. At the close of his address, it was ordered that a suitable reply be forwarded to America. Subsequently, Mr. Moses Atkinson, of Leeds, was appointed, and accepted, to go as a fraternal delegate to America. T. Chamberlain, Honorary Secretary, read the annual report, from which is gleaned the following facts: The Annuitant list now contains 185 aged local preachers and 22 widows of local preachers, an increase of 21 on the year, to whom have been paid the sum of £2,156 19*s.* 6*d.*, which is £247 more than was paid last year. The number of sick relieved during the year is 383, who received the sum of £1,272 1*s.* 8*d.*, fully fifty per cent. more than the usual. The expenses for the funerals of 68 members and 19 members' wives have been paid—a total of £429. The number of benefit members is now 3,282, and of honorary members, 905, a total of 4,187—an increase of 124 benefit and 29 honorary members. The investments of the Association now represent a cost of £12,461 0*s.* 7*d.*, and, at par, a capital of £13,053 4*s.* 6*d.* Total working expenses, £444 1*s.* 2*d.* Income from entrance fees, fines, and quarterly subscriptions, £1,829 1*s.* 11*d.* The honorary members' and other free subscriptions are £1,129 10*s.* 11*d.* The dividends from investments, £379 5*s.* 8*d.* The profits from the "Local Preachers' Magazine," £45 15*s.* 10*d.* The total income, exclusive of Mr. Wild's gift, amounts to £4,429 3*s.* 1*d.* Balance on hand, £202 3*s.* 4*d.* Wild's Trust Fund, a year's dividends, £53 10*s.* 6*d.*; donations, £32 7*s.* 0*d.*; total, £85 17*s.* 6*d.* Paid to 109 old brethren, 10*s.* each; 36, 5*s.* each—£63 10*s.* 0*d.* After the reading of the report and a letter from Philip Parker, the publisher of the "Local Preachers' Magazine," the Secretaries reported the ballot for officers for the ensuing year as follows: W. H. Stephenson, J.P., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, President; John Carter, The Vale, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W., Treasurer; Thomas Chamberlain and A. R. Johnson, both of London, Honorary Secretaries. The new President, on taking the chair, briefly addressed the body, and the ex-President formally presented him with the President's Box, as one of his badges of office, and the President's Bible. A business meeting was held in the afternoon, and, in the early part of the evening, a public tea meeting in a hall, after which a public platform meeting was held, J. W. Wayman, Esq., Mayor of Sunderland, presiding. Tuesday morning a business meeting was held, in the afternoon a public sacramental service, and at night a temperance meeting, and also a public meeting elsewhere, and the Association adjourned to meet in Manchester, June, 1884.

The following is the

LIST OF OFFICERS, TRUSTEES, AND COMMITTEE FOR 1883–84.

President.—W. H. Stephenson, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Ex-President.—J. Dyson, J.P., Thurgoland, Sheffield.
Treasurer.—John Carter, The Vale, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.
Honorary Secretaries.—Thomas Chamberlain, Thames Street, Windsor, Berks. A. Russel Johnson, 101 Long Acre, London, W.C.
General Secretary.—John Harding, 24 Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

Trustees.—John Carter, Esq., Chelsea; Richard Carter, Esq., Buckingham; Thos. Chamberlain, Esq., J.P., Windsor; Thos. Coyle, Esq., Sheffield; J. Dyson, Esq., J.P., Thurgoland, Sheffield; D. Plant, Esq., 1 The Birches, Angles Road, Streatham, S.W.; W. W. Pocock, Esq., B.A., Wandsworth; S. D. Waddy, Esq., Q.C., Thorncliffe, London.

The General Committee consists of fifty members, residing in different parts of England, the members of which comprise the District Committees.

FULL LIST OF PRESIDENTS AND PLACES OF HOLDING THE ANNUAL MEETINGS.

DATES.	PLACES.	PRESIDENTS.	REMARKS.
1849	London	William Harris	
1850	Birmingham	Isaac English	Died November 23, 1855, aged 61.
1851	Sheffield	W. B. Carter	
1852	Huddersfield	William Nelstrop	Died September 10, 1877, aged 76.
1853	Leeds	John Unwin	
1854	London	James Wild	Died May 1, 1866, aged 83.
1855	Bristol	Richard Carter	
1856	Sheffield	Thomas Chamberlain	
1857	Louth	J. B. Sharpley	Died June 24, 1872, aged 72.
1858	Birmingham	John Towne	
1859	Norwich	Joshua Massingham	Died February 22, 1868, aged 58.
1860	London	Thomas Cuthbertson	Died September 26, 1875, aged 61.
1861	Bath	John Wade	
1862	Derby	Thomas Hirst	Died June 30, 1870, aged 81.
1863	Manchester	James Arundale	
1864	London	Richard Durley	
1865	Norwich	John Carter	
1866	Sheffield	Thomas Cole	
1867	York	David Hill	Died August 22, 1876, aged 67.
1868	Ashton-under-Lyne	George Thompson	
1869	London	William Bowron	
1870	Northampton	S. D. Waddy	
1871	Keighley	N. A. Aldersley	
1872	Louth	William Jameson	
1873	Norwich	Robert Daws	
1874	Manchester	Abraham Andrew	
1875	London	W. W. Pocock	
1876	Cardiff	Dr. Aldom	
1877	Lynn	Edwin Benson	
1878	Hull	Ald. Dowsing	Died August 25, 1882, aged 62.
1879	Oldham	Joseph Milsom	
1880	York	C. S. Madder	
1881	Sheffield	S. M. Johnson	
1882	Leicester	J. Dyson	
1883	Newcastle	W. H. Stephenson	

Officers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Missionary Secretary, Robert A. Young, D.D.; Book Agent, J. B. M'Ferrin, D.D.; Treasurer of Board of Missions, D. C. Kelley, D.D.; Editor of Sunday-school Publications, W. G. E. Cunnyngham, D.D.; Editor "Nashville Christian Advocate," O. P. Fitzgerald, D.D.; Secretary Church Extension Society, David Morton, D.D.; Book Editor, W. P. Harrison, D.D.; Editor "Wesleyan Christian Advocate," W. H. Potter, D.D.; Editor "Southern Christian Advocate," Samuel A. Weber, D.D.; Editor "Alabama Christian Advocate," J. W. Christian, D.D.; Editors "Central Methodist," Z. Meek, S. Noland; Editors "Raleigh Christian Advocate," W. S. Black, D.D., and F. L. Reid, D.D.; Editor "Holston Methodist," Frank Richardson; Editor "Texas Christian Advocate," I. G. John, D.D.; Editors "St. Louis Christian Advocate," D. R. M'Anally, D.D., E. M. Bounds.

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Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Ord'd Bishop.	Names.	Born.	Entered Ministry.		Remarks.
			Conference.	Year	
1824	Joshua Soule	Aug. 1, 1781	New York	1799	Died March. 6, 1867.
1832	James O. Andrew	1794	So. Carolina	1812	Died March 1, 1871.
1846	William Capers	Jan. 26, 1790	So. Carolina	1808	Died Jan. 29, 1855.
1846	Robert Paine	Nov. 12, 1799	Tennessee	1818	Died Oct. 20, 1882.
1850	H. B. Bascom	May 27, 1796	Ohio	1813	Died Sept. 8, 1850.
1852	George F. Pierce	Feb. 3, 1811	Georgia	1831	Residence, Sparta, Ga.
1854	John Early	Jan. 1, 1786	Virginia	1807	Died Nov. 5, 1873.
1854	H. H. Kavanaugh	June 4, 1802	Kentucky	1823	Residence, Anchorage, Ky.
1866	W. M. Wightman	Jan. 29, 1808	So. Carolina	1828	Died Feb. 15, 1882.
1866	E. M. Marvin	June 12, 1823	Missouri	1841	Died Nov. 26, 1877.
1866	David S. Doggett	1810	Virginia	1829	Died Oct. 25, 1880.
1866	H. N. M'Tyeire	July 28, 1824	Virginia	1845	Residence, Nashville, Tenn.
1866	John C. Keener	Feb. 7, 1819	Alabama	1843	Residence, New Orleans, La.
1882	A. W. Wilson	1834	Baltimore	1853	Residence, Baltimore, Md.
1882	Linus Parker	1829	Louisiana	1849	Residence, New Orleans, La.
1882	J. C. Granbery	Dec. 5, 1829	Virginia	1848	Residence, 4 E. Main St., Richm'd, Va.
1882	R. K. Hargrove	Sept. 17, 1829	Alabama	1857	Residence, Nashville, Tenn.

Note.—A. G. Haygood, D.D., President of Emory College, Oxford, Ga., was elected Bishop, third in order, May 16, 1882, but declined to accept, not being willing to leave his educational work.

Of the seventeen Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, *eight* had been editors—Soule, Bascom, Capers, Wightman, Keener, M'Tyeire, Doggett, and Parker; *seven*, authors—Bascom, Paine, Pierce, Wightman, Marvin, Doggett, and M'Tyeire; *four* were presidents of colleges—Paine, Pierce, Bascom, and Wightman; *six* were graduated—Wightman at Charleston College, Keener at Wesleyan University, M'Tyeire at Randolph-Macon College, Parker at Centenary College, Louisiana, Granbery at Randolph-Macon College, and Hargrove at the University of Alabama. Soule filled the office of Bishop longest, Bascom the shortest. Soule and Bascom were the youngest licensed to preach. *Three* were born in South Carolina—Capers, Wightman, and M'Tyeire; *two* were born in Georgia—Andrew and Pierce; *three* were born in Virginia—Early, Doggett, and Granbery; Soule was born in Maine; Paine, in North Carolina; Bascom and Parker, in New York; Kavanaugh, in Kentucky; Keener, in Maryland; Marvin, in Missouri; and Hargrove, in Alabama.

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Publishing Department of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn., J. B. M'Ferrin, D.D., Agent. Assets, April 1, 1882, $283,511 73. Liabilities, $225,724 01. Business during previous four years: Merchandise sold, $279,783 34; receipts from Nashville "Christian Advocate," $103,454 86; from Sunday-school periodicals, $180,546 16; from other business, $52,171 82; from rents, bequests, and donations, $17,405 87; total amount of business for four years, $633,362 05.

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Necrology of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Name.	Conf.	Date of Death.	Name.	Conf.	Date of Death.
Braxton Craven, D.D.	N. Car.	Nov. 7. '82	J. P. Young	Alabama	Mar. 20, '83
G. W. Humphreys	Pacific	Nov. 2, '82	A. M. Barrington	Miss.	Mar. 20, '83
H. B. Avery	Holston	Nov. 6, '82	A. B. Joyce	....	April 5, '83
W. E. Ellis	....	Nov. 10, '82	T. B. Buckingham	....	April 8, '83
John W. Walton	....	Nov. 26, '82	Edward Wadsworth	Alabama	April 24, '83
Albert Crumpler	Alabama	Nov. 29, '82	James M'Henry	Ind. Miss.	May 2, '83
T. P. C. Spellman	Ky.	Dec. 5, '88	Edmund P. Buckner	....	May 4, '83
W. D. Givens	Tenn.	Jan. 2, '83	Alexander Means	Georgia	June 5, '83
Jeremiah Johnson	N. Car.	Jan. 5, '83	Lemon Shell	N. Car.	June 14, '83
Angelo Hardison	Columbia	Jan. 13, '83	Robert Michael	Virginia	July 19, '83
C. J. Lane	Texas	Jan. 30, '83	E. R. Harrison	Ark.	July 31, '83
S. H. Williams	N. Ala.	Feb. 22, '83	E. G. Vandever	Virginia	Sep. 14, '83
O. B. Whitten	Memphis	Mar. 2, '83	L. R. Martin	Ky.	Sep. 12, '83
F. A. Owen	....	Mar. 16, '83			

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Official Appointment of Itinerant Ministers other than Pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Editors by Episcopal Appointment	18	Chaplains of Bethels	1
Book Agents	3	Superintendents of Societies	1
Presidents of Universities and Colleges	28	Secretaries of Societies	8
Professors in Universities and Colleges	15	Agents for Societies	10
Presidents of Seminaries	35	Agents American Bible Society	1
Professors in Seminaries	1	Tract Agents	2
Superintendents of Asylums	1	Missionaries	7
Agents of Colleges and Seminaries	8	Chaplains of Universities	2

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Courses of Study for Itinerant Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

All the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have four years' thorough courses of theological study prescribed by the Discipline * of the Church, and no preacher (whether a graduate of the Theological Seminaries or not) is allowed to graduate into the full ministry of the Church until he has passed an examination in these courses of study before the officially-appointed Examining Committees. The following summaries, carefully collated from the General Minutes, and from the Local Minutes of the Annual Conferences for the year 1883, will indicate the number of Examining Committees and students embraced in these courses of Conference Theological Studies for the year:

Total number of Conference Committees of Examination		152
Total number of Examiners appointed on these Committees		532
Number of Preachers in classes for admission on trial	218	
Students in classes for First Year's Course	196	
Students in classes of Second Year's Course	215	
Students in classes of Third Year's Course	164	
Students in classes of Fourth Year's Course	194	
Total number of Preachers in Conference Courses of Theological Study	987	

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* For Courses of Study now required, see Discipline of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1882, pp. 85 and 346.

The examinations are similar to those in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the Conference Courses of Theological Study the Examining Committees for the several classes are selected by the presiding Bishop and Presiding Elders, and announced at the Conference session. The names of the persons thus selected, with the names of the students in the several classes, are published in the Local Conference Minutes, and the examinations usually take place at the ensuing session.

Missionary Department of Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Missionary Office, Nashville, Tenn. Amount raised for *Foreign Missions*, from May, 1874, to June, 1878, $242,933 98; from June, 1878, to April, 1882, $354,371 99—an increase in the last four years of $111,438 01. *Domestic Missions* for corresponding periods, $216,916 67 and $226,850—an increase during the last quadrennium of $9,934 31.

Comparative Summaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,

Showing number of communicants and the number of baptisms for every year since 1868, except three, the minutes of those years not having been printed.

Year.	Communicants.	Infants Baptized.	Adults Baptized.	Inc. of Memb'rs. Per cent.	Inf'ts Baptized. Per cent.	Ad'ts Baptized. Per cent.
1869...	571,241	19,776	34,539	4.80	3.46	6.00
1870...	586,418	21,002	34,408	2.65	3.59	5.86
1871...	621,184	23,221	41,289	5.92	3 73	6.64
1872...	654,159	22,784	39,355	5.30	3.49	6.01
1873...	676,600	22,755	37,454	3.44	3.36	5.53
1874...	712,765	24,909	49,358	5.48	3.49	6.92
1875...	731,361	22,603	38,908	2.60	3.17	5.31
1879...	832,175	28,011	49,798	4.17	3.36	5.98
1880...	847,703	26,344	37,012	1 86	3.10	4.37
1881...	860,717	27,125	37,785	1.53	3.15	4.30
1882...	877,299	27.205	38,832	1.93	3.10	4.42

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,
May 3–25, 1882.

At the last session, held in Nashville at the date above named, all the Bishops were present. Whole number of delegates elected, 258, equally divided between ministers and laymen. Dr. T. O. Summers was unanimously elected Secretary. On his death, three days later, Dr. J. S. Martin was elected Secretary. Bishop M'Tyeire read the Episcopal Address, which reported the Church as prosperous in all departments of the work. Bishop Paine, who had been in the itinerancy 65 years, 36 of which had been spent in the Episcopacy, asked permission to retire from effective work, and his request was granted. Greetings were exchanged with the General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, then in session at Washington, D. C. Fraternal delegates were cordially welcomed from the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Church of Canada. The administration of the Bishops during the previous quadrennium was approved. Five new Bishops were elected, namely, Drs. A. W. Wilson, L. Parker, A. G. Haygood, J. C. Granbery, and R. K. Hargrove. Dr. Haygood declined to accept the office on account of the demands of his educational work. The Bishops' salaries were fixed at $3,000 per annum. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was organized. The question of changing the name of the Church to that of the "Methodist Episcopal Church of America" was referred to the Annual Conferences. Richmond, Va., was chosen as the seat of the next General Conference.

Educational Statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	When Founded.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Students.	Value of Property.	Endowment.
1. Randolph-Macon	Ashland, Va	1830	6	100	$60,000	$20,000
2. Bowling Green Female Seminary	Bowling Green, Va	1866	5	60	10,000	......
3. Southern Female College	Petersburg, Va	1861	..	80	15,000	......
4. Martha Washington College	Abingdon, Va	1856	7	95	30,000	......
5. Valley Female College	Winchester, Va	1872	7	....	20,000	......
6. Farmville Female College	Farmville, Va	1873	9	100	10,000	......
7. Montgomery Female College	Christiansburg, Va	1854	8	85	8,500	......
8. Emory and Henry College	Emory, Va	1838	6	98	100,000	......
9. Abingdon District High School	Castle Woods, Va	1875	3	110	1,200	......
10. Hiwassee	Sweetwater, Tenn	1849	11	173	25,000	......
11. Vanderbilt University	Nashville, Tenn	1873	43	603	600,000	600,000
12. Sullins College	Bristol, Tenn	1870	..	....	10,000	......
13. People's College	Pikeville, Tenn	1875	..	....	......	......
14. M'Tyeire Institute	M'Kenzie, Tenn	....	..	171	10,500	......
15. Emory College	Oxford, Ga	1837	12	241	100,000	100,000
16. Wesleyan Female College	Macon, Ga	1839	15	200	150,000	50,000
17. La Grange Female College	La Grange, Ga	1846	15	136	50,000	......
18. Dalton Female College	Dalton, Ga	1872	..	160	10,000	......
19. Andrew Female College	Cuthbert, Ga	1854	11	137	......	......
20. Georgia Methodist Female College	Covington, Ga	....	9	....	......	......
21. Southern University	Greensboro, Ala	1859	5	59	100,000	......
22. Alabama Conference Female College	Tuskegee, Ala	1855	9	149	60,000	......
23. Centenary Institute	Summerfield, Ala	1840	4	60	27,000	......
24. Huntsville Female College	Huntsville, Ala	1850	13	146	50,000	......
25. Centenary College	Jackson, Ala	1825	5	111	80,000	......
26. Mansfield Female College	Mansfield, La	....	..	78	......	......
27. Wofford College	Spartanburg, S. C	1853	7	140	100,000	60,000
28. Columbia Female College	Columbia, S. C	1859	10	135	40,000	......
29. Cokesbury High School	Cokesbury, S. C	1836	..	50	3,000	2,000
30. Williamston Female College	Williamston, S. C	1872	7	....	10,000	......
31. Whitworth Female College	Brookhaven, Miss	1859	15	291	50,000	......
32. East Mississippi Female College	Meridian, Miss	1871	6	142	15,000	......
33. Port Gibson Female College	Port Gibson, Miss	1854	5	77	40,000	......
34. Aberdeen Female College	Aberdeen, Miss	....	..	....	......	......
35. Kosciusko Institute	Kosciusko, Miss	....	..	....	......	......
36. Methodist District High School	....	....	..	....	......	......
37. Logan Female College	Russellville, Ky	1872	4	100	30,000	......
38. Millersburg Female College	Millersburg, Ky	1852	17	200	20,000	......
39. Warren College	Bowling Green, Ky	1860	..	....	15,000	16,000
40. Kentucky Wesleyan College	Millersburg, Ky	1858	..	....	40,000	20,000
41. Central College	Fayette, Mo	1855	6	168	60,000	90,000
42. Bellevue Collegiate Institute	Caledonia, Mo	1865	5	146	10,000	......
43. Howard College	Fayette, Mo	1857	8	160	10,000	......
44. Morrisville Collegiate Institute	Morrisville, Mo	1872	5	115	10,000	......
45. Neosho Collegiate Institute	Neosho, Mo	....	4	130	......	......
46. Center Female College	Lexington, Mo	1869	..	....	25,000	......
47. St. Charles College	St. Charles, Mo	....	..	....	15,000	20,000
48. Shelby High School	Shelbyville, Mo	....	..	....	......	......
49. Trinity College	Trinity College, N. C	1853	4	125	45,000	......
50. Greensboro Female College	Greensboro, N. C	1839	10	148	75,000	......
51. Jonesboro High School	Jonesboro, N. C	1775	4	117	3,000	......
52. Franklin District High School	Waynesville, N. C	1880	5	110	1,000	......
53. Quitman College	Quitman, Ark	1871	6	138	6,000	......
54. Arkansas Female College	Little Rock, Ark	1872	..	....	20,000	......
55. Harrell International Institute	Muskogee, Indian Ter	1881	5	107	......	......
56. New Hope Female Seminary	Oak Lodge, Indian Ter	1842	4	53	10,000	......
57. Asbury Manual Labor School	Eufaula, Indian Ter	1845	3	80	10,000	......
58. Pacific Methodist College	Santa Rosa, Cal	1861	5	120	25,000	......
59. Alexander Institute	Kilgore, Tex	1873	4	90	......	......
60. Fredericksburg College	Fredericksburg, Tex	1870	..	100	7,000	......
61. Laredo School	Laredo, Tex	1881	2	75	6,000	......
62. Concepcion School	Concepcion, Tex	1881				
63. Sulphur Springs District High School	Sulphur Springs, Tex	1867	3	120	8,000	......
64. Honey Grove High School	Honey Grove, Tex	1875	4	180	10,000	......
65. South-western University	Georgetown, Tex	1873	8	182	50,000	.....
66. Young Ladies' School	Georgetown, Tex	1868	11	110	5,000	......
67. North Texas Female College	Sherman, Tex	1870	6	90	17,500	......
68. Chappell Hill Female College	Chappell Hill, Tex	1852	3	80	5,000	......
69. Soule College	Chappell Hill, Tex	1856	..	....	30,000	......
70. Andrew Female College	Huntsville, Tex	....	..	....	......	......
71. Dallas Female College	Dallas, Tex	1870	5	190	20,000	......
72. Coronal Institute	San Marcos, Tex	1873	5	160	12,000	......
73. Fairfield College	Fairfield, Tex	1854	..	85	8,000	......

Statistical Summaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

CONFERENCES.	TRAV. PR'CH'RS.	SUP'D PR'S.	LOCAL PR'CH'RS.	TOTAL PR'S AND MEM'S	INC'SE.	DEC'E.	SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.	S. S. TEACHERS.	S. S. SCHOLARS.
Alabama	129	14	192	32,714	923	....	409	2.372	17,813
Arkansas	93	2	210	16,728	1,105	....	183	1,136	9,639
Baltimore	169	15	110	31,302	183	....	479	4,632	28,014
Columbia	20	2	27	1,497	....	27	9	40	374
Denver	21	..	13	685	85	....	22	150	926
East Texas	61	4	154	15,760	1,124	....	153	844	6,087
Florida	70	7	116	10,892	....	112	158	894	5,627
German Mission	22	..	25	1,398	120	....	24	145	835
Holston	159	15	294	44,375	78	....	565	3,991	30,098
Illinois	44	2	49	5,058	104	....	91	588	5,082
Indian Mission	39	1	112	6,308	....	250	68	233	1,602
Kentucky	105	10	104	23,041	298	....	192	1,334	9,757
Little Rock	88	9	138	18,741	1,181	....	255	1,402	10,120
Los Angeles	22	2	18	1,123	....	41	14	82	574
Louisiana	74	10	78	14,992	53	....	153	897	6,346
Louisville	137	14	195	33,233	*1,261	....	264	1,765	14,422
Memphis	142	7	248	35.075	189	....	400	2,662	20,237
Mississippi	105	11	141	24,191	91	....	291	1,511	10,198
Missouri	123	7	139	27,634	205	....	258	1,916	15,130
Montana	6	..	4	215	....	24	4	18	166
North Alabama	119	7	380	37,083	1,486	....	437	2,343	19,596
North Carolina	195	11	245	70,796	2,534	....	762	4,943	42,196
North Georgia	201	14	416	66,337	1,518	....	662	4,432	36,843
North Mississippi	124	14	162	29,348	332	....	279	1,511	11,809
North Texas	125	9	257	26,511	1,937	....	194	1,437	11,250
North-west Texas	136	13	272	23,687	....	5,580	193	1,264	10,448
Pacific	68	2	38	4,355	...	119	84	510	3,573
South Carolina	162	16	141	49,456	1,437	....	563	3,593	27,103
South Georgia	118	16	207	34,178	846	....	363	2,365	16,511
South-west Missouri	96	12	151	18,543	360	....	166	1,346	9,969
St. Louis	61	10	94	12,184	353	....	145	875	7,135
Tennessee	181	10	324	46,658	....	1,645	478	2,989	23,682
Texas	82	9	114	12,507	4.420	....	102	745	5,621
Virginai	190	18	141	58,910	1,043	....	667	7,051	41,411
Western	30	..	34	2,922	....	151	23	172	959
Western Virginia	59	6	116	14,616	47	....	217	1,436	8,710
West Texas	83	8	103	8,640	1,520	....	119	576	4,398
White River	69	2	155	13,553	435	....	162	945	6,832
China Mission	....	..	24	160	56	....	8	33	383
Brazilian Mission	....	..	8	121	63	....	3	20	120
Mexican Mision	....	..	65	1,484	299	....	30	....	830
Bishops	8	..	....	8	2	....	....	....	....
Total in 1882	3,736	309	5,869	877,299	25,688	7,949	9,649	65,198	483,426
Total in 1881	3,704	307	5,865	860,687	....	....	9,310	62,442	462,321

Summaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for Seventeen Years.

YEAR.	CONFERENCES.	TRAV. PR'CH'RS.	SUP'D PR'S.	LOCAL PR'CH'RS.	PREACH'RS AND MEM'S	INC'SE.	DEC'E.	SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.	S. S. TEACHERS.	S. S. SCHOLARS.
1866	27	2,314	171	3,769	505,101	....	....	....	......	......
1867	30	2,389	193	3,952	535,040	52,093	22,154	....	......	......
1868	30	2,495	179	4,413	545,069	26,715	16,686	....	......	......
1869	30	2,646	187	4,753	571,241	30,646	4,474	5,951	41,830	278,149
1870	34	2,725	187	4,714	586,418	....	....	6,173	42,505	282,467
1871	35	2,858	199	4,944	621,184	35,506	796	6,520	45,417	300,523
1872	35	3,013	219	5,134	654,159	33,947	972	6.900	45,998	312,759
1873	35	3,134	237	5,344	676,600	22,944	503	7,019	48,520	321,572
1874	37	3,224	261	5,356	712,765	37,335	1,170	7,204	48,825	328,634
1875	37	3,271	259	5,462	731,361	23,929	5,333	7,578	49,797	346,759
1876	..	3,485	...	5,356	721,506	....	....	....	......	......
1877	..	3,271	...	5,462	731,079	....	....	....	......	......
1878	39	3,457	306	5,762	798,862	....	....	7.262	54,867	391,293
1879	39	3,459	318	5,832	832,175	37,408	4,895	8,941	55,528	421,137
1880	39	3,676	328	5,868	847,703	17,363	1,849	9,129	61,119	440,614
1881	39	3,704	307	5,865	860,717	16,041	3.057	9,310	62,442	462,321
1882	38	3,736	309	5,869	877,299	25,688	7,949	9,649	65,198	483,426

* The Indiana Conference territory was added to the Louisville Conference this year, and hence the columns of "Increase" and "Total Preachers and Members" will not agree.

[The transferred preachers are reckoned with the Conferences from which they are transferred. The preachers who were discontinued this year (42) and those who were located (96) are not counted. Those who were admitted on trial (195) and those who were re-admitted (19) are counted among the traveling preachers.

N. B. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was formed as a distinct body in May, 1845 At the time of the separation there were about 450,000 communicants. In 1860 there were 757,205, of whom 207,766 were colored.

African Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

From Nov. 1, 1882, to Nov. 1, 1883.

Dec. 15, 1882. The Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Board—office, Richmond, Ind.—have ordered the erection of an Indian Mission House for Port-au-Prince, Hayti, and appeal for $2,000 to complete the enterprise.

Jan. 4, 1883. The Bishops have organized a Connectional Sunday-school Union; the Publishing Manager, Rev. T. Gould, announces the publication and sale of the "Child's Recorder" and helps for teachers and schools.

Jan. 9. Aunt Lena Townsend, perhaps the oldest colored Methodist in the United States, who became a member in 1812, and at the time of her death was connected with this Church, died in the 112th year of her age.

Jan. 25. Rev. T. M'Couts Stewart, Professor-elect of Liberia College, was tendered a farewell reception, at the Bethel Church, Philadelphia, which was largely attended.

Feb. 1. Rev. Daniel Smith, who will be 100 years old March 10, 1884, and the only living person who was ordained by Bishop Allen, the founder of this Church, has been tendered, by Bishop Turner, a centennial dinner, to take place at Baltimore, where he was born, or at Cincinnati, near where he resides, to which all the Bishops and General Conference officers and their wives are to be invited.

Feb. 4. Bishop T. M. D. Ward's wife died, at Bennings, D. C., and was buried the following Wednesday; aged 53.

Feb. —. Rev. Daniel Pickett has resigned the office of Treasurer of Allen University, at Columbia, S. C., and Dr. J. C. Waters was elected his successor. Rev. C. Pierce Nelson was elected Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Feb. —. Rev. Prof. J. M. Morris, of Georgia, has been elected Professor of Allen University.

March 1. The elegant new Union Bethel Church, at Washington city, the finest in the Connection, 121 feet long and 85 feet wide, with seating for 3,500, and costing, including ground, $100,000, is nearly completed, and the pastor, Rev. James A. Handy, appeals, through the "Christian Recorder," for $10,000 to complete it.

March 8. The Treasurer, Mrs. Bishop Campbell, reports the condition of the Women's Parent Mite Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, for the quarter ending Feb. 6, 1883: receipts, $92 75; expenditures, $100 65.

March 20. Dr. B. T. Turner, Editor of the "Christian Recorder," delivered a lecture in Washington city; subject, "The Year 2000, and What of It."

March 27. Bishop Campbell gave a banquet and reception, at his residence, in Philadelphia, to Rev. Edward N. Blyden, D.D., LL.D., President of Liberia College.

April 26. Bishop Payne announced to the Church that Children's Day will be observed Sunday, June 10, 1883, and a collection taken for the support of the Connectional Sunday-school Union, and an outline programme is printed for Sunday-schools to use on that occasion.

May 29. Bishop Disney returned to Chatham, Canada, from England, in good health.

June 27. The Annual Meeting of the Bishops was held in Chicago.

July —. Hon. H. C. C. Astwood, United States Consul to San Domingo, was ordained an elder in this Church, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sept. 13. The first number of the Quarterly Magazine or Review of the African Methodist Episcopal Church will be issued January 1, 1884. It will be 32 or 36 pages, at $1 per year.

BISHOPS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

And their post-office address, Jan. 1, 1884.

Bishop D. A. Payne, D.D., LL.D., Evergreen Cottage, Wilberforce, Greene Co., O.
Bishop A. W. Wayman, D.D., 127 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
Bishop J. P. Campbell, D.D., LL.D., 1923 North Eleventh Street, Phil'a, Pa.
Bishop J. A. Shorter, Wilberforce, Greene Co., Ohio.
Bishop T. M. D. Ward, Bennings, D. C.
Bishop J. M. Brown, D.D., D.C.L., near Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Bishop H. M. Turner, D.D., LL.D., Atlanta, Ga.
Bishop W. F. Dickerson, D.D., 109 Taylor Street, Columbia, S. C.
Bishop R. H. Cain, D.D., Paul Quin College, Waco, Texas.

Bishop Payne is senior Bishop, and Bishop Dickerson is Secretary of the Council of Bishops.

The Annual Meeting of the Episcopal Council was held in Chicago, June 29, 1883; the next will be held in Baltimore, May 1, 1884.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OFFICERS.

Rev. T. Gould, General Business Manager.
Rev. B. T. Tanner, D.D., Editor of the "Christian Recorder," Philadelphia.
Rev. J. M. Townsend, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, Richmond, Ind.
Rev. B. F. Watson, Secretary of Education, Wyandotte, Kansas.
Rev. C. S. Smith, M.D., Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union.
Rev. B. W. Arnett, D.D., Financial Secretary, 213 Cedar St., Nashville, Tenn.

TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Revs. M. F. Sluby, C. T. Shaffer, Joseph S. Thompson, A. A. Wilson, and J. W. Beckett. Laymen—Brothers Hans Schadd, Wm. T. Simpson, F. P. Main, and Josiah Eddy.

Rev. M. F. Sluby, President, 4112 Powelten Avenue, West Philadelphia.
Brother Wm. T. Simpson, Secretary, 1241 N. 10th Street.
Rev. John W. Beckett, Assistant Secretary, 1607 Darien Street.
Brother Hans Shadd, Treasurer, 416 S. 11th Street.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Wilberforce University.—Xenia, Ohio. B. F. Lee, D.D., President.
Allen University.—Columbia, S. C. Bishop W. F. Dickerson, D.D., President.
Paul Quinn College.—Waco, Tex. Rev. Bishop R. H. Cain, D.D., President.
East Florida Divinity High School.—Jacksonville, Fla. Rev. W. P. Ross, President.
The Johnson School.—Raleigh, N. C.
The Western University.—Quindora, Kan.
Payne University.—Cokesbury, Abbeville Co., S. C.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, HELD IN 1880.

The appropriations were made by the General Conference on the basis of the assessment of 300,000 Church members,* at $1 each, which would give ample means to meet the demands of the Church work. We quote the subjoined list from the official record in the General Conference Journal.

1. Appropriation of $73,000 for salary of nine Bishops, at $1,800 a year each to be paid monthly; salaries and traveling expenses for the quadrennium.
2. $1,350 per year for four general officers.
3. $4,000 for salaries of teachers of Payne Institute.
4. $100,000 for general educational purposes.
5. $100,000 for Church Extension, to be a loan fund to be perpetuated.
6. $20,000 for Home Missions.
7. $10,000 for Payne Institute.
8. $5,000 for Waco College.

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* The whole number of members in May, 1880, was reported at 387,566.

9. $20,000 for foreign missionary work.
10. $20,000 for Wilberforce University.
11. $5,000 for Johnson Institute, Tallahasse, Fla.
12. $15,000 to establish an Industrial Kindergarten School in Georgia.
13. $5,000 for Johnson School, in Raleigh, N. C.
14. $10,000 for widows and orphans of deceased itinerant preachers.
15. $10,000 for superannuated preachers.
16. $10,000 for presiding elders who fail to receive support as per Discipline.
17. $5,000 for contingent fund for the Bishops.
18. $30.000 for the Publication Department.
19. $5,000 to establish an Industrial Kindergarten School for Girls in Charleston.
20. $25,000 for missionary work in Hayti and Africa.
21. $25,000 to aid young men who study for the ministry, and young women for teachers and missionaries.
22. $20,000 to aid in building the Cosmopolitan Church, Washington, D. C.
23. $3,000 to aid the Union Bethel Church in New Orleans, La,
24. $4,800 for the expenses of twelve delegate to the Ecumenical Council, held in Europe in 1881.
25. $1,000 to pay the expenses of Commissioners to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, to form the basis of union of the two Connections.
26. $1,000 to pay the expenses of delegates to the General Council of the Colored Methodists, to be held in America.

CONFERENCE CALENDAR OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, AND EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION, FROM AUG. 1, 1883, to Aug. 1, 1884.

Iowa.—Des Moines, Iowa, August 15, 1883. Bishop Ward.
Indiana.—Allen Chapel, Indianapolis, Ind., August 22, 1883. Bishop Shorter.
Illinois.—Springfield, Ill., August 23, 1883. Bishop Ward.
North Ohio.—Lebanon, Ohio, September 5, 1883. Bishop Shorter.
Missouri.—Cape Girardeau, Mo., September 5, 1883. Bishop Ward.
California.—Sacramento City, Cal., September 26, 1883. Bishop Turner.
Kentucky.—Nicholasville, Ky., September 19, 1883. Bishop Campbell.
Ohio.—Hillsborough, Ohio, September 19, 1883. Bishop Shorter.
North Missouri.—St. Charles, Mo., September 13, 1883. Bishop Ward.
South Kansas.—Lawrence, Kan., September 20, 1883. Bishop Ward.
West Kentucky.—Columbus, Ky., October 3, 1883. Bishop Campbell.
Pittsburg.—Bellefonte, Pa., October 3, 1883. Bishop Shorter.
Kansas.—Denver City, Kan., October 11, 1883. Bishop Ward.
Indian.—Brazil, Indian Territory, October 17, 1883. Bishop Turner.
Tennessee.—Franklin, Tenn., October 17, 1883. Bishop Campbell.
West Tennessee.—Paris, Tenn., October 31, 1883. Bishop Campbell.
North Carolina.—Durham, N. C., Nov. 14, 1883. Bishop Payne or Dickerson.
Arkansas.—Little Rock, Ark., November 21, 1883. Bishop Turner.
North-East Texas.—Waco, Texas, November 22, 1883. Bishop Cain.
Macon.—Forsythe, Ga., November 28, 1883. Bishop Dickerson.
South Arkansas.—Helena, Ark., November 29, 1882. Bishop Turner.
Florida.—Pensacola, Fla., December 5, 1883. Bishop Wayman.
Columbia.—Greenwood, S. C., December —, 1883. Bishop Dickerson.
Mississippi.—Port Gibson, Miss., December 12, 1883. Bishop Turner.
Alabama.—Troy, Ala., December 12, 1883. Bishop Wayman.
West Texas.—San Antonio, Texas, December 13, 1883. Bishop Cain.
North Alabama.—Florence, Ala., December 19, 1883. Bishop Wayman.
Texas.—Palestine, Texas, December 27, 1883. Bishop Cain.
North Georgia.—Marietta, Ga., January 9, 1884. Bishop Dickerson.
North Mississippi.—Vicksburg, Miss., January 9, 1884. Bishop Turner.
Georgia.—Valdosta, Ga., January 17, 1884. Bishop Dickerson.
South Carolina.—Georgetown, S. C., February 13, 1884. Bishop Dickerson.
North Louisiana.—Lake Providence, La., February 14, 1884. Bishop Cain.
East Florida.—Jacksonville, Fla., February 20, 1884. Bishop Wayman.
Louisiana.—Plaquemine, La., March 13, 1884. Bishop Cain.
Virginia.—Portsmouth, April 8, 1884. Bishop Payne.
New Jersey.—Bordentown, N. J., April 10, 1884. Bishop Brown.
Baltimore.—Frederick, Md., April 17, 1884. Bishop Payne.

Philadelphia.—Chambersburg, Pa., June 11, 1884.
New York.—Brooklyn, N. Y., (Bridge Street church,) June 25, 1884.
New England.—Newport, R. I., July 16, 1884.

The General Conference assembles in Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., Monday, May 5, 1884.

◆

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

The first colored Methodist Episcopal Church, separate from the whites, was organized in New York city in 1796. In 1800 the society built its first house of worship, and called it Zion. In its temporal economy it was separate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which its members had been connected, but its ministers and pastoral oversight were supplied from the Parent Church for about twenty years. Later, when other Churches became associated with it, the Connectional organization took the general name of its first Church, in honor of the latter.

The doctrines and general polity of the Church are the same as those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, except that the Bishops are elected for the term of four years, but are eligible for re-election.

The first general meeting of ministers (now designated the first General Conference) was held in 1820. At this session the first Superintendent or Bishop was elected, namely, Bishop Richard Allen. The entire Episcopal list, up to May 1, 1884, embraces twenty names. The present list, with the post-office address of each, is as follows:

Right Rev. Joseph J. Clinton, D.D., P. O. box 91, Atlantic City, N. J.
Right Rev. Singleton T. Jones, D.D., Louisville, Ky.
Right Rev. John J. Moore, D.D., New Haven, Conn.
Right Rev. James W. Hood, Fayetteville, N. C.
Right Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, M.D., P. O. box 6, Newburg, N. Y.
Right Rev. William H. Hilliary.
Right Rev. Thomas H. Lomax.

The 16th Quadrennial Session of the General Conference was held in Montgomery, Ala., May 5–24, 1880. The election of Bishops resulted in the re-election, by a nearly unanimous vote, of all the former incumbents. The full list of other Connectional officers is as follows:

Rev. C. R. Harris, Concord, N. C., General Conference Secretary and General Financial Steward.

GENERAL HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY BOARD.—Bishop Jones, President; Bishop J. W. Hood, Vice-President; Bishop Thompson, Secretary.

First District, Rev. Jacob Thomas; Second District, Rev. S. S Wales; Third District, Rev. W. J. Moore; Fourth District, Rev. S. W. Jones; Fifth District, Rev. E. H. Curry; Sixth District, Rev. J. B. Handy.

GENERAL BOARD OF BOOK CONCERN.—Head-quarters at Bleecker Street, New York. Rev. H. M. Wilson, President; Rev. G. H. Washington, Vice-President; Rev. John B. Small, Secretary; Rev. Jacob Thomas, General Book Agent; Rev. Charles Robinson and Rev. M. M. Bell, Members of the Board.

EPISCOPAL DISTRICT STEWARDS.—First District, Rev. Geo. H. Washington; Second District, Rev. J. M'H. Farley; Third District, Rev. I. C. Clinton; Fourth District, Rev. Allen Hannon; Fifth District, Rev. J. S. H. Stevens; Sixth District, Rev. David Butler.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Zion Wesley Institute.—Concord, N. C.
Petty's High School.—Lancaster C. H., S. C.
Zion Hall Collegiate Institute.—Salisbury, N. C.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

This Church was organized Dec. 16, 1860, under the auspices of the M. E. Church, South, although entirely separate from the jurisdiction of that body. Latest reports received show a total Church membership of over 125,000 members, and about 1,300 ministers. Its Bishops are L. H. Holsey, Isaac Lane, and J. H. Beebe.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at its session in 1882, resolved upon taking steps for the education of teachers and preachers ot the colored people for the Colored M. E. Church in America, and directed the appointment of a Commissioner of Education to raise and receive funds for that purpose; they also provided to organize a Board of Trustees, a majority of whom should be whites, to use said funds for the end intended. Under this authority, Rev. J. E. Evans, D.D., of the North Georgia Conference, was appointed said Commissioner; and the following Board of Trustees was also appointed and organized according to law, viz.: Rev. J. E. Evans, President of the Board; Rev. W. H. La Prade, Treasurer; Bishop G. F. Pierce, Rev. Morgan Calloway, Rev. J. W. Hinton, Rev. W. A. Candler, and Mr. C. G. Goodrich, of Georgia; Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar and Rev. R. G. Porter, Mississippi; Hon. Fleming Law, Alabama; Hon. R. H. Pollard, Virginia; Rev. W. W. Duncan, South Carolina; Col. Robert Vance, North Carolina; Rev. J. B. M'Ferrin, Tennessee; Rev. D. Morton, Kentucky; Rev. E. R. Hendrix, Missouri; Rev. S. H. Babcock, Arkansas; Rev. I. G. John, Texas, of the M. E. Church, South.

Of the Colored M. E. Church in America: Bishop L. H. Holsey, R. A. Maxey, J. S. Harper, Secretary of the Board, and Rev. G. W. Usher, of Georgia; Rev. W. T. Thomas, Washington City; Rev. J. R. Daniel, Tennessee; Rev. J. H. Anderson, Mississippi, and Rev. J. F. Jamison, Texas.

The Board has selected Augusta, Ga., as the location of the Parent Institute, to be called "The Paine Institute," in honor of the late Senior Bishop, and his interest in the Christian education of the colored people. Rev. Morgan Calloway, D.D., Vice-President of Emory College, Ga., has been elected to, and has accepted the Presidency of the Institute; other first-class white teachers, male and female, are ready to enter upon duty at the earliest day possible.

United Brethren Church.

This Church was organized by Rev. Philip Otterbein, a devoted and distinguished scholar and missionary of the German Reformed Church. Otterbein, in 1752, emigrated from Dillenberg, Germany, to America. Soon after his arrival to his new field of labor, Lancaster, Pa., he became convinced of the need of a deeper religious experience than he had ever enjoyed, and, at the close of one of his sermons, hurried from the pulpit to his study, and there remained in intense prayer until he consciously received the baptism of spiritual power. Having received this he was prepared, as was Wesley with a similar experience, to inaugurate an earnest movement in the direction of spiritual and evangelical reform, and, as a calm, dignified, patient, humble, devout, and persistent leader, carry it forward to success.

At this date there was not an organized Methodist society in America. The German Churches were sunken into a lifeless and chilling formality, and, as Otterbein went among them enforcing experimental spiritual religion, the majority of the chief ministers and members pursued him with severe criticism, and occassionally with direct persecution. But his heart, like that of Wesley in England, had been "strangely warmed," and he ceased not to move forward, the apostle of a better life. Later, at Tulpohocken, Pa., he became acquainted with Rev. Martin Boehm, formerly a Mennonite preacher, but now an earnest and devoted Methodist local preacher. These two preachers, soon after the enjoyment of their new experience, met (for the first time) at a great meeting, held in a barn, in Lancaster County. The sermon, one of great spiritual power, was by Boehm, and, at the close, before Boehm could be seated, Otterbein arose, and, embracing him, exclaimed, "We are brethren!" These words proved suggestive of the name of the new Church organized among the converts.

As the converts multiplied it became necessary to organize them into societies for spiritual culture and effort, and to throw around these societies or classes a Connectional bond. The first Annual Conference was held in Baltimore in 1789, five years after the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1800 all the Societies were formally organized into one body, under the name of the "United Brethren in Christ," and William Otterbein * and Martin Boehm were elected Superintendents or Bishops. Up to this time no system of doctrines had been promulgated. Some of the members were German Reformed, some were Mennonites, some were Lutherans, and others were Methodists. The work spread westward, and, in 1814, a call was issued, by an Annual Conference in Ohio, for a General Conference.

The first General Conference was held in Mt. Pleasant, Pa., June 6, 1815, at which the doctrines and polity of the denomination, very much as they now exist, were formulated.† The Connectional Missionary Society was organized in 1853; the Church Erection Society in 1869; the Sabbath-School Association in 1869; the Woman's Missionary Society in 1877.

LIST AND ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS, IN 1883.

Rev. J. J. Glossbrenner, Churchville, Va.
Rev. Jonathan Weaver, D.D., Lisbon, Iowa.
Rev. John Dickson, D.D., Westerville, Ohio.
Rev. Nicholas Castle, Philomath, Oregon.
Rev. E. B. Kephart, D.D., Toledo, Iowa.

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* "The eminently Christian character of Mr. Otterbein, and his usefulness in founding this Church, make it proper that a few sentences be written of him. He was born at Dillenberg, Germany, March 6, 1726, and resided in his native land twenty-six years, and in America sixty-one years, dying Nov. 17, 1813, having continued his ministry to the close of his long life. He was an eminent scholar in classical attainments, and in philosophy and divinity. He was held in high esteem by Bishops Asbury and Coke, of the Methodist Church, and assisted, by special request, at the ordination of the former. On hearing of his death Bishop Asbury said of him, 'Great and good man of God!' An honor to his Church and country; one of the greatest scholars and divines that ever came to America, or who were born in it."—M'Clintock and Strong's "Cyclopedia."

† Membership in the Church is conditioned upon a belief in the Bible as the Word of God; the experience of the pardon of sins; a determination, by grace and a good life, to save the soul; and a pledge to obey the Discipline of the Church.

Only one order of ministers is recognized by the Church, namely, that of elders. The Bishops of the Church are only elders elected, for a term of four years, as superintendents of the whole field.

Her ecclesiastical bodies consist of Official Boards, Quarterly, Annual, and General Conferences. The latter meet quadrennially. Her officers are superintendents of Sabbath-schools; stewards, who attend to the finances of the Churches; class-leaders, or subpastors, who have charge of classes for spiritual instruction and worship; preachers in charge, who have the pastoral care of a mission, circuit, or station; presiding elders, who are elected, by the Annual Conference, from among the ordained elders, and travel over a certain number of fields of labor, preside at the Quarterly Conferences, and see that all the laborers, in their respective districts, faithfully perform their duties; and Bishops or General Superintendents of the whole Church, who preside at all the Annual and General Conferences. The method of supplying the Churches of the denomination with pastors is that known as the "itinerant system." Pastors in charge are subject to removal or re-appointment at the end of each Conference year, by a committee constituted by the Annual Conference, composed of the Bishop, the presiding elders of the past and the present year, and an equal number of local elders and preachers. A minister cannot remain in the same charge more than three years, except by the consent of two thirds of the members of the Annual Conference.

Presiding elders have no limit as to the time they may serve in a district, subject only to the option of the Annual Conference. Bishops may be re-elected every four years, indefinitely, by the General Conference.

The General Conference of 1877 made provision for lay representation in the Annual Conferences, leaving it to the will of the several Annual Conferences to accept or not. A considerable number of Conferences have adopted it, and its introduction is believed to be advantageous.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT AND PUBLISHING AGENT.

The general publishing head-quarters are in Dayton, Ohio. Rev. L. Davis, D.D., Rev. S. Mills, N. G. Thomas, Esq., Rev. J. L. Luttrell, Rev. G. Fritz, D. L. Rike, Esq., and Rev. W. M'Kee, Trustees of the Establishment.

Rev. William J. Shuey, Publishing Agent.

EDITORS AND CONNECTIONAL PERIODICALS.

Rev. James W. Hott, Editor of "The Religious Telescope," a large sixteen-page weekly, now in its 50th volume.

Rev. M. R. Drury, A.M., Assistant Editor of "The Religious Telescope."

Rev. Daniel Berger, D.D., Editor of Sabbath-school literature.

Rev. D. K. Flickinger, D.D., Editor of "The Missionary Visitor," an illustrated semi-monthly.

Rev. William Mittendorf, Editor of "Frœhliche Botschafter" and "Youth's Pilgrim"—German.

Mrs. Lillie R. Keister, Editor of the "Woman's Evangel," a monthly missionary magazine, organ of Woman's Missionary Society.

In addition to the above-named periodicals the Church publishes "Our Bible Teacher," a teacher's monthly; "Our Bible-Lesson Quarterly," of thirty-two pages; "Our Intermediate Bible-Lesson Quarterly," a sixteen-page quarterly; and "Lessons for Our Little Ones," a little four-page weekly.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH NOV. 1, 1883.

General Board of Education.—D. D. DeLong, N. R. Luce, L. Davis, J. P. Landis, Geo. Miller, L. S. Cornell, S. B. Allen, W. J. Shuey, J. L. Field, E. B. Kephart, M. Wright, and John Hill.

Board of Missions.—Bishop Glossbrenner, President; the other Bishops, Vice-Presidents; Rev. W. J. Shuey, Rev. John Kemp, Rev. G. A. Funkhouser, D.D., Rev. G. Sickafoose, Rev. L. Craumer, John Dodds, Esq., and Jacob Hoke, Esq., Managers; Rev. D. K. Flickinger, John Dodds, Rev. J. K. Billheimer, Rev. G. A. Funkhouser, D.D., and J. Dickson, D.D., Executive Committee.

Woman's Missionary Association.—Mrs. Professor Haywood, President, Westerville, Ohio; Mrs. A. Billheimer, Mrs. W. J. Shuey, Mrs. Lewis Davis, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. L. Keister, Corresponding Secretary, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Benjamin Marot, Recording Secretary, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. D. L. Rike, Treasurer, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. A. L. Billheimer, General Traveling Agent, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. L. Keister, Editor, Dayton, Ohio.

Church Erection.—Dayton, Ohio. The Board and officers are the same as the Board of Missions.

Sabbath-school Association.—Rev. W. Dillon, President, Dayton, Ohio; Robert Cowden, Secretary, Galion, Ohio; Rev. W. J. Shuey, Treasurer, Dayton, Ohio. Managers: Rev. H. A. Thompson, D.D; Rev. D. R. Miller, Rev. W. O. Tobey, A.M.

Board of Education.—Bishop E. B. Kephart, D.D., President; Rev. M. Wright, D.D., Vice-President; Rev. J. P. Landis, A.M., Secretary, Dayton, Ohio; Rev. G. A. Funkhouser, D.D., Treasurer, Dayton, Ohio.

Printing Establishment.—Trustees: Rev. L. Davis, D.D., President; Rev. G. Fritz, N. G. Thomas, Esq.; Rev. S. Mills, D. L. Rike, Esq.; Rev. W. M'Kee, Rev. J. L. Luttrell.

Board of Statistics.—Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner, President; Bishops J. Weaver, D.D.; J. Dickson, D.D.; N. Castle, and E. B. Kephart, D.D., Vice-Presidents; J. K. Billheimer, Secretary.

COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES.

Avalon College.—Avalon, Mo. Rev. C. J. Kephart, A.M., President.

Edwards Academy.—White Pine, Tenn. D. W. Doran, A.B., Principal.

Gould College.—Harlan, Kan. Rev. A. Bishop, A.M., President.

Hartsville College.—Hartsville, Ind. Rev. C. H. Kiracofe, A.M., President.

Lebanon Valley College.—Annville, Penn. Rev. D. D. DeLong, A.M., President.

Lane University.—Lecompton, Kan. N. B. Bartlett, President.

Otterbein University.—Westerville, Ohio. Rev. H. A. Thompson, D.D., President; Rev. S. M. Hippard, Agent.

Westfield College.—Westfield, Ill. Rev. E. B. Allen, D.D., President; Rev. W. C. Smith, General Agent.

Western College.—Toledo, Iowa. Rev. W. M. Beardshear, A.M., President; Rev. M. S. Drury, Agent.

Philomath College.—Philomath, Oregon. Rev. Wayne S. Walker, A.B., President.

Dover Academy.—Dover, Ill. W. H. Mason, B.S., Principal.

Fostoria Academy.—Fostoria, Ohio. Rev. W. T. Jackson, A.M., Ph.D., Principal.

Green Hill Seminary.—Green Hill, Ind. G. Thompson, A.M., Principal.

Roanoke Academy.—Roanoke, Ind. M. DeWitt Long, A.M., Principal.

Shenandoah Seminary.—Dayton, Va. Rev. J. N. Fries, A.M., Principal.

Washington Seminary.—Huntsville, Wash. Terr. Charles W. Bean, A.M., Principal.

Woodbridge Seminary.—Woodbridge, Cal. Rev. D. A. Mobley, A.M., Principal.

Union Biblical Seminary.—Dayton, Ohio. Faculty: Rev. L. Davis, D.D.; Rev. G. A. Funkhouser, D.D.; Rev. J. P. Landis, D.D.; Rev. A. W. Drury, A.M. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Resident Agent, S. L. Herr, Dayton, Ohio.

UNITED BRETHREN CONFERENCE CALENDAR FROM OCT. 1, 1883, TO APRIL 1, 1884.

Western Reserve, Alliance, Ohio, October 3. Bishop Glossbrenner.

Wisconsin, Pleasant Valley, Wisconsin, October 4. Bishop Weaver. Post-office, Gillingham, Richland County, Wisconsin.

Scioto, Hallsville, Ohio, October 10. Bishop Glossbrenner.

Minnesota, Cordova, October 11, 8 A.M. Bishop Weaver.

Kansas, Lecompton, Kansas, October 11. Bishop Kephart.

Tennessee, Liberty Hill, October 11. Bishop Dickson. Post-office, Rheatown, Greene County, Tennessee.

West Kansas, Harlan, Kansas, October 18. Bishop Kephart.

Dakota, Milltown, Dakota, October 19, 8 A.M. Bishop Weaver.

Iowa, Lisbon, Iowa, October 24, 2 P.M. Bishop Weaver.

Arkansas Valley, M'Pherson; Kansas, October 25. Bishop Kephart.

West Des Moines, Scranton, Iowa, October. 31, 2 P.M. Bishop Weaver.

Osage, Iola, Kansas, November 1. Bishop Kephart.

South-west Missouri, Raymore, Missouri, November 8. Bishop Kephart.

West Nebraska, Union Chapel, November 8, 2 P.M. Bishop Weaver. Post-office, Juniatta, Adams County, Nebraska.

East Nebraska, Crete, Nebraska, March 21, 1884. Bishop Kephart.

Pennsylvania, York, Pa., February 27, 1884. Bishop Dickson.

Virginia, Lacy Springs, Va., March 5, 1884. Bishop Dickson.

Parkersburg, Philippi, Barbour County, West Virginia, March 19, 1884. Bishop Dickson.

Statistics of the United Brethren Church.

Conferences.	No. of Churches.	No. of Members.	Itinerants.	Local Preachers.	Sunday-schools, for Missions.	No. of Meeting Houses.	Value of Church Property.	Parsonages.	Value of Parsonages.	No. of Sunday-schools.	No. of Scholars in Sunday-schools.	Officers and Teachers.
Alleghany...	153	6,385	38	15	$29 37	106	$193,750	11	$15,800	123	7,877	1,135
Arkansas Val.	78	1,453	14	14	.... ..	8	6,755	4	615	37	1,425	232
Auglaize ...	150	6,209	44	24	106 40	105	92,000	8	4,350	123	7,691	1,156
California ...	34	759	14	15	.... ..	11	16,400	8	5,000	25	879	154
Cent. Illinois.	82	2,744	22	24	.... ..	53	59,300	16	7,400	75	3,660	531
Central Ohio.	74	3,845	27	22	135 70	67	97,250	5	8,300	68	4,012	602
Colorado....	9	214	5	..	.... ..	4	10,000	1	2,000	6	218	48
Dakota	24	475	13	6	36 00	3	2,850	1	200	11	265	59
East German.	121	5,077	33	23	214 36	95	198,000	10	19,000	91	6,785	1,250
E. Des Moines	57	1,550	19	13	.... ..	20	16,900	7	2,050	35	1,417	245
E. Nebraska.	97	1,868	22	24	.... ..	12	14,775	8	2,550	45	1,614	295
Elkhorn	30	440	11	11	.... ..	3	1,000	..	....	9	366	59
Erie	135	3,274	46	35	34 12	63	62,000	23	16,400	116	5,082	830
Fox River....	17	461	7	4	.... ..	7	7,675	1	140	14	460	87
Illinois	78	2,865	22	23	6 68	56	74,500	15	8,700	64	2,559	448
Indiana......	135	5,622	25	44	.... ..	83	47,550	13	4,450	73	2,871	483
Iowa.........	83	2,735	42	35	81 55	45	62,250	15	8,650	60	2,755	471
Kansas	115	2,297	28	24	2 55	15	17,400	14	4,045	55	1,796	355
Kentucky....	19	544	5	7	.... ..	7	1,500	..	....	2	76	14
Low'r Wab'sh	153	5,116	32	36	.... ..	76	61,100	7	4,350	97	4,497	718
Miami... ...	91	7,145	44	19	259 31	79	222,730	7	6,700	89	7,855	1,143
Michigan....	90	2,547	21	23	4 00	37	50,500	17	9,900	68	3,330	595
Minnesota...	45	1,351	17	14	7 97	9	12,600	6	2,300	36	1,146	215
Missouri.....	91	2,203	33	28	19 00	21	14,000	6	2,100	44	1,879	287
Muskingum..	72	4,063	24	21	23 15	67	81,900	4	4,500	69	4,117	611
N. Michigan.	135	2,278	27	17	.... ..	17	14,655	14	4,140	79	2,754	552
North Ohio..	127	5,274	41	30	32 16	87	127,160	16	12,300	103	6,454	1,056
Ohio German	52	2,004	22	2	338 15	37	75,250	18	15,150	47	1,969	403
Ontario......	32	1,087	16	..	11 92	32	27,150	1	500	30	2,906	221
Oregon	44	894	10	13	.... ..	5	2,688	2	700	14	468	83
Osage	89	1,537	19	17	.... ..	7	8,500	5	1,750	36	1,191	254
Parkersburg.	215	7,184	35	35	3 18	93	54,600	9	3,100	127	5,615	930
Penns'lvania.	230	12,872	72	51	726 60	184	364,120	26	40,000	185	15,940	2,316
Rock River..	62	1,788	21	19	24 94	41	50,000	16	10,000	49	2,284	365
Sandusky....	169	6,811	56	40	110 78	128	187,200	12	8,650	138	8,337	1,415
Scioto	162	6,458	31	22	2 08	128	90,700	4	1,869	130	6,190	979
St. Joseph ...	178	6,780	54	27	10 72	110	133,720	10	5,250	135	7,461	1,296
S.W. Missouri	23	518	8	8	.... ..	5	5,200	1	600	16	667	58
S. Illinois....	26	681	5	4	7 55	9	3,500	1	350	16	325	76
Tennessee ...	21	832	11	6	.... ..	9	5,600	..	....	13	623	68
Upp'r Wabash	126	5,373	29	23	4 86	69	62,975	16	6,650	92	3,850	700
Virginia.....	198	8,554	37	32	48 00	116	118,750	10	8,750	170	8,680	1,386
Walla Walla.	24	407	6	7	.... ..	1	2,000	1	1,000	6	195	56
W. Des Moin's	114	2,637	27	24	9 58	23	30,000	14	4,475	81	2,786	433
West Kansas.	98	2,140	14	13	.... ..	9	5,150	1	100	52	1,721	255
W. Nebraska.	49	706	10	9	.... ..	3	1,900	..	...	22	550	118
W'st'n Res've	64	3,115	27	24	.... ..	52	75,150	4	4,350	51	3,242	496
White River..	114	6,034	32	35	.... ..	68	83,600	5	1,700	74	3,930	621
Wisconsin ...	63	1,857	24	14	3 00	29	14,500	6	1,400	42	1,450	230
Germany	9	293	9	..	.... ..	2	3,000	..	....	12	296	....
Sh'bro—Afr'a	6	191	6	..	.... ..	6	2,500	..	....	5	227	...
Totals for 1882	1463	159,547	1257	963	$2,294 28	2322	$2,974,313	389	$282,284	3180	165,743	25,690
Totals for 1881	4400	157,712	1235	750	918 75	2250	2,804,173	377	251,696	3213	158,319	26,520
Increase.....	63	1,835	22	213	$1,375 53	72	$170,140	12	30,588	..	7,424	830
Decrease.....	..	....	..	..	.... ..	..	....	..	....	33	....	....

Contributions during the year: For Ministers' Salaries, $387,710 99; General, for Missions, $42,998 84; Woman's Missions, $4,948 84; Sunday-schools, for Missions, $2,294 28; Church Extension, $1,742 02; General Sunday-school Fund, $1,741 56; Local Sunday-school Collections, $53,246 93; Bishops' Support, $6,661 42; Colleges and Seminary, $36,450 51; Church Building and Expenses, $268,800 02; Ministerial Education, $1,477 78. Grand total, $811,209 42.

The Evangelical Association.

This Church, familiarly known in its early history as the Church of the "German Methodists," or the "Albright Methodists," was organized by Jacob Albright (Albrecht.) Albright was born of German parentage in Montgomery County, Pa., three miles from Pottstown, in 1759. He was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1790. He began an earnest evangelical work in 1796 among the German families and in various German communities in that part of Pennsylvania. In 1800 he began to organize his followers into classes, after the manner of those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, later, these began to be designated by the name of their apostolic leader. In 1803 the necessity for a Connectional Bond of Union became so urgent, that a Conference was held (Nov. 3, 1803) to arrange for Connectional ministerial supervision. There were present Jacob Albright, John Walter, and Abraham Leiser, ministers, and fourteen members of the society. In the name of the entire society they considered Albright as a genuine evangelical preacher, and recognized him as their teacher, and, as such, they solemnly consecrated him. Upon this the society adopted the Holy Scriptures of both Old and New Testaments as their *Articles of Faith and Practice*, and presented to Albright the following written acknowledgment in accordance with their declaration:

> "We, the undersigned, as Evangelical and Christian friends, declare and recognize Jacob Albright as a truly Evangelical minister in word and deed, and a believer (Bekenner) in the Universal Christian Church and the communion of saints. To this we testify as brethren and elders of his society. Given in the State of Pennsylvania the 5th of November, 1803."

At this meeting the first ordination occurred. John Walter and Abraham Leiser (the latter one of Albright's converts, and the former united with him to labor in the ministry—no evidence of his being regularly in the ministry) ordained Jacob Albright, by the laying on of hands and prayer, to be a preacher and elder, thus consecrating him, with the consent of fourteen "elders," to the office of an "Evangelical preacher."

In 1805 circuits were named for the first time, and the increase of members for the year was thirty-five. George Miller was called into the ministry, who became Albright's successor at his death. In 1806 the society numbered 120 members and 4 itinerant preachers, namely: Jacob Albright, John Walter, Alexander Jimeison, and George Miller. Besides these, there were four local preachers employed, one of whom afterward entered the itinerancy. It was determined this year to hold thereafter a regular Annual Conference.

The first Conference was held in the house of Samuel Becker, at Muehlbach, then in Dauphin County, but now Lebanon, Pa., Nov. 15 and 16, 1807. There were 28 members present, consisting of 5 itinerant and 3 local preachers, and 20 class-leaders and exhorters. The membership numbered 220. The Conference was called by Jacob Albright and his associates "The Newly Formed Methodist Conference." No Church name had yet been selected, neither had it been the purpose of Albright and his co-laborers to organize a new denomination. This Conference elected Jacob Albright to the office of Bishop, and the record in the minutes was as follows: "Jacob Albright was elected Bishop by the majority of votes, and George Miller was elected elder." The Conference gave the first regular license to John Driesbach and Jacob Frey, receiving them as traveling preachers on trial. The following is a copy of the license given to the first named:

"Upon the authority of 'The Newly Formed Methodist Conference,' which has given John Driesbach a good testimony, and is willing to receive him into our Commission; so I, the undersigned, give him permission to serve in the office according to our regulation, and is also appointed thereto as a preacher for one year on trial, if he conducts himself as is most according to the Word of God.

"Jacob Albright."

"The 14th of November, 1807."

Albright was appointed to write Articles of Faith and Discipline. George Miller and John Driesbach were stationed on the old Circuit—*Lancaster and Schuylkill*—and John Walter and Jacob Frey on *Northumberland Circuit*. Abraham Leiser had died in 1805, and Andrew Jimeison located, in 1806, on account of family circumstances. During the year Albright labored with these men as his health would permit.

On Easter Day, 1808, a general meeting was held at the house of John Probst, in Berks County, Pa., when Albright stationed the preachers. One week later a meeting was held in the house of P. Radenbach, near Linglestown, Dauphin County, Pa., and here George Miller and John Driesbach bade Albright farewell for the last time. Albright traveled and preached as much as his health would permit, and started home *to die*, but was not able to reach home. At Muehlback (now Klintersville, Lebanon County, Pa.) he stopped, entered the house of George Becker, and said: "*Have you my bed ready? I have come to die.*" He lingered a few days, and expired May 18, 1808, at the age of 49 years and 17 days. His funeral took place May 20, John Walter preaching the funeral discourse.

George Miller became the successor of Jacob Albright, and, as the latter had been prevented from compiling the Articles of Faith and Discipline, Miller undertook the work. Ill health delayed its completion, and, finally, he made the compilation out of the Word of God, and partly according to the Episcopal form of Church government. Other new helpers in the ministry appeared, but about this time a storm of persecution arose against Methodists and the Evangelical Association, as it is now called; and the United Brethren, as well as the Methodist Episcopal Church, suffered. As the preachers of the Associationl abored among the Germans, they were especially the objects of hatred. The German Churches had become lifeless, and drunkards and blasphemers were constituted officers of the Church, and many of the clergymen were notorious drunkards, and hence the persecution.

2d Conference, held in April, 1809, in the house of George Miller, Berks County, Pa.; 6 preachers present. George Miller elected President, and J. Dreisbach, Secretary. J. Walter and J. Dreisbach were set apart for the office of elder, but were not ordained until later, when George Miller was also ordained elder, his ordination having been authorized at the first Conference, in 1807. This Conference gave the Association the name of "The so-called Albrights." John Dreisbach was instructed to publish a Catechism which he had translated from the English. George Miller presented the MSS. of the *Articles of Faith* to the Conference, and was authorized to publish them at his own expense. The Discipline appeared in 1809, under the following title: "Doctrines of Faith, General Rules of Church Discipline, and regulation for the So-called Albright people," etc. The preachers were stationed, and it was a year of success, six young men being among the converts, who afterward entered the ministry.

3d Conference, held April 18–20, 1810, at the house of George Becker, near the Muehlbach; George Miller, President, J. Driesbach, Secretary. There were 528 members reported; 7 itinerant and 10 local preachers; 2 preachers received on trial; a new circuit formed. G. Miller, having written a biography of Jacob Albright, was authorized to publish it at the expense of the itinerants. John Walter received permission to publish a small hymn book. It was resolved to hold two camp-meetings—the first held by this people—which proved successful; some of the members came eighty miles with their wagons and tents. Fourteen new classes formed, and the membership increased 200.

4th Conference, April 9–11, 1811, at same place as preceding year. Lay members, 740, with 8 itinerant and 12 local preachers. The work extended into Maryland, and success prevailed generally. This year George Miller wrote his book, entitled "Practical Christianity," but it was not published until 1814, when the "Biography of Jacob Albright" also appeared.

5th Conference, 12 itinerant preachers present; lay membership, 761; circuits were divided, and the work extended into New York. The society now had 5 circuits and one mission appointed.

6th Conference, at Mr. Dreisbach's, in Buffalo Valley, Union County, Pa., April 21–23, 1813; George Miller, President, J. Dreisbach, Secretary. Several preachers excluded from the society, one located, 6 received on trial; 2 ordained deacons, and 2 elders. Lay members, 796; itinerant preachers, 15.

7th Conference, at the same place as the two preceding; held April 13–15, 1814; J. Dreisbach elected President, and N. Niebel, Secretary. Itinerant preachers, 13; received on trial, 3; lay members, 1,016. This Conference elected the *first presiding elder*, John Dreisbach, who had 7 circuits in his district; 4 camp-meetings, 14 general meetings, and 8 watch-meetings were held by him during the year.

8th Conference, at the house of Jacob Klinefelter, near Shrewsbury, York County, Pa., April 4–6, 1815; H. Neibel elected President, John Klingfelter, Secretary. Three preachers received on trial, 3 ordained deacons, 1 located; lay membership, 1,108. Two districts were formed, and H. Niebel elected the second presiding elder. The 2 districts has 7 circuits. The year was prosperous. George Miller, the successor of Jacob Albright, after an illness of three months, with consumption, died April 5, 1816, in the 43d year of his age. His last words were, "I know that I shall be saved." He was interred in New Berlin, Pa.

9th Conference, which completes the second division, held at Abraham Eyer's, Dry Valley, Union County, Pa., June 12–13, 1816; J. Dreisbach, President; H. Niebel, Secretary; 9 received on trial; 4 ordained deacons, 2 elders; 3 located; lay members, 1,401, an increase of 293 during the year; several circuits formed and 3 missions. J. Dreisbach and H. Neibel were authorized to make a proper selection of hymns, and improve the Discipline.

The outfit of a new printing-press, etc., was purchased at Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1815, by J. Dreisbach, at a cost of $375 08. This was the beginning of the Publishing Houses of the Evangelical Association; commenced at New Berlin, Pa., and is now a large establishment at Cleveland, Ohio. The Conference consisted of 2 districts, of 9 circuits, and 3 missions. Lake Mission, in New York, was extended into Canada. This was the beginning of the Canada and New York Conferences. This year the first attempt was made in Ohio, which prospered rapidly, and by the next Conference 55 members were reported.

It was resolved at this Conference to hold a General Conference of the Association in October, 1816. Twelve delegates were elected which composed that body, namely, J. Dreisbach, H. Niebel, J. Walter, L. Zimmerman, J. Erb, J. Sambach, John Klinefelter, S. Miller, J. Dehoff, D. Thomas, A. Ettinger, and J. French.

Seventeenth Quadrennial General Conference of the Evangelical Association.

The General Conference convened Oct. 4, 1883, at Allentown, Pa., within a few hours' ride from the humble seat of the first General Conference, held in the house of Father Martin Driesbach, in Union County, Pa., just 75 years ago. That Conference consisted of but 12 members, a number of whom had not received elder's orders, and represented a membership of but 1,491. The present Conference is composed of 87 delegates and 9 *ex-officio* members, making 96 in all, representing 119,758 members.

The Bishops of the Church, namely, Bishops J. J. Esher, R. Dubs, and Thomas Bowman, presided, in turn, as chairmen *ex-officio*. Revs. R. Mott and S. P. Spreng were elected Secretaries.

Most of the first and second days were occupied in perfecting the organization and routine preparation for business.

After the opening services of the third day the fraternal greetings of the United Brethren Annual Conference, in session at Reading, Pa., were received. A paper was presented, signed by Bishop R. Dubs and D. B. Byers, with reference to the proper delegated representative of their Church at the Ecumenical Conference of Methodism, requesting investigation into the matter. The subject was discussed by D. Strohman, D. B. Byers, J. D. Domer, E. L. Kiplinger, C. S. Haman, M. Lauer, W. Whitington, and Bishop Esher.

At the morning and afternoon sessions of the fourth and fifth days, with the exception of some routine matters, the Conference resolved itself into a committee of the whole, with C. K. Fehr in the chair, reporting progress, on the reassembling of each session, to the Conference, including morning session of the sixth day, to transact business of a private character.

The afternoon of the sixth day was occupied in discussing the rights of two delegates to membership, and the reading of the quadrennial report of the General Book Agents—the aggregates as follows: Resources, $461,201 66, increase in 4 years, $62,956 02; gross receipts, $764,007 78, increase, $169,096 87; improvements, $17,303 18, decrease, $34,189 19; Conference dividends, $48,500, increase, $21,548 70; Bishops' claims, $14,587 14, decrease, $1,860 17; appropriations, $7,740 82, increase, $4,140 92. Summary: Improvements, $17,303 18; Conference dividends, $48,500; Bishops' claims, $14,587 14; appropriations, $7,740 82; increase in resources, $62,956 02; profits for 4 years, $151,087 16. Subscription lists for 1883: "Botschafter," 22,100; "Evangelical Messenger," 12,100; "Evangelische Magazin," 8,900; "Epistle and Epistle Teacher," 2,000; "Evangelical Sunday-School Teacher," 5,600; "Christliche Kinderfreund," weekly, 7,400, semi-monthly, 15,000, monthly, 1,600; "Sunday-School Messenger," weekly, 7,900, semi-monthly, 11,200, monthly, 4,200; "Laemerweide." 11,700; "My Lesson," 20,500; "Lectionsblatt," etc., 58,000; "Lesson Leaf and Quarterly," 68,000; "Wandtafel," 260; "Blackboard," 3,000; "Kinderlehrer," 125; "Primary Chart," 175; net increase, of total, 55,735. The Bishops, as well as the delegates, present individual requests and recommendations, which are referred to special or standing committees.

On the seventh day action was taken dividing Minnesota Conference, and forming the Territory of Dakota into a Conference. W. Yost, Treasurer of the Missionary Society, read his quadrennial report, as follows: Total receipts, for Home and European Missions, $346,909 71; expenditures, $341,412 17; receipts of Heathen Missions, $23,441 56; expenditures, $26,570 12; bequests to Standing Fund, $13,735 40; grand total receipts, $384,086 67; total in the four years previous,

$280,681 70, increase, $103,404 97; grand total expenditures, $367,982 29; total in four years previous, $314,022 71, increase, $53,959 58; account of Standing Fund cash bequests for four years, $13,735 40; assets valued at $59,244 13: real estate belonging to current fund, $8,700; receipts for Church-building purposes in Europe, $36,906 17; amount of Annuity Fund, $35,100.

On the reading of the Minutes, in English and German, the Conference went into a committee of the whole. Action was taken in the afternoon session that, in view of the healthful financial condition of the Publishing Department of the Church, recommended a reduction in Sabbath-school and tract literature. Various other publishing interests were considered at this time.

On the ninth day the Committee on the Book Establishment reported, recommending the erection of a new building for publishing house, and the publication of the "Christliche Botschafter" and "Evangelical Messenger" in book form, of sixteen pages.

On the tenth day the committee recommended that one third of the dividends from the publishing house be divided among the Home Conferences in North America, and the remaining two thirds among the Annual Conferences in proportion to the amounts severally contributed to the Book Establishment by each. After a lengthy discussion the report was amended to one half to be divided equally among the Conferences, and it was adopted. The Committee on the Book Establishment reported, directing the publishers to publish a word edition of the "Echoes of Praise," recommending that two Book Agents be elected, which was adopted, also that one editor and one assistant editor of the "Christliche Botschafter" be elected. A lengthy discussion followed, and it was referred back to the committee, with amendments, and on the afternoon of the eleventh day the committee reported back the same as yesterday, and, after further discussion as to the best way to elect or appoint assistant editors, it was decided, after amending, that the editor appoint with the consent of the Board of Publication, by a vote of 49 yeas and 45 nays. The recommendation relative to the "Evangelical Messenger" was the same, and the Conference voted to have one editor and an assistant appointed in the same manner as the "Botschafter." The same action in regard to the editorial force of the "Evangelische Magazin," and German Sunday-school and tract literature, and the "Living Epistle" and English Sunday-school and tract literature, was taken. The Committee of Publication was instructed to publish more Sunday-school books and tracts. Rev. E. Light, fraternal delegate of the General Conference of the United Brethren, addressed the Conference.

On the twelfth day the editor of the "Christliche Botschafter" was made editor of all German books, except Sunday-school books, and the editor of the "Evangelical Messenger" was to be the editor of all English books, except Sunday-school books. The Editors, with the Book Agents, were constituted the committee on the publication of all books. It was decided to elect an editor and Book Agent in Germany. Much discussion arose about a hymn book for the Sunday-school and social meetings, which was referred to the Board of Publication, and that Board was instructed to publish a German book for prayer-meetings and revival services. A motion was also adopted to provide a similar book for prayer-meeting purposes in the English language, and Sunday-schools were requested to order books and supplies through their own agents. Resolutions were adopted to publish the second volume of the History of the Church. A motion was offered to instruct the Board of Publication to publish a new course of study, to which objection was made that it infringed upon the rights of Annual Conferences, and it was amended so as to provide that the Bishops prepare the manuscript for such course of study. The whole was referred back to the committee. The Committee on Revision reported the phrase on receiving members, "a suitable prayer shall be offered," which was adopted. Probationers to be excluded, if the class-leader and exhorter of the class find no improvement.

On the thirteenth day it was decided, by a vote of 70 to 23, to expunge the paragraph in the Discipline putting members on probation for marrying unconverted persons. An item, making women eligible as stewards, was adopted by a vote of 56 to 27. In Articles of Incorporation the word "Association" shall be changed to "Society," where local societies are referred to. The Committee on Boundaries reported, providing for the division of Kansas Conference, and appointing a superintendent for their work in Texas. A proposition to organize an Annual Conference in Japan was defeated.

On the fourteenth day the Committee on Missions reported, and, after a lengthy discussion, in which the Bishops participated, as they generally did in Connectional matters, it was decided to publish a monthly missionary periodical in pamphlet form; also authorizing the Superintendent and two others in Japan to be a Building Committee to secure real estate, and erect buildings for their missions, and an appropriation of $7,000 was made from the Heathen Mission Fund, to aid them, and the Board of Missions was requested to send another missionary to Japan. Authority was asked to form a "Woman's Missionary Society," to be auxiliary to the Parent Society, and under the general supervision of the General Board of Missions, but, after much debate, was recommitted, and subsequently it was granted.

A long-time loan, at a small interest, was made to Germany, by a close vote of 48 to 33, and, on reassembling the fifteenth day, it was reconsidered and referred back to the committee. It was decided to organize Sunday-school missionary auxiliaries, and take collections once a month, or once a quarter, for the same. The Conference ordered that two Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society be elected, the Secretary first elected to be *ex-officio* a member of the General Conference.

Tuesday, the 23d, the following General Conference officers were elected, for the quadrennial term of four years: Bishops, J. J. Esher R. Dubs, T. Bowman—a re-election in each case; Book Stewards, M. Lauer, W. Yost; Editor of "Christliche Blotschafter," William Horn; Editor of "Evangelical Messenger," H. B. Hartzler; Editor of "Evangelische Magazin" and German Sunday-school literature, C. A. Thomas; Editor of "Living Epistle" and English Sunday-school literature, P. W. Raidabaugh; Corresponding Secretary of Missionary Society, S. Heininger; Treasurer of Missionary Society, S. L. Wiest; Book Steward in Germany, J. Waltz; Editor of Publications in Germany, G. Fuessle; Superintendent of Orphans' Home, E. Kohr.

The next day, the 24th, the Church was divided into eight districts, each of which to appoint a member of the Board of Publication, as follows: First District—East Pennsylvania Conference—C. S. Haman; Second District—Atlantic, New York, Canada, and Germany Conferences—M. Pfitzinger; Third District—Central Pennsylvania Conference—M. J. Carothers; Fourth District—Pittsburg and Ohio Conferences—John Stull; Fifth District—Erie, Michigan, Indiana, and Switzerland Conferences—J. M. Haug; Sixth District—Illinois and South Indiana Conferences—D. B. Byers; Seventh District—Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota Conferences—G. Fritsche; Eighth District—Iowa, Des Moines, Kansas and Nebraska, Platte River, California, and Oregon Conferences—D. H. Kooker. It was decided to publish an English Family Magazine, when 1,600 subscribers were received, and also add four pages to the "Evangelische Magazin."

Adjourned *sine die*, the 25th, to meet in Buffalo, N. Y., October, 1887.

General Statistics of the Evangelical Association.

(For Year Ending June 30, 1883. The General Conference met at Allentown, Pa., October 4, 1883.)

CONFERENCES.	Whole Number of Members.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	Itinerant Preachers.	Local Preachers.	Churches.	Probable Value.	Parsonages.	Probable Value.	Missionary Contributions.	Sunday-schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.
East Pennsylvania	15,275	204	1,221	86	69	193½	$582,900	34	$54,750	$13,995 97	183	3,215	20,921
Central Pennsylvania	11,800	195	819	83	67	194⅓	348,310	23	24,050	4,277 90	182	2,228	13,611
Erie	3,113	7	232	32	14	40	143,500	11	14,750	4,248 37	44	571	3,094
Ohio	7,990	232	214	56	58	137½	241,697	25	31,850	4,842 85	135	1,308	9,945
Pittsburg	8,177	261	452	63	38	149½	202,550	27	22,475	2,076 71	155	1,519	9,069
New York	4,265	5	319	39	11	60	177,250	23	16,675	2,949 58	58	763	3,585
Platte River	726	44	24	6	16	2	4,900	5	2,750	604 89	12	125	567
South Indiana	2,293	3	173	22	12	37⅓	63,450	20	12,730	2,601 13	38	468	2,244
Nebraska	1,069	2	145	16	6	13	21,309	16	9,900	1,520 63	36	282	1,113
Kansas	3,409	28	191	34	28	38½	67,470	21	13,170	3,153 52	68	663	3,000
Indiana	5,871	113	209	36	38	103	182,600	24	23,700	3,507 29	102	1,096	6,032
Michigan	5,611	67	297	48	37	77	104,700	29	20,975	3,926 18	104	1,081	4,926
Illinois	10,708	72	735	89	75	126	364,708	56	67,765	15,766 75	141	2,215	11,787
Des Moines	3,045	94	35	35	25	28½	48,600	20½	11,025	1,781 67	62	463	3,016
Iowa	3,813	7	390	54	15	52	93,050	36½	26,405	4,467 07	94	907	3,883
Canada	5,066	44	334	37	18	74	118,409	25	28,225	6,204 12	82	1,007	5,320
Wisconsin	10,467	6	1,032	67	25	143	245,575	49	50,600	7,702 05	186	1,928	8,726
Atlantic	2,438	4	410	25	9	23	183,000	1	38,200	4,096 12	26	433	2,950
Minnesota	5,140	8	582	52	12	72	114,050	28	19,325	7,403 15	125	1,153	4,164
Pacific	890	17	64	13	4	14	33,850	10	12,300	950 60	21	191	1,126
Texas	92	....	....	2	1	2	5,500	2	4,000	.... ..	4	29	145
Germany	4,768	1	127	35	11	21	116,875	.	.....	9,459 00	156	561	9,490
Switzerland	3,632	....	117	21	6	19	113,130	1	1,560	6,100 00	113	440	7,290
Japan	100	....	....	2	4	2	......	..	......	.... ..	4	....	200
Total	119,758	1,414	8,122	953	599	1,622⅙	$3,577,383	500	$507,180	$111,635 55	2,131	22,646	135,804
Last year	117,027	1,414	8,485	926	619	1,576½	3,439,502	475	480,161	100,655 71	2,007	22,126	133,361

Number of deaths during the year, 1,322; members newly received, 1,426; received on certificate, 3,367; Conference collection, $5,728 84; Sunday-School and Tract Union contributions, $2,810 20; volumes in Sunday-school libraries, 166,871; catechumen classes, 641; catechumens, 8,233.

The Methodist Protestant Church.

ORGANIZATION.—Nov. 12, 1828, a delegated convention of "Reformers" met in Baltimore to institute a new Methodist Church, and, Nov. 20, organized under the title of "Associated Methodist Churches." Nov. 2, 1830, another delegated convention met at the same place, and adopted a regular Constitution and Discipline, and changed the title to that of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The Convention of 1830 was composed of 114 ministerial and 83 lay delegates, representing a constituency of about 5,000 members.

As a result of the agitation on the subject of slavery, in November, 1858, nineteen Annual Conferences of the Free States, at a Convention held in Springfield, O., decided to suspend all official relation with the other Conferences and churches until the causes of disagreement were removed. The Northern Conferences in 1866 dropped the name "Protestant," and took the title of "The Methodist Church." After the close of the Civil War fraternal intercourse between the Northern and Southern branches was renewed, resulting in the appointment of a Joint Union Commission, composed of nine Commissioners appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1874, and of nine Commissioners appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Church in 1875. The Commissioners* met in Joint Session at Pittsburg, Oct. 22, 1875, and agreed upon a Basis of Union, which was subsequently approved by all the Annual Conferences of The Methodist Church and by four fifths of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church. At a convention of each branch, met in Baltimore, May 12, 1877, and after settling preliminaries in separate sessions, the two bodies formally united May 16, 1877, and became one Connectional organization under the name of the Methodist Protestant Church. Rev. L. W. Bates, D.D., was elected President of the united body; J. J. Smith, Vice-President; and G. B. M'Elroy and R. H. Willis, Secretaries. The Conference remained in session for several days, and remodeled the Constitution and revised the Discipline.

The Church announces as its "Distinctive Peculiarities," "1. But one order of the ministry—elders. 'All elders of the Church of God are equal.' 2. The mutual rights of the ministry and laity. Equal representation in the Annual and General Conferences."

GENERAL CONFERENCE.—Rev. G. B. M'Elroy, D.D., (Adrian, Mich.,) President; W. S. Hammond, (Chestertown, Md.,) Secretary. Next quadrennial session to be held in May, 1884, to be composed of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by the Annual Conferences of 1883, on the basis of one minister and one layman for every 1,500 persons in full membership.

THE ANNUAL COUNCIL.—G. B. M'Elroy, President; Rev. J. Gregory, Secretary. This body is a central Connectional Supervising Board, meeting annually, or oftener, if necessary. It consists of the Boards of Ministerial Education, Missions, and Publication, with their secretaries and agents, editors, publishers, and the presidents of colleges, and meets annually in the month of July. The President of the preceding General Conference is a member *ex-officio*, and presides over its deliberations. It is the duty of all the Boards to report to this Annual Meeting the condition of the work under their care. This Council also publishes a condensed Annual Report of each of the Boards, in one publication, for general distribution, the expenses of which are borne mutually by the several Boards.

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* Names of the Joint Commission: From the Protestant Methodist Church—Ministers, L. W. Bates and S. B. Southerland, Md; B. F. Duggan, Tenn.; R. H. Willis, N. C.; W. M. Betts, W. Va. Laymen, O. Hammond, Md.; W. Vandevoort.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.—This department has two branches, one at Baltimore, and the other at Pittsburg.

Publishing Directory at Baltimore.—H. F. Zollikoffer, J. C. Clarke, H. Burrough, J. D. Kinzer, and J. T. Murray. W. J. C. Dulaney, Publisher and Book Agent. Publications: "The Methodist Protestant,"* official weekly organ, edited by Rev. E. J. Drinkhouse, D.D.; "The Bible-School," monthly, "The Bible-School," quarterly, "The Bible-School Journal," "Weekly Lesson Leaf," and "My Picture Lesson," all edited by Rev. E. J. Drinkhouse, assisted by Rev. J. D. Kinzer and Augustus Webster, D.D.

Publishing Directory at Pittsburg.—J. S. Gillespie, J. Munden, Dr. T. W. Shaw, G. G. Westfall, and John Gregory. Wm. M'Cracken, Jr., Publisher and Book Agent. Publications: "The Methodist Recorder," official weekly organ, (which begins its 45th volume January, 1884,) edited by Rev. John Scott, D.D.; "The Morning Guide" and "The Child's Recorder," both edited by Dr. Scott.

Assets of the Baltimore Directory in 1882, $6,721 03; liabilities, $223 25. Assets of the Pittsburg Directory in 1882, $29,591 68; liabilities, $15,438 13. Total assets, $36,312 71; total liabilities, $15,661 38.

UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.—"The Central Protestant," organ of the North Carolina Conference, Rev. J. L. Michaux, Editor and Publisher, Greensborough, N. C. "Western Record," organ of the Indiana Conference, J. H. C. M'Kinney, Editor and Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind. "The Methodist Protestant Missionary," Rev. C. H. Williams, A.M., Editor and Publisher, Springfield, Ohio.

BOARD OF MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.—John Scott, D.D., President, Pittsburg; J. H. Claney, Treasurer, 89 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg; Rev. J. B. Walker, Corresponding Secretary, Springfield, Ohio. Permanent Fund, $3,696 05; receipts in 1882, $3,840 35.†

BOARD OF MISSIONS.—Rev. C. S. Evans, President, Middletown, Ohio; Rev. A. H. Trumbo, Treasurer, Springfield, Ohio; Rev. C. H. Williams, A.M., Corresponding Secretary, Springfield, Ohio.

FOREIGN MISSION.—Yokohama, Japan. Missionaries in 1882, Harriet G. Brittan and Miss Anna M'Cully. A school of forty-four pupils is maintained, and might be much larger but for lack of accomodation in the house now occupied. A desirable property is offered the Board for $12,000, and efforts are being made to secure the amount. The Board appropriated $2,000 to pay the salary of an ordained minister, whom they wish to send out to take charge of the work as soon as possible. Rev. F. C. Klein, of the Maryland Conference, was appointed missionary, with instructions to spend some time before his departure securing funds for the purchase of a Mission House. Total receipts in 1882, $4,757 58, an increase of $784 96 over last year.

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* "The Methodist Protestant" is the successor to "The Wesleyan Repository," issued from 1821 to 1824, and to "The Mutual Rights," issued from 1824 to 1830. It was first issued Jan. 7, 1831, and will enter upon its 53d volume January, 1884.

† "Methodist Protestant Year-Book," for 1883.

Statistical Summaries of the Methodist Protestant Church for 1882.*

CONFERENCES.	MINISTERS AND PREACHERS.	LOCAL PREACHERS.	LAY MEMBERS.	PROBATIONERS.	CHURCHES.	PARSONAGES.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.	OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.	SCHOLARS.
Maryland..........	113	62	14,977	838	220½	49	$732,305	197	2,555	15,239
Indiana............	60	56	6,057	350	99½	16	85,000	104	595	3,509
Pittsburg.	49	52	5,839	62	76	17	605,721	78	931	5,404
Onondaga	66	30	2,090	123	32	23	86,400	78	581	2,120
Genesee	28	21	718	13	8	8	28,150	22	144	1,095
Michigan	40	28	2,429	113	35	26	82,200	95	910	4,053
Ohio...............	54	48	5,790	178	401	23	134,300	101	1,122	6,525
New Jersey........	19	34	1,857	179	29	8	94,950	34	433	2,956
North Missouri.....	21	19	1,273	11	19	3	20,300	34	156	1,175
West Tennessee....	20	....	820	....	12*	....	5,100	12	24	300
Fort Smith.........	31	....	900	....	....	....	......	....	....	....
Mississippi.........	15	2	908	170	28	....	2,565	1	4	44
Central Texas	25	23	1,297	12	11	....	3,650	6	....	232
Arkansas	15	8	1,072	1	15	....	5,256	6	10	115
Colorado (colored).	....	8	480	4	14*	....	2,428	....	....	27
Minnesota	12	....	325	15	2*	1	2,025	40	100	200
Pennsylvania......	10	14	*850	....	15*	3	......	20	195	4,482
Deep River	12	4	531	....	11	....	2,000	6	18	192
West Michigan.....	26	33	1,442	80	22	15	40,300	62	529	1,951
West Virginia......	54	103	41,000	200	132	21	65,150	131	6,448	10,300
Colorado...........	22	23	4,102	....	7	....	895	....	....	.....
Georgia.....	25	27	2,526	40	50	....	24,530	27	85	1,015
Iowa...............	53	40	2,671	43	43	14	64,500	70	446	2,953
North Illinois.....	43	36	2,160	....	57	19	110,100	62	318	3,078
Alabama...	24	28	2,619	96	60	1	52,475	28	119	1,292
Baltimore (colored)	7	1	200	....	3	....	1,400	....	18	179
Georgia (colored) .	15	7	642	15	10	....	1,490	....	....	....
Kansas............	53	23	1,419	26	4	4	1,839	47	252	1,778
Kentucky..........	22	18	1,917	84	2	....	500	13	7	400
Louisiana...... ...	13	5	851	4	22	....	5,000	12	24	204
M'Caine	10	12	668	1	25	....	4,800	13	....	400
Missouri...........	22	21	2,849	....	24	3	19,450	....	....	....
Muskingum........	43	65	10,350	586	123	13	233,875	139	1,492	8,596
Nebraska	20	6	600	8	2	2	1,675	24	84	920
New York	33	3	2,874	450	25	10	137,900	27	398	2,741
North Arkansas....	23	6	800	10	3	1	1,000	....	....	....
North Carolina.....	47	35	12,028	98	147	1	75,725	108	457	5,319
North Mississippi..	41	47	989	17	24	....	3,800	4	12	90
Oregon	6	4	200	....	2	1	5,000	....	....	....
Red River	5	8	113	....	....	....	......	....	....	....
South Carolina.....	8	1	1,073	2	27	2	9,800	19	75	846
South Illinois......	53	10	2,275	2	33	2	26,800	....	....	....
Tennessee	19	6	1,244	4	26	....	10,350	8	18	197
Texas (colored)....	10	3	300	2	2	....	1,000	....	....	....
Texas	21	15	1,664	10	18	4	7,990	8	18	197
Virginia	28	15	3,214	100	25	....	28,950	24	75	1,000
West Arkansas.....	14	....	930	....	5	....	1,800	....	....	....
Boston.............	6	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....
California	2	....	54	....	....	....	......	....	....	....
Alabama (colored).	6	10	500	....	....	....	2,500	....	....	....
Total	1,358	1,010	119,030	4,024	1,496	290	$2,728,016	.....	....	....
Last year	1,335	939	117,263	3,009	1,599	300	3,062,975	.....	....	....

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Two Theological Schools instituted—Ward Hall and Western Maryland. College building for Theological School, Westminster, erected. New building for Yadkin College nearly completed. Rebuilding North Hall, Adrian College, completed. Gittings' Seminary, La Harpe, freed from debt and endowed with $15,000. Steps taken to establish Watalula College, Arkansas. Steps taken to establish Conference publication by Iowa Conference. New Conference — Fort Smith — Set off from North Arkansas. Total membership, 125,422. Increase in twenty-four Conferences, 2,876. The Boards of Missions and Ministerial Education each show an increase of receipts over last year.

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* See "Methodist Protestant Year-Book" of 1882.

American Wesleyan Methodist General Conference.

The Eleventh General Conference of the Wesleyan Church of America convened in Syracuse, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1883. Ministerial and lay delegates were present from twenty-one Conferences.

Conference was called to order by the President, the Rev. N. Wardner, editor of the "American Wesleyan," official organ of the Church; Rev. H. T. Besse, Secretary. The first session was devoted to the regular routine business.

On the second day permanent officers were elected as follows: President, Rev. N. Wardner, Syracuse, N. Y.; Vice-President, Rev. J. Martin, of Brighton, Mich., and Mr. P. Lamb, of Cadiz, Indiana; Secretary, Rev. E. W. Bruce, of Okemos, Mich., who nominated W. Pinkney, of Illinois, and S. Bedford, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., as Assistants.

Immediately after the opening of the third day, the report of the Connectional Agent, Rev. D. S. Kinney, was read, showing the business in an encouraging condition. The Conference re-elected Rev. N. Wardner, Editor of the "American Wesleyan," and Rev. D. S. Kinney, Denominational Agent. A committee was appointed to prepare a course of study for candidates for the ministry.

The discussion on the solemnization of marriage on the Sabbath was lengthy, and the report of Committee on Revision was so modified as to permit marriages to be solemnized on the Sabbath, and that part forbidding the marriage of believers with unbelievers was stricken out, and the report, while expressing sympathy for soldiers of the late war, regarded the organization of the Grand Army as being, to a certain extent, a secret one. Temperance was strongly indorsed, and the iniquities of Mormonism condemned.

The report on Sabbath-schools urged that the instruction be wholly of a religious character, and not for mere literary training, and discountenancing the practice of using it for various amusements. The discussion of the report on the Book Concern resulted in retaining the present form of the "American Wesleyan," but in changing the name to "The Wesleyan Methodist," and in excluding secular advertisements from its columns as soon as the paper becomes financially self-supporting without their aid, and after present contracts expired.

Church music was discussed, and an effort was made to leave the matter with individual churches, but the rule was not changed which "recommends the Church to dispense with instrumental music."

It was voted not to ordain any man to the Christian ministry who uses tobacco. A resolution against extravagant funerals was adopted, and also another favoring plainness in dress and furniture. Action was also taken declaring that the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, that the Civil Rights Law is unconstitutional, reopens all the issues of the War, and makes it possible for the people of any State to trample on the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments, and, in case such State shall fail to punish such violations, then these amendments become inoperative and void; also that it is the duty of the Government to protect the civil rights of its citizens, and that, if the amended Constitution does not give such rights of protection, it should be at once so amended. In the report on fraternal delegates, it stated that, in view of their distinct position on the subject of secret societies, it would not be consistent to receive fraternal greetings from an adhering Freemason. Various other reports of a denominational intent were read, and action taken.

Oct. 26 the General Conference adjourned *sine die*, to meet, for its next quadrennial session, in Indiana, the place to be fixed hereafter.

The Congregational Methodist Church.

This Church was organized in the house of Mickleberry Merritt, in Monroe Co., Ga., May 8, 1852. Wm. L. Fambrough, a layman, presided, and Rev. Hiram Phinazee acted as Secretary. The following persons were enrolled as members: Revs. Hiram Phinazee, Absalom Ogletree, and W. H. Graham, local preachers; and W. L. Fambrough, Robinson Fambrough, Jackson Bush John Flynt, James M. Flemming, Geo. W. Todd, Mickleberry Merritt, and Travis Ivey, laymen. All of them were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but had become disaffected in respect of the polity of that Church. A preamble and various resolutions, drawn up by Rev. Hiram Phinazee, were adopted, and the new organization started out bearing the name of "The Congregational Church."

Soon after Revs. J. F. N. Huddleston and J. Fletcher Wethersbee, of the M. E. Church, South, with a considerable number of lay members of the Church in Rehoboth, Ga., joined the new organization, their first society being called Rocky Creek. By the first of August following six other Churches had been organized, namely, Mount Hope, in Spalding County; Pleasant Grove, in Buttz County; New Market and Providence, in Monroe County; and New Hope, in Pike County.

A Book of Discipline, (a pamphlet of forty-eight pages,) prepared by a committee, with a preface by Rev. H. Phinazee, a member of the Committee, and published by A. G. Murray, Griffin, Ga., was issued August 12, 1852. The body of the book was written by Rev. J. F. N. Huddleston.

The first District Conference of the new organization was held in Rocky Creek, Ga., August 12, 1852, and was composed of delegates from the seven Churches above named. Rev. J. F. Wethersby, was chosen President, and Rev. H. Phinazee, Secretary. The session lasted three days. Among the items of business transacted was the granting of an exhorter's license to one of the members. The second District Conference was held at Mount Hope, Ga., December 11, 1852, eleven Churches being represented; the third at Rock Spring, May 13, 1853, nine Churches being represented. In a Convention, held at Mount Zion, early in 1855, delegates were present fromGeorgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Conferences Provided for by the Constitution.

1. *Church Conferences.*—To be composed of all the local Church members, who, by a majority vote, shall elect Church officers, namely, an elder or pastor, class-leader, deacon or steward, and clerk. The Church Conference shall be held monthly, and the elder or pastor shall preside, or, in his absence, a chairman *pro tem.* shall be elected. Reception or dismission of members shall be by majority vote of the members present.

2. *District Conferences.*—Meeting semi-annually, and composed of delegates from the local Churches, on the ratio of one delegate for every twenty members.

3. *State Conference.*—Composed of delegates from the District Conferences, to meet annually, electing its own officers; to review the doings of the District Conferences; to change or form new districts; to resolve all questions touching doctrine or discipline; to supply destitute sections of the States outside of Districts.

4. *General Conferences.*—Meeting quadrennially, and composed of delegates elected to the State Conference, and to leave the power to make general rules and regulations for the whole Church, subject to various limitations and restrictions.

Statistics: At the last General Conference, held in 1881, the reports from the Church claimed a total lay membership of 20,000. The "Congregational Methodist," the organ of the body, (which eight years previous was edited by Rev. Eppes Tucker, of Opelike, Ala.,) was under the editorial management of Mr. L. T. Jones, of Mississippi.

The American Bible Society.

The first Bible Society in the United States was instituted in Philadelphia in the year 1808, about four years after the organization of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London. Other similar societies sprang up, from time to time, in different parts of the country, until the year 1816. Thirty-five of these local organizations united in forming the American Bible Society, and eighty-four became auxiliary to the national institution during the first year of its existence. The convention which founded the American Bible Society met in the city of New York in May, 1816, and consisted of sixty members, all of whom have passed away. The last survivor of this honored company of Christian men was Henry W. Warner, Esq., who died on Constitution Island, near West Point, on the 20th of February, 1875.

This Society was established for the sole purpose of securing a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note and comment. This opened a definite but ample field. All denominations of Christians could co-operate in such a work, and in addition to the vast amount of good which has resulted from the Scriptures which have been distributed, untold blessings have come to the Protestant Churches of the land from the existence of a Society under whose auspices Christians of every name may labor in perfect harmony without the slightest compromise of their convictions.

As the result of action taken by the General Conference of 1836, and consummated in 1840, the Methodist Episcopal Church, having dissolved its denominational Bible Society, has for more than forty years co-operated with other branches of the Church in sustaining this national and unsectarian institution.

ITS UNSECTARIAN AND BENEVOLENT CHARACTER.

The Society is thoroughly unsectarian. Its entire work is essentially gratuitous and not remunerative. In sixty-seven years it has issued 42,083,816 volumes of the Holy Scriptures, in more than eighty languages or dialects, so that every quarter of the globe has been blessed by its ministrations. It has made grants to mission Churches, Sabbath-schools, hospitals, and asylums, in all parts of the land. It has supplied hundreds of thousands of volumes to immigrants as they reached our shores, and hundreds of thousands more to the freedmen, and it has paid special attention to the wants of the North American Indians. It has prepared at great expense the entire Bible in raised letters for the blind. It is now conducting an extensive system of colportage in the United States, thus reaching multitudes whose wants could not otherwise be supplied.

SPECIAL EFFORTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

It has thrice instituted and helped forward a general exploration of the United States: In 1829, when every accessible family in the more settled portions of the country is supposed to have been visited; in 1856, when within two years 500,000 destitute families were supplied with the Bible; and again in 1866, since which time 843,826 destitute families and 533,157 destitute individuals are reported to have received the Scriptures through its various agencies.

The Managers are now prosecuting *the fourth general supply of the whole country.*

The facilities of the Society for circulating the Scriptures were never greater than now. Through auxiliary societies, through benevolent and missionary organizations, through varied instrumentalities and agencies, it is holding forth the Word of Life for the people of the United States and of the world.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR YEAR CLOSING MARCH 31, 1883.

The receipts for the year for general purposes were $598,641 91. Of this amount, $283,999 55 were received for books and on purchase account; $184,179 20 from legacies; $60,367 33 in donations from auxiliary societies, churches, and individuals; $32,294 47 from rentals, and the balance from interest and other sources. Besides which, $53,000 have been added to the trust fund, the interest of which alone is applicable for general purposes.

The Disbursements for manufacturing and for all other general purposes were $599,206 89. For the foreign work of the Society, to be expended during the coming year, the amount of $164,986 85 has been appropriated.

Copies issued at home, 1,273,657; abroad, 402,575. Total, 1,676,232.

OPERATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The year's work, on the whole, was one of decided progress in nearly all the countries which engage the attention of the Society, and the total circulation reported, though not quite equaling the figures of the preceding twelve months, is greatly in advance of any thing which has gone before. The distribution in the Levant has risen from 43,146 to 56,534; and that in China from 103,195 to 181,062 copies. As many pages have been circulated in Japan as in the preceding year, but the demand having been chiefly for complete copies of the New Testament, the issue of smaller portions has fallen off. The number of volumes manufactured at the Bible House and sent to foreign countries (70,389) is unprecedented. Fully one half of these have been shipped to Mexico, and more than half of the remainder to different parts of South America.

The attention of the Managers has long been directed to Cuba as a field in which very little circulation of the Bible has ever been accomplished, and they have now adopted measures to establish a permanent depository.

The expenditures for foreign work in the year ending March 31, 1883, were $147,754 44; and in the last ten years the cash outlay in foreign lands has been $996,432 32, besides what has been expended at the Bible House in printing the Scriptures in foreign languages for circulation abroad.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

President, S. Wells Williams, LL.D., New Haven, Conn.

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Jacob Sleeper, Mass.
Hon. Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.
Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Mass.
Frederick S. Winston, Esq., N. Y.
Hon. Grant Goodrich, Ill.
Hon. George H. Stuart, Pa.
James M. Hoyt, Esq., Ohio.
A. Robertson Walsh, Esq., N. Y.
Hon. E. L. Fancher, LL.D., N. Y.
Francis T. King, Esq., Md.
Richard P. Buck, Esq., N. Y.
Hon. J. L. Chamberlain, Maine.
Gen. O. O. Howard, Dist of Columbia.
Hon. William Strong, LL.D., Pa.
Hon. George G. Wright, Iowa.
Hon. Paul Dillingham, Vt.
Cortlandt Parker, Esq., N. J.
Charles Tracy, Esq., N. Y.
Hon. C. G. Memminger, S. C.
Robert Carter, Esq., N. Y.
Hon. Frank M. Cockrell, Missouri.
Hon. James Jackson, Georgia.
Hon. John W. Foster, Indiana.
William M'Elroy, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, LL.D., Ohio.
Hiram M. Forrester, Esq., N. Y.
William H. Crosby, Esq., N. Y.
James M. Brown, Esq., N. Y.

Secretaries.

Rev. Edward W. Gilman, D.D., (elected 1871.)
Rev. Alexander M'Lean, D.D., (elected 1874.)
Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D.D., (elected 1878.)

Assistant Treasurer.

Andrew L. Taylor, (elected 1869.)

General Agent.

Caleb T. Rowe, (elected 1854.)

MANAGERS.

First Class. *Term*, 1883–1887.

Theophilus A. Brouwer.
James M. Fuller.
James H. Taft.
John E. Parsons.
Frederick Sturges.
Robert Lenox Belknap
F. Wolcott Jackson.
George J. Ferry.

Second Class. *Term*, 1882-1886.

Augustus Taber.
Caleb B. Knevals.
John Noble Stearns.
Andrew C. Armstrong.
William L. Skidmore.
John A. Stewart.
William H. S. Wood.
Anson D. F. Randolph.
Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Third Class. *Term*, 1881-1885.

Isaac Odell.
John H. Earle.
George W. Lane.
Smith Sheldon.
Henry G. De Forest.
S. Van Rensselaer Cruger.
Oliver Hoyt.
Elbert A. Brinckerhoff.
Cornelius N. Bliss.

Fourth Class. *Term*, 1880-1884.

Henry Dickinson.
Henry A. Oakley.
William T. Booth.
Bowles Colgate.
John C. Havemeyer.
John Jay.
Churchill H. Cutting.
Theodore Gilman.
William E. Dodge.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

1.	Hon. Elias Boudinot,	from 1816–1821.
2.	Hon. John Jay,	" 1821–1827.
3.	Hon. Richard Varick,	" 1828–1831.
4.	Hon. John Cotton Smith	" 1831–1845.
5.	Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen,	" 1846–1862.
6.	Hon. Luther Bradish,	" 1862–1863.
7.	James Lenox, Esq.,	" 1864–1871.
8.	William H. Allen, LL.D.,	" 1872–1880.
9.	S. Wells Williams, LL.D.,	" 1881–

SECRETARIES OF THE SOCIETY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

The Society has had twenty Secretaries, as follows:

Rev. John M. Mason, D.D.,	from 1816–1820.
Rev. John B. Romeyn, D.D.,	" 1816–1819.
Rev. James Milnor, D.D.,	" 1819–1840.
Rev. Selah S. Woodhull, D.D.,	" 1820–1825.
Rev. Thos. M'Auley, D.D., LL.D.,	" 1825–1839.
Rev. Charles G. Sommers, D.D.,	" 1825–1833.
Rev. Nathan Bangs, D.D.,	" 1827–1829.
Rev. John C. Brigham, D.D.,	" 1828–1862.
Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D.D.,	" 1833–1836.
Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D.D.,	" 1840–1844.
Rev. Noah Levings, D.D.,	" 1844–1849.
Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D.D.,	" 1849–1850.

Rev. Joseph Holdich, D.D.,	from 1849–1878.
Rev. Joseph C. Stiles, D.D.,	" 1850–1852.
Rev. James H. M'Neill,	" 1853–1861.
Rev. William J. R. Taylor, D.D.,	" 1862–1870.
Rev. T. Ralston Smith, D.D.,	" 1866–1871.
Rev. Edward W. Gilman, D.D.,	" 1871–
Rev. Alexander M'Lean, D.D.,	" 1874–
Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D.D.,	" 1878–

A glance at the above lists will show that the Methodist Episcopal Church has been awarded its full share of representation in the executive management of the affairs of the Society. The 8th President was an honored Methodist layman, and five of its Secretaries are well-known ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Seven of the present managers are lay Methodist office-bearers. The General Conference heartily approved of the Society, and adopted resolutions providing for annual collections in all our churches in its support. The following resolution was adopted by the General Conference of 1880:

Resolved, That in the work of circulating the Holy Scriptures in all lands, the American Bible Society should receive the hearty co-operation of Christians without respect to denomination, and we recommend that collections be taken annually in all our congregations for this purpose, and that the amount of such collections be reported to the Quarterly and Annual Conferences each year.

Receipts of the American Bible Society in each Year since its Organization.

Year.	Date.	Receipts.
1st	1816–17	$37,779 35
2d	1817–18	36,564 30
3d	1818–19	53,223 94
4th	1819–20	41,361 97
5th	1820–21	47,009 20
6th	1821–22	40,682 34
7th	1822–23	52,021 75
8th	1823–24	42,416 95
9th	1824–25	44,833 08
10th	1825–26	53,639 85
11th	1826–27	60,194 13
12th	1827–28	75,879 93
13th	1828–29	101,426 72
14th	1829–30	143,449 81
15th	1830–31	116,900 74
16th	1831–32	86,875 18
17th	1832–33	83.556 03
18th	1833–34	86,537 63
19th	1834–35	98,306 29
20th	1835–36	101,771 48
21st	1836–37	83,259 79
22d	1837–38	91,904 57
23d	1838–39	79,545 24
24th	1839–40	94,880 24
25th	1840–41	116,485 05
26th	1841–42	132,637 08
27th	1842–43	124,728 77
28th	1843–44	153,678 05
29th	1844–45	159,738 68
30th	1845–46	196,182 48
31st	1846–47	203,494 63
32d	1847–48	251,804 68
33d	1848–49	236,428 94
34th	1849–50	284,459 59
35th	1850–51	$276,882 53
36th	1851–52	308,744 81
37th	1852–53	346,542 42
38th	1853–54	394,340 50
39th	1854–55	346,767 09
40th	1855–56	393,167 25
41st	1856–57	441,805 67
42d	1857–58	390,759 49
43d	1858–59	415,011 37
44th	1859–60	435,956 92
45th	1860–61	389,541 52
46th	1861–62	378,132 08
47th	1862–63	422,588 00
48th	1863–64	560,578 60
49th	1864–65	677,851 39
50th	1865–66	642,625 64
51st	1866–67	734,089 14
52d	1867–68	723,106 68
53d	1868–69	731,734 73
54th	1869–70	747,058 69
55th	1870–71	729,464 70
56th	1871–72	689,923 47
57th	1872–73	669,607 06
58th	1873–74	664,436 06
59th	1874–75	577,569 80
60th	1875–76	527,198 27
61st	1876–77	543,579 55
62d	1877–78	446,954 04
63d	1878–79	462,274 66
64th	1879–80	608,342 28
65th	1880–81	606,484 96
66th	1881–82	502,223 32
67th	1882–83	598,641 91

NUMBER OF BIBLES AND NEW TESTAMENTS ISSUED IN EACH YEAR SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

YEAR.	BIBLES.	TESTS., ETC.	TOTAL.	YEAR.	BIBLES.	TESTS., ETC.	TOTAL.
1st	6,410	......	6,410	35th	209,821	382,611	592,432
2d	17,594	......	17,594	36th	221,450	444,565	666,015
3d	23,870	7,248	31,118	37th	260,381	538,999	799,380
4th	26,800	14,713	41,513	38th	277,584	537,815	815,399
5th	26,772	16,474	43,246	39th	256,087	493,809	749,896
6th	28,910	24,560	53,470	40th	240,776	427,489	668,265
7th	28,448	26,357	54,805	41st	258,846	511,211	770,057
8th	31,590	28,849	60,439	42d	260,997	451,048	712,045
9th	30,094	33,757	63,851	43d	269,826	451,269	721,095
10th	31,154	35,980	67,134	44th	267,466	486,306	753,772
11th	35,876	35,745	71,621	45th	295,858	426,020	721,878
12th	75,734	58,873	134,607	46th	161,374	932,468	1,093,842
13th	91,248	108,874	200,122	47th	175,554	1,083,563	1,259,117
14th	130,254	108,329	238,583	48th	238,063	1,187,084	1,500,564
15th	171,972	70,211	242,183	49th	239,097	1,291,466	1,830,756
16th	54,843	60,959	115,802	50th	256,498	695,447	1,150,528
17th	36,941	54,227	91,168	51st	324,215	692,139	1,257,960
18th	34,083	76,749	110,832	52d	315,525	693,936	1,187,194
19th	47,709	75,527	123,236	53d	339,595	720,096	1,386,611
20th	65,974	155,720	221,694	54th	329,774	1,000,866	1,330,640
21st	51,354	154,886	206,240	55th	316,857	790,870	1,107,727
22d	45,083	113,215	158,298	56th	298,352	802,519	1,100,871
23d	45,333	89,604	134,937	57th	313,714	887,531	1,201,245
24th	54,227	103,034	157,261	58th	317,365	673,207	990,572
25th	64,304	87,898	152,202	59th	281,703	645,197	926,900
26th	101,416	155,698	257,066	60th	269,303	581,167	850,470
27th	82,912	133,650	216,605	61st	239,546	641,510	881,056
28th	114,766	199,893	314,582	62d	297,452	560,041	857,493
29th	145,970	283,116	429,092	63d	343,902	843,952	1,187,854
30th	161,974	321,822	483,873	64th	394,545	961,494	1,356,039
31st	209,416	418,399	627,764	65th	422,208	1,052,395	1,474,603
32d	232,272	422,748	655,066	66th	371,728	1,153,045	1,524,773
33d	205,307	359,419	564,726	67th	438,063	1,238,169	1,676,232
34th	205,037	428,358	633,395				

THE BIBLE HOUSE.

The corner-stone of the Society's Publishing House, or, as it is generally called, the "Bible House," was laid on the 29th of June, 1852; and the building was occupied by the Society during the early part of the following year. The forty-seventh Annual Report of the Society says: "It is gratifying to be able to state that the Bible House, held by the American Bible Society, is the result of individual subscriptions made for that purpose, and the rents since received; and that *no part of the funds raised for the publication and distribution of the Scriptures has been invested in it.*"

At the time of its completion there was a considerable debt remaining on it, but that has since been removed. On this point the Finance Committee say: "In the period of ten years from the occupation of the building the whole debt on the property has been canceled; and a future income realized for the general objects of the Society, more than sufficient to pay the salaries of all its Executive Officers.

The British and Foreign Bible Society at its 79th annual meeting, held in London, May 2, 1883, reported the following summaries for the year closing at that date: Free income, £112,428; from sale of Scriptures, £98,068; a total income of £210,600; an increase of £10,816 over 1882. Expenditure, £207,996. Issues for the year, 2,964,636 copies; an increase of 26,091 over the total of 1882.

International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

Elected at Milwaukee, Wis., May 18, 1883.

Term expires 1889.

Cephas Brainerd, N.Y. City, *Chairman.*
Benj. C. Wetmore, N. Y. City, *Treas.*
James Stokes, New York City.
John S. Maclean, Halifax, N. S.
Russell Sturgis, Jr., Boston, Mass.
Henry M. Moore, Somerville, Mass.
James M'Cormick, Harrisburg.
H. Kirk Porter, Pittsburg, Pa.
H. Thane Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cyrus H. M'Cormick, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
Charles L. Colby, Milwaukee, Wis.

Term expires 1887.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York City.
Robert R. M'Burney, New York City.
Moses Taylor Pyne, New York City.
Cleveland H. Dodge, New York City.
Jacob B. Perkins, Cleveland, Ohio.
Thomas C. Day, Indianapolis, Ind.
H. E. Sargent, Chicago, Ill.
Thomas Cochran, Jr., St. Paul, Minn.
Frank L. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.
Joseph Hardie, Selma, Ala.
John L. Wheat, Louisville, Ky.

Term expires 1885.

Walter Hughson, New York City.
Henry H. Webster, New York City.
Richard M. Colgate, New York City.
S. H. Blake, Toronto, Ont.
Theodore Macknet, Newark, N. J.
Wm. G. Warden, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. L. Houghteling, Chicago, Ill.
Moreau S. Crosby, Grand Rapids, Mich.
H. B. Chamberlin, Denver, Col.
James W. Harle, Atlanta, Ga.
James Bowron, Nashville, Tenn.

ADVISORY MEMBERS.

Term expires 1889.

William E. Dodge, New York City.
Franklin Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
T. W. Harvey, Chicago, Ill.

Term expires 1887.

Morris K. Jesup, New York City.
D. W. M'Williams, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Augustine T. Smythe, Charleston, S. C.

Term expires 1885.

Elbert B. Monroe, New York City.
Wm. P. Munford, Richmond, Va.
George W. Gibbs, San Francisco, Cal.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Robert Fulton Cutting, N. Y. City.
Bowles Colgate, New York City.
Charles Lanier, New York City.
John S. Bussing, New York City.
John C. Havemeyer, New York City.
John Noble Stearns, New York City.
Samuel Colgate, New York City.
James Talcott, New York City.
J. N. Harris, New London, Conn.
James Carey Thomas, Baltimore, Md.
Dan. P. Eells, Cleveland, Ohio.
Washington C. DePauw, N. Albany, Ind.
Henry J. Willing, Chicago, Ill.
Charles W. Lovelace, Marion, Ala.
Cephas Brainerd, N. Y. City, *ex-officio.*

International Central Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

Appointed by the World's Conference, in London, England, August 3, 1881.

In Switzerland.

Pastor Gustave Tophel, *Chairman*	Geneva.
Charles Fermaud, *Secretary*	"
Henry Raymond	"
Frederic Bonna, *Treasurer*, Pettit Floréssant, $6	"
H. Cuchet	"
R. Ostermann	"
Prof. W. Barde	"
Hermann Eidenbenz	Zurich.

In other Countries.

George Williams	London.
Richard C. Morse	New York.
Josias Paradon	Nimes, France.
Christian Klug	Wulfing Strasse, Elberfeld, Germany.
Francisco Albricias	Barcelona, Spain.
W. Van Oosterwijk Bruyn	Zeist, Holland.
Ferdinand Schultess	Upsala, Sweden.
Jean de Looper, Heigue-Jumet	Hainaut, Belgium.
W. Meille	Turin, Italy.

Young Men's Christian Associations of Various Countries,

As Far as Ascertained from Recent Reports, to Nov. 1, 1883.

NORTH AMERICA.		
United States	786	
Dominion of Canada	50	
Bermuda	1	
West Indies	3	840
SOUTH AMERICA.		
British Guiana	1	
Chili	2	3
EUROPE.		
GREAT BRITAIN.		
England	190	
Scotland	178	
Ireland	20	388
FRANCE.		
Groupe de la Drôme et Ardeche	7	
“ du Gard et Midi	14	
“ du Nord	6	
“ du Poitou	1	
“ du Rhone	4	
“ de la Seine	9	
“ du Sud Oest	10	
Unions Isolées	5	
En Dehors d'Alliance	8	64
GERMANY.		
A. Rhenish Westphalian Bund.		
Rhenish Prussia	93	
Westphalia	85	
Hesse-Nassau	11	
Province of Hanover	6	
Hesse	4	
Lippe-Detmold	3	
B. East German Bund.		
Province of Brandenburg	39	
“ Silesia	21	
“ Saxony	13	
“ Pomerania	4	
“ Posen	2	
“ Prussia	3	
Duchy of Anhalt	3	
C. North German Bund.		
Hamburg	10	
Province of Schleswig-Holstein	13	
Mecklenburg	9	
Province of Hanover	10	
Braunschweig	2	
Independent Associations not belonging to the Bund	5	
D. Saxon Bund	20	
E. South German Bund.		
Wurtemberg	29	
Province of Alsace-Loraine	13	
Grand Duchy of Baden	2	400
HOLLAND.		
Province of Groningen	28	
“ Friesland	72	
“ Drente	14	
“ Overyssel	26	
“ Gelderland	54	
“ Utrecht	19	
HOLLAND—*Continued.*		
Province of Noordholland	31	
“ Zuidholland	61	
“ Zeeland	18	
“ Noordbrabant	11	
“ Limburg	1	355
SWITZERLAND.		
Romand Switzerland.		
Canton of Geneva	6	
Canton of Vaud		
Groupe du Centre	12	
“ du Jura	10	
“ de la Côte	5	
“ des Alpes	10	
“ de la Broie	9	
Canton of Neuchatel:		
Groupe du Vignoble	6	
“ du Val de Travers	7	
“ de Val de Ruz	6	
“ des Montagnes	5	
“ de la Suze	5	
“ de l'East	6	87
German Switzerland.		
Canton d'Argau	15	
“ d'Appenzell	3	
“ de Bâle	15	
“ de Berne	50	
“ de Glarns	2	
“ des Grisons	4	
“ de Schaffhausen	4	
“ de St. Gallen	2	
“ de Thurgau	4	
“ de Zurich	31	
German-speaking in French Switzerland	5	135
SWEDEN	....	71
BELGIUM.		
Province of Brabant	2	
“ Hainaut	4	
“ Liege	7	
Independent	5	18
SPAIN	....	14
ITALY	....	10
TURKEY	....	1
AUSTRIA	....	2
RUSSIA	....	8
ASIA.		
TURKEY	9	
SYRIA	5	
INDIA	2	
JAPAN	2	18
AFRICA.		
SOUTH AFRICA AND MADAGASCAR	....	9
OCEANICA.		
AUSTRALASIA	24	
HAWAII	1	25
Total	....	2,428

Corresponding Members of the International Committee.

Elected at Milwaukee, May 19, 1883.

Australasia	W. G. Marsh	Melbourne.
Hawaii	Samuel C. Damon	Honolulu.
Japan	James H. Ballagh	Yokohama.
Turkey	W. W. Peet	Constantinople.
Manitoba	C. M. Copeland	Winnipeg.
New Brunswick	J. E. Irvine	St. John.
Nova Scotia	W. B. M'Nutt	Halifax.
Ontario	John J. Gartshore	Toronto.
Prince Edward's Island	T. C. James	Charlottetown.
Quebec	D. A. Budge	Montreal.
Alabama	C. W. Lovelace	Marion.
Arkansas	J. W. Faust	Little Rock.
California	H. J. M'Coy	San Francisco.
Colorado	J. A. Chain	Denver.
Connecticut	C. E. P. Sanford	New Haven.
Delaware	A. J. Fleming	Henry Clay.
District of Columbia	B. H. Warner	Washington.
Florida	Robert Jones	Jacksonville.
Georgia	W. Woods White	Atlanta.
Illinois	A. T. Hemingway	Chicago.
Indiana	L. W. Munhall	Indianapolis.
Iowa	M. H. Smith	Des Moines.
Kansas	W. N. Fisher	Topeka.
Kentucky	J. S. Detweiler	Louisville.
Louisiana	Chas. H. Shute	New Orleans.
Maine	W. S. Corey	Portland.
Maryland	C. J. Orrick	Cumberland.
Massachusetts	H. L. Porter	Lynn.
Michigan	A. E. Haynes	Hillsdale.
Minnesota	H. E. Fletcher	Minneapolis.
Mississippi	J. W. Stokes	Corinth.
Missouri	F. A. Hatch	Kansas City.
Nebraska	J. C. Denise	Omaha.
New Hampshire	Allen Folger	Concord.
New Jersey	F. W. Owen	Morristown.
New York	Henry Dalley, Jr.	Brooklyn.
North Carolina	G. B. Hanna	Charlotte.
Ohio	W. M'Alpin	Cincinnati.
Oregon	D. W. Wakefield	Portland.
Pennsylvania	S. A. Taggart	Pittsburg.
Rhode Island	C. A. Hopkins	Providence.
South Carolina	Geo. Cook	Charleston.
Tennessee	James H. Cowan	Knoxville.
Texas	W. J. B. Patterson	San Antonio.
Vermont	J. J. Estey	Brattleboro.
Virginia	Hugh M'Ilhany	Staunton.
Washington Territory	F. H. Whitworth	Seattle.
West Virginia	A. D. Barr	Charlestown.
Wisconsin	C. G. Baldwin	Ripon.

REPRESENTATION AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION, MAY 18, 1883.

Associations represented	254
Number of Delegates	463
Number of Corresponding Members	120
Total Delegates and Corresponding Members present	567

Methodist Union in Canada.

On September 6, 1882, the Joint Committee on Union appointed by the Methodist Church of Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, the Primitive Methodist Church of Canada, and the Bible Christian Church of Canada, considered the question of formulating, if possible, a Basis of Union between the Methodist bodies which the delegates represented. The members of the Joint Committee consisted of 86 delegates, representing the respective bodies, as follows: The Methodist Church of Canada, 42; the Methodist Episcopal Church, 19; the Primitive Methodist Church, 14; the Bible Christian Church, 11. As the result of the deliberations, the Committee, by a nearly unanimous vote, adopted the following as the Basis of Union, to be presented to their respective Churches:

BASIS OF UNION.

I. Doctrine, General Rules, Ordinances, Etc.

The Doctrinal Basis of the proposed United Church shall be the Standards of the Doctrine and Articles of Religion contained in the Book of Discipline of the Methodist Church of Canada, edition of 1879, from p. 13 to p. 21. That portion of the Book of Discipline of the said Methodist Church of Canada, edition of 1879, from p. 21 to p. 33, referring to General Rules, Ordinances, Reception of Members, and Means of Grace, is also adopted as part of the Basis.

II. Church Government.

(I) THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

1. There shall be a Quadrennial General Conference, composed of an equal number of Ministerial and Lay Delegates, elected as hereinafter provided, with power to make rules and regulations for the entire Church. (See "Annual Conferences," par. 9.)

2. No change shall be made in the Basis of Union affecting constitutional questions or the rights and privileges of Ministry or Laity, except by a three fourths majority of the General Conference, and, if required by either order of Ministry or Laity, a two thirds majority of each order, voting separately.

3. There shall be one or more Itinerant General Superintendents elected by the General Conference, to hold office for the term of eight years. But if it be decided at the meeting of the General Conference after Union to elect two General Superintendents, one of them shall be elected for four years only, so that there may be a recurring election or re-election every four years.

4. A General Superintendent shall preside over all Sessions of the General Conference, and over all Standing Committees of the same.

(II) ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

1. The Territory occupied by the Church shall be divided into Conferences as the General Conference may from time to time direct.

2. Each Annual Conference shall be composed of all Ministers in Full Connection within its bounds, and an equal number of Laymen, elected as elsewhere provided. (See "District Meetings," par. 6.)

3. Laymen elected shall have the right to be present at all ordinary Sessions of the Annual Conference, and to speak and vote on all questions except the examination of Ministerial character and qualification; the Reception, by vote, of Probationers into Full Connection, and their Ordination; and the granting of the Superannuated or Supernumerary relation, on which exceptive questions Ministers alone shall take action. In case any Minister's character shall be arrested, it shall be competent for the Ministerial members to meet in Special Session to examine into the case and pronounce judgment, reporting their action to the Mixed Conference—such report to be for information and record, and not for discussion.

4. Each Annual Conference shall have authority to elect a President from among its Ministerial members.

5. The General Superintendent, when present, shall open the General Confer-

ence, and preside during the first day of its Sessions, and, afterward, alternately with the President elected by the Conference. In the absence of a General Superintendent, the President of the previous year shall take the Chair and open the Conference. In association with the President, the General Superintendent shall conduct the Ordination Parliaments. But all other duties pertaining to the presidency of the Annual Conference shall be vested in the President elected by that body, and, in the absence of the General Superintendent, he shall conduct the Ordination.

6. The President of the Annual Conference shall be ex-officio Superintendent of the District in which he may be stationed during the year of his presidency.

7. The Annual Conference shall elect by ballot, without debate, a Secretary or Secretaries, as the case may require.

8. The Annual Conference shall elect by ballot, without debate, a Superintendent for each District from among the ordained Ministers within the bounds of such District.

9. Each Annual Conference, at its Session next preceding the Session of each General Conference, shall divide into Ministerial and Lay Electoral Conferences, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the General Conference, each body electing its own representatives. The Delegates shall be elected within the bounds of said Conference, and the vote shall be by ballot.

10. Each Annual Conference shall have a Stationing Committee, composed of the President of the Conference, (who shall preside in the Committee,) the Superintendents of Districts, and one Minister elected by each District Meeting, such election to be by the joint votes of ministers and laymen.

11. Each Annual Conference shall have authority to elect into Full Connection and ordain any Probationer within its bounds who has traveled four years and fulfilled all disciplinary requirements. Also, to elect and ordain Probationers of less than four years' standing when the necessities of the work require it.

12. All preachers who have received ordination in any of the uniting bodies, and are in good standing at the time of the Union, shall retain all rights and privileges conferred by such ordination.

(III) DISTRICT MEETINGS.

1. The Territory occupied by each Annual Conference shall be divided into two Districts.

2. Each Annual District Meeting shall consist of all the Ministers and Probationers for the ministry within its bounds, and one Lay Delegate for each Minister or Probationer in the active work from each Circuit, Mission, or Station throughout the District; said Delegates to be elected by the Quarterly Meetings as hereinafter provided.

3. Each District shall be under the Supervision of a presiding officer, to be called the District Superintendent, who shall be elected by the Annual Conference, as elsewhere provided. He shall preside in the District Meetings, oversee the temporal and spiritual interests of the Church in his District; and, with the Ministers and Probationers under his charge, shall administer and enforce the Discipline of the Church, being responsible therefor to the Annual Conference.

4. The District Superintendent shall fix the time and place of the *first* District Meeting, after which he shall fix the time, and the District Meeting shall fix the place. In the absence of the District Superintendent, the District Meeting shall elect from among its ministerial members, by ballot, without debate, a Chairman *pro tem.*

5. The examination of ministerial character shall be the business of the first day of the District Meeting, and shall be confined to the ministerial members alone.

6. The Lay Members of the District Meeting shall meet separately some time during the Session, and elect by ballot, without debate, Lay Representatives to the Annual Conference in the proportion of one for each Minister in full connection within the bounds of the District. Laymen, to be eligible, must be at least twenty-five years of age, and must have been members of the Church, in good standing, for the five consecutive years next preceding the election.

(IV) QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

1. There shall be a Quarterly Official Meeting on each Circuit, Mission, or Station, consisting of the Ministers and Probationers for the Ministry, the Local Preachers, the Exhorters, the Circuit Stewards, the Leaders of Classes, the Super-

intendents of Sabbath-schools, (being members of the Church,) one Representative from each Board of Trustees, (he being a member of the Church;) and also of additional representatives who may have been appointed by the Societies of the Circuit. The apportionment, scale, and mode of election shall be arranged by the fourth Quarterly Meeting of the year; but such additional Representatives shall not exceed the number of the Stewards on the Circuit.

2. The Superintendent of the Circuit shall be the Chairman of the Quarterly Meeting, except when the Superintendent of the District shall be present, in which case the latter may preside.

3. The Quarterly Meeting shall hear complaints, and receive and try appeals; recommend Candidates for the Ministry; manage and control Circuit finances; and discharge such other duties as the General Conference may from time to time determine.

4. The Quarterly Meeting shall, at the fourth regular meeting of the year, elect by ballot, without debate, the Lay Delegates to attend the ensuing Annual District Meeting, in the proportion of one Delegate for each Minister or Probationer in the active work on the circuit.

[Note.—Regulations concerning the Licensing of Local Preachers and Exhorters are referred to the first General Conference.]

III. Church Property.

1. Upon the ratification of the proposed Union such legislation shall be obtained from Legislatures having competent jurisdiction, as shall vest in the United Church all property now held by, or in trust for, the respective Churches entering into the Union.

2. As it is probable that, in some instances, Church and Parsonage Property now in use will not be required, after the Union, for Church or Circuit purposes, it is recommended that a Committee, consisting of the District Superintendent, two Ministers, and two Laymen, be appointed at the District Meeting on each District where any such property may be situated, who shall act conjointly with the Trustees on each Circuit in determining what property shall be retained for use, and what shall be sold.

3. In all cases where such Church or Parsonage Property may be so sold, the proceeds arising from the sale may be applied,—

(1) To the payment of any debts or claims upon or in respect of such property.

(2) To the payment of any debts upon the property retained for use by the Congregation formerly using the property so sold, or in building a new church or parsonage, where necessary, for the United Congregation.

(3) The balance, if any, to be applied, with the consent of the Trustees, to the use of the Church and Parsonage Aid Fund of the United Church, in the Annual Conference in which such property is situated.

[Note.—The regulations contained in clause 3 and its subsections, in so far as they apply to property held by the Bible Christian Church, shall be subject to the regulations adopted in regard to Church Funds respecting the debt of the Missionary Fund of said Church.]

IV. Church Funds.

(1) THE SUPERNUMERARY FUND.

1. There shall be, in the United Church, a Superannuated Ministers' Fund for the Western Conferences, and a Supernumerary Ministers' Fund for the three Conferences in the Maritime Provinces; which funds shall, for the present, be under the management of separate Boards, as has been the practice in the Methodist Church of Canada. As no change is deemed necessary in regard to the Supernumerary Fund of the Eastern Conferences, the recommendations which follow, save the final one, are to be understood as referring solely to the Superannuation Fund of the Western Conferences.

2. The Methodist Church of Canada having an invested capital for the three Western Conferences of over $91,000, it is agreed that the other Churches uniting shall supply such an amount of capital to said Superannuation Fund, as shall place their ministers on an equality with the ministers of the said three Western Conferences.

3. No change shall be made in regard to the claims of any Minister holding a Superannuated relation at the present time, (that is, 1882;) and they shall receive, on the basis of their present claims, as far as the annual income will allow.

4. Income arising from Annual Collections and Subscriptions in all Congregations of the United Church, Annual Subscriptions by Ministers of the same, and any

amount appropriated from time to time out of the funds of the Missionary Society, shall be used in meeting payments to all claimants on the fund, without distinction.

5. Income arising from the invested capital now held by the Methodist Church of Canada for this fund, and the amount annually received from the profits of the Toronto Book Room (until such time as the publishing interests of the other uniting Churches shall be amalgamated, and their assets equalized with those of said Book Room) shall be used exclusively for the benefit of the claimants on the Superannuation Fund now connected with the Methodist Church of Canada, and the claims of Ministers, now in the active work of that Church, who may become superannuated after the Union.

6. The rule adopted above, in clause 5, shall apply, in the case of the Methodist Episcopal, Primitive Methodist, and Bible Christian Churches, in regard to any Book Room or other assets available for their respective Superannuation Funds, until the amalgamation referred to in said clause is accomplished.

7. So soon as the Methodist Episcopal, Primitive Methodist, or Bible Christian Churches shall furnish an amount of capital equal, in proportion, to that now held by the Methodist Church of Canada, the Superannuated Ministers of such uniting Churches, and those who may become Superannuates after Union, shall have a claim on the proceeds of the whole invested capital in common with those who are now Ministers of the Methodist Church of Canada.

8. If the income of any year shall not be sufficient to meet the Claims in full then all claimants shall share in the deficiency in proportion to the amount of their claim.

9. If any of the three uniting Churches aforesaid shall fail to provide its full proportion of invested capital, Ministers of these Churches who are now, or may hereafter become, Superannuates, shall draw in proportion to the amount of capital actually provided.

10. In case of failure by any of the Churches above mentioned to provide invested capital, it shall be competent for any Minister of such Churches to provide his individual share of such capital, and thereafter to draw from the proceeds of the investments in the same manner as Superannuates of the present Methodist Church of Canada. This latter provision shall apply to any Minister now on the Superannuated lists of the Methodist Episcopal, Primitive Methodist, or Bible Chrstian Churches.

11. The principles embodied in the foregoing regulations shall be applied in adjusting the relations to the Supernumerary Ministers' Fund of the three Eastern Conferences, of any Ministers of the Bible Christian Church who may be included, by the proposed Union, in any of the said Conferences.

[Note.—A committee has been appointed, with power to employ an actuary, if necessary, to make a careful estimate of the value of existing investments belonging to the Superannuation Funds, and Report at the First General Conference.]

(II) THE MISSIONARY FUND.

1. On the consummation of the Union there shall be one Missionary Fund for the whole Church.

2. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada having no debt, and the income and expenditure being equal, no recommendation is necessary.

3. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has a debt of $10,000, incurred in the purchase of property and the erection of churches in Manitoba, the property being held by the Society as security for the debt. This debt is to be liquidated out of the assets of the Society, before the consummation of the Union.

4. The Missionary Society of the Bible Christian Church has a debt of $21,080, less about $3,000 on which annuities are paid at 6 per cent. per annum, which annuities will probably cease in a few years. As this debt was incurred in the purchase and erection of Mission churches and parsonages, it is considered a legitimate claim against such property. It is, therefore, agreed that the next Annual Conference of the Bible Christian Church shall make arrangements to destribute the Missionary debt among the several properties to erect or purchase which said debt has been incurred. And in case any property belonging to the Bible Christian Church be sold, the proceeds, after paying other debts of the Trust, shall be applied to the reduction of the said Missionary debt.

5. The above-mentioned debts being provided for as aforesaid, the Churches included in the Union are to unite on equal terms.

(III) THE CONTINGENT FUND.

As the invested capital of the Contingent Fund of the Methodist Church of Canada belongs to the three Western Conferences of that Church, it is agreed that it be left to the said Conferences to propose a plan for dealing with said investments, and report the same to the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada at the Special Session to be held before Union is consummated. As the other Conferences and Churches have no such invested capital all further action on the subject is referred to the first General Conference of the United Church.

(IV) THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

As there are no investments in connection with this Fund in any of the uniting Churches, it is agreed that the whole question be relegated to the first General Conference of the United Church, to determine on what basis, if any, a Children's Fund shall be maintained.

V. Book and Publishing Interests.

1. The Halifax Book Room and weekly paper shall be continued as at present, on account of their geographical position.
2. The Toronto Book Room, with its various publications, will also be maintained; and no serious difficulty is apprehended in the way of consolidating the other publishing interests in the West at an early date after the Union is effected.
3. As the assets of the Book and Publishing House of the Methodist Church of Canada for the three Western Conferences are larger, in proportion to the number of Ministers in those Conferences, than the similar assets of any one of the other contracting parties, it is agreed that each Minister of the Methodist Episcopal, Primitive Methodist, and Bible Christian Churches, entering into the Union, shall pay into the General Publishing Fund such a sum as will make his interest equal to the *per capita* interest of the Ministers of the three Western Conferences aforesaid.
4. In equalizing the *per capita* interest, as above, payments may be made in cash, or by notes, payable in one or two years from the date of Union; such notes to bear interest at six per cent. per annum.

VI. Educational Interests.

1. The Methodist Church of Canada and the Methodist Episcopal Church have a number of Educational Institutions in successful operation. The Primitive Methodist and Bible Christian Churches have no such institutions in this country.
2. The Educational Institutions in the Maritime Conferences present no difficulty in the way of Union, and no change is recommended in their present relations.
3. In regard to the Western Conferences, it is believed that those Institutions which possess University powers can be consolidated, to the honor of their graduates, and advantage of their educational work.
4. It is recommended that the United Church adhere to the traditional policy of Methodism in regard to education, believing that the best interests of the Church and of Education imperatively demand that our Colleges and Universities should be under the fostering care of the Church.

VII. Miscellaneous Recommendations.

(I) COMPOSITION OF THE FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada having authorized the calling of a Special Session, in 1883, to give effect to the Union, provided a satisfactory basis is secured, it is recommended,—

1. That, in case the Basis of Union is approved by the requisite majorities in the Quarterly Meetings and Annual Conferences of the Churches proposing to unite, it shall be competent for the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal, Primitive Methodist, and Bible Christian Churches to elect Delegates to the First General Conference of the United Church, in the proportion of one out of ten Ministers in full connection, with an equal number of Laymen, elected in Annual Conference or District Meeting, as the case may be; and these, together with the Delegates composing the present General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, meeting in joint session after the latter body shall have closed the special session above alluded to, shall compose the First General Conference of the said United Church, with power to perform such acts as may be necessary to the final ratifi-

cation of the Union, and all other acts which come within the province of a General Conference.

2. The Annual Conferences and District Meetings of the Methodist Church of Canada shall have authority to fill vacancies that may have occurred in their delegations, either lay or clerical, by the usual mode of election.

(II) EXPENSES OF GENERAL CONFERENCE.

If the Basis of Union be approved, it is recommended that the various Annual Conferences make provision for taking up a collection in every congregation for the Expenses of the First General Conference.

(III) TRANSFER OF MINISTERS.

The Joint Committee recommends to the First General Conference the matter of making provision for the Transfer of Ministers from one Conference to another, so as to give all reasonable facilities for meeting the wants of the work.

(IV) TIME OF FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

In the event of the Basis of Union being approved, it is recommended that the First General Conference of the United Church be held in the Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle, in the city of Belleville, on the first Wednesday in September, 1883, commencing at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

(V) NAME.

The adoption of a name for the United Church is referred to the First General Conference; but the Committee recommend that it be called "The Methodist Church."

Circular Letter.

To the Ministers and People of the Methodist Church of Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, the Primitive Methodist Church of Canada, and the Bible Christian Church of Canada.

Dearly-Beloved Brethren and Friends: As your fellow-laborers in the ministry of the glorious Gospel, and pastors of the flock of Christ, we greet you affectionately, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the ever-blessed Holy Ghost, praying earnestly that ye be enriched with all spiritual blessings in Christ, built up in him, and established in the faith of the Gospel which has been declared unto you. And we are the more anxious concerning your welfare amid the agitations of our cherished Methodisms in these times, lest ye be led aside from singleness of purpose, humility of mind, and obedience to the truth, after the spirit of the world, and the plans of men, and not after the mind and will of God. You all know that there has been an earnest desire, in many true hearts in our respective Churches, that the divided Methodisms of this country should be united into one Methodist Church, in order that the occasion for strife should be removed, that love might the more abound, that there might be less waste and better direction of the resources of the Church, and that the men of God given us to minister in word and doctrine might be the better employed to spread the common Saviour's name. We have all mourned over the conflicting interests on oppressed fields of labor, the scanty support of the ministry by small and divided Societies, the erection of many houses of worship that a united people would never have required, the rivalry of denominations carrying precisely the same doctrines and, for the most part, the same usages, into new mission-fields, and the envy and ill-will to often engendered by the perpetuation of these divisions. For the removal of these occasions of the reproach of the adversaries, for the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace, for a wise and efficient direction of the resources of the Church in her men, her institutions, and her money, and for the consequent revival of the work of God, many sincere prayers have gone up from the members of all our Churches unto the living God, our Father in heaven.

You also know that there are great difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of such a Union of the diverse branches of Methodism into one Methodist Church; difficulties, indeed, which no merely human thought, spirit, or plan could overcome. All the Churches have their cherished polity and principles of government and administration, second only in importance, in the view of good men maintaining them, to the doctrines of Holy Scripture themselves. Prejudices have arisen and strong feelings have been stirred; wherefore, it is often difficult for the most honest purpose to obtain a calm, impartial view. Worldly motives intervene, and selfish aims, sometimes doubt, suspicion, and party spirit, bias the judgment. The remembrance of injury, real or fancied, discolors the ray and beclouds the vision. How we need to pray to be delivered from ourselves and the mere influence of circumstances, and to be enabled to see the truth in its own clear light, and feel it in its own comfort and glow! In view of these formidable obstacles we are confident that you will rejoice with us and give glory to God, that, in our consultations just closing, the greatest harmony and brotherly love have abounded; and, whatever the issue, we have been able to see more clearly eye to eye, and our hearts have been drawn together in the fellowship of the Spirit and the fraternity of the Gospel of Christ.

The General Conference and constituted authorities of our several Churches, having affirmed the desirability of Union, appointed committees of brethren, faithful and beloved, to confer as to a Basis of Union, and ascertain whether there be a common ground on which all the Churches interested could join in organic unity. The identity of our doctrines and rules of Society, and the similarity of our usages in many respects, gave us a favorable starting-point. We could easily agree on the doctrines of the Holy Scriptures as understood by the people called Methodists, on the Rules of our Societies as given by Mr. Wesley, the venerable founder of our common Methodism, on our usages of worship and means of grace, and on the excellency of the spirit of love. But the diversities of polity and principles of goverment, and the cherished peculiarities of the several Churches, give to your Committee the occasion of much study and prayer. One of the Churches has made prominent in its administration the maintenance of the rights of the Annual Conferences, and of the peculiar functions and privileges of the pastorate. Another has held unswervingly by the Connectional idea, the supremacy of the General Conference, and the office and prerogatives of an Itinerant General Superintendency. The other two Churches have especially maintained the rights of the laity to representation in the Conferences and Courts of the Church. These central and fundamental positions of the Churches are reconcilable, are incorporated in the Basis of Union, and, in our opinion, will all be found to be elements of safety, solidity, liberty, and power. This basis in its regard for cherished principles and inalienable rights, proposes that these central and fundamental positions be preserved and constitute the common ground of unity, while peculiarities of less importance, in a spirit of mutual concession, are, in most cases, handed on to be arranged by the General Conference and constituted authorities of the United Church, should such Union, by your vote, allowance, and action, ever take place. The missionary, educational, and financial interests of the Churches, their Church property, Book Rooms, and publishing establishments gave us much concern, but we are persuaded that in them is no insuperable barrier to union. The welfare of ministers and societies was in our thought to afford them all possible safeguards. The superannuated ministers are protected in their rights, and ordained men have secured to them the privileges and functions possessed within their respective Churches. It has been the careful and prayerful effort of your United Committee to discharge the sacred trust confided to them by their several Conferences and Churches; and guarding rights, principles, and important interests, to find, if practicable, according to their instructions, a basis on which the Methodist people of this Dominion might, under God, unite in one Methodist Church for the spread of scriptural holiness over these lands. With some degree of confidence that so desirable an end has been reached, with many prayers for divine guidance of all the Churches, with reliance upon the intelligence and loyalty of our respective memberships, with an expectation that undue prejudice will be laid aside, and the great issues of the hour calmly and candidly considered; with an admonition that our respective peoples, under their own constitutions, keep united and in the spirit of charity among themselves, and with the assurance that for ourselves we are, in the fear of God, heart and soul with our people within constitutional action and decision, we commend the Basis of Union and all the interests that cluster about it to the honest scrutiny and thoughtful, godly determination of the Churches, content to receive their solemn acceptance of it, or equally solemn rejection of it, as unto us the indication of Providence and the voice of God.

In the several Churches the Basis of Union will be presented for action to the General and Annual Conferences, the Quarterly Meeting Conferences, and Official

Meetings and Boards, and to the Societies and members themselves, under the constitutional provisions in the respective Churches, and according to the direction of their separate constituted authorities, so that there may be the utmost fairness and freedom of discussion, that no improper advantage be taken, or unlawful bias given, and that the entire constituency affected in each case shall have the opportunity, under its own constitution, usage, and law, to employ voice and influence for or against its adoption, according to the solemn and conscientious conviction of duty before God and his Church, in this important crisis of the history of our Methodisms. What greater dignity, what more weighty and awful charge and trust than this? Here is a vote passing far the importance of ordinary civil and political affairs among men. It involves much of the power, success, and destiny of the Church of God. What an immense responsibility is placed hereby upon every member and friend of our Zion. Shall we not be much in prayer before God, touching our present duties? Shall we not seek counsel of the Most High? Dare we allow personal or wordly feelings or issues, or impulses of pride, jealousy, or ill-will to intervene in a business of this character? Are we not in duty bound to walk in the light as God himself is in the light, and seek to possess all the mind of meekness, obedience, and love that was in Christ, our Saviour and Lord? How else shall we discharge the solemn obligations of these eventful times? The past is looking upon us with its many breaches to be repaired, mistakes corrected, and ills remedied, notwithstanding its many successes, for which we joyfully give glory to God. The present is looking upon us, in the cordial desire and interest of all Evangelical Christendom, in this movement, and especially in the prayerful and brotherly sympathy and regard of all the Methodisms of both hemispheres. The future is looking to us with its enlarging demands, opening doors, and increasing facilities in the work of God; with its call for the maintenance and spread of the peculiar doctrines of our Methodism, a free, full, present, instant, perfect, and eternal salvation to faith and obedience; and with its grand promise and prospects of the multiplying victories of the cross, for the economy of our resources at home, and the proper direction of our energies to the salvation of men here in this fast-peopling Dominion, and to the remotest parts of the earth. The missionaries and martyrs of all ages, the holy angels, Christ, the Head of the Church, and the Adorable Father and Holy Spirit are looking upon us, that what we do we do it not as unto ourselves, but as unto the Lord; that we do our best to unite ourselves, our cherished principles and powers, our resources and enterprises in the love of God, and in the faith and hope of the glorious Gospel. Seeing we are encompassed about by so great a cloud of witnesses, be it ours to lay aside every weight and the sins that so easily beset us; and, whether accepting or rejecting the Basis of Union, let us decide every question regarding it as in the presence of the Lord, and in view of that day when every one of us shall give account of himself to God. Constrained of the love of Christ and zeal for the souls of men, we must cease unseemly strife, and on a basis of brotherly and mutual regard, and Christian honor and right—which we think the basis herewith submitted to be—we must be drawn together and established, not only in the unity of the Spirit and bonds of peace, but in an organic and visible unity to the confounding of the adversaries of Christ, the demonstration of the work of the Spirit, and the glory of God the Father. And as your pastors and servants, for Christ's sake, we shall earnestly and continually pray that the Holy Ghost descend upon us all, and fill us with the love of God, enlighten every mind, and purify every heart; and that he guide our Churches to the wisest and safest results, to the praise of his glory. And to God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit be praise forever.

Signed by order of, and in behalf of, the Joint Committee on the Union of the Methodist Churches of this Country.

S. D. Rice,
President of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada.
J. Goodman,
President of the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada.
W. Pascoe,
President of the Bible Christian Church of Canada.
A. Carman,
Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, Ch'n Joint Union Com.
Alexander Sutherland, *Secretary of Committee.*

Toronto, *Dec.* 6, 1883.

The General Conference of the United Methodist Church, Canada.

HELD IN BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, SEPT. 5, 1883.

In accordance with the resolution of the Union Committee, the "Basis" having been adopted by all four Churches, the United General Conference, representing the four Methodist bodies, met in the Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle, Belleville, on Wednesday, September 5, at 9 A. M.

Rev. Dr. Williams was elected Presiding Officer of the provisional organization. Rev. E. Roberts, of Toronto, (President of the Bible Christian Conference,) was elected Vice-President. Rev. F. B. Stratton (Methodist Episcopal) was appointed Secretary; Rev. J. C. Antliff (Primitive Methodist) and Dr. D. Allison, Assistant Secretaries. Rev. J. Bredin was elected Journal Secretary.

The roll of delegates was called, the following number being found present: Methodist Church, 161; Methodist Episcopal, 30; Primitive Methodists, 8; Bible Christian, 9.

The Nominating Committee was constituted, consisting of one minister and one layman from each of the Annual Conferences represented. The following is a list of the chief officers elected:

Rev. Samuel D. Rice, D.D., (to serve for 8 years,) and Rev. A. Carman, D.D., (to serve for 4 years,) Superintendents.

Rev. J. C. Antliff, B.D., Secretary.

Rev. J. J. Rice, Assistant Secretary.

Rev. William Briggs, Book Steward at Toronto.

Rev. S. F. Huestis, Book Steward at Halifax.

Rev. E. H. Dewart, D.D., Editor of the "Christian Guardian," Toronto.

Rev. S. G. Stone, D.D., Associate Editor of the "Christian Guardian."

Rev. T. W. Smith, Editor of "The Wesleyan," Halifax, N. S.

Rev. W. H. Withrow, D.D., Editor of the "Methodist Magazine," Toronto.

Rev. Andrew Sutherland, D.D., General Secretary of the Missionary Society.

John Macdonald, Esq., Lay Treasurer of the Missionary Society.

Rev. Enoch Wood, D.D., Honorary Secretary of the Missionary Society.

Rev. Dr. Rose, D.D., Clerical Treasurer of the General Conference Fund.

Robert Walker, Esq., Lay Treasurer of the General Conference Fund.

Rev. J. Gray and Lieut.-Governor Aikens, Treasurers of Superannuated Ministers' Fund.

Revs. Dr. Elliott, Hon. J. Ferrier, Dr. Inch, Dr. Nelles, W. Herridge, E. Roberts, W. Prittie, Dr. Sanderson, S. F. Huestis, W. G. Brown, and G. Abbs, General Conference Special Committee, (to whom, in conjunction with the General Superintendents, there is intrusted the government of the Church during the interval between the present and the ensuing General Conference.)

WESTERN SECTION OF BOOK COMMITTEE.—*Toronto Conference:* Revs. W. Bee, G. Roberts, A. Sutherland, D.D., John Macdonald, T. H. Willmott. *London Conference:* Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D.D., Rev. W. R. Parker, M.A., Rev. E. Lounsbury, Wm. Bowman. *Guelph Conference:* Rev. J. Gray, Rev. J. Kenner, G. H. Kennedy, A. S. Fisher. *Niagara Conference:* Rev. J. A. Williams, D.D., Rev. J. Gardner, D.D., Johnson Harrison, Humphrey Arthurs. *Bay of Quinte Conference:* Rev. John Bredin, Rev. J. Curtz, W. A. Morrow, Judge Dean. *Montreal Conference:* Rev. T. G. Williams, Rev. A. B. Chambers, Rev. F. Chisholm, Dr. Lavell, Wm. Bow. *Manitoba Conference:* Rev. Geo. Young, D.D.

EASTERN SECTION OF BOOK COMMITTEE.—*New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference:* Revs. Dr. Pope, D. Chapman, and Robert Duncan, Hon. W. G.

Strong, and Mr. J. E. Irvine. *Nova Scotia Conference:* Revs. J. Lathern, Dr. M'Murray, and W. C. Brown, Messrs. J. S. Belcher and J. W. Smith. *Newfoundland Conference:* Rev. J. Dove and Mr. H. J. N. Woods.

General Board of Missions.—In addition to the officers of the society and those appointed by the Annual Conferences and Conference Missionary Committees for the ensuing quadrennium—Ministers: Rev. Drs. Young, Douglas, Stone, Potts, John Shaw, S. F. Huestis, E. Roberts, J. Gray, W. Bee. Laymen: Hon. J. Ferrier, Lieut.-Governor Aikins, W. E. Sanford, R. Walker, G. A. Cox, J. Paterson, A. L. Morden, W. Gooderham, J. Hull.

Commission for the Consolidation of the Universities.—Drs. Rice, Nelles, Potts, Burwash, J. A. Williams, Carman, Sutherland, Ryckman, Revs. W. I. Shaw, D. G. Sutherland, Judge Dean, Messrs. W. Kerr, G. A. Cox, James Mills, John Macdonald, W. E. Sanford, J. J. MacLaren, J. E. Rose, W. Gooderham, R. I. Walker, J. Aylesworth, B. F. Austin, J. Gillsard, Drs. Jaques, Badgley, Aylesworth, Morden, Burdett, Revs. A. Campbell, F. Stratton, and J. J. Rice.

Court of Appeals.—Revs. Drs. Williams, Sutherland, Gardiner, Revs. J. Gray, Crompton, G. Webber, Judge Jones, Judge Dean, Messrs. T. Thompson, A. L. Morden, J. MacLaren, and Windiatt—6 ministers and 6 laymen.

General Conference Fund.—Clerical Treasurer, Rev. Dr. Rose; Lay Treasurer, Mr. Robert Walker, Toronto.

Fraternal Delegates to other Methodist Churches.—To the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., LL.D., and Rev. I. B. Aylesworth, LL.D.; to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. Wm. Briggs; and to the several Churches in England, Rev. Dr. Rice.

United Annual Conference Calendar for 1884.

Conferences.	Place of Meeting.	Date of Meeting.
Montreal	Brockville	June 5, 1884.
London	London	June 12, 1884.
Niagara	Hamilton	June 12, 1884.
Manitoba	Brandon	June 12, 1884.
Toronto	Toronto	June 19, 1884.
Guelph	Clinton	June 19, 1884.
Nova Scotia	Halifax	June 20, 1884.
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	St. Johns	June 25, 1884.
Newfoundland	St. Johns	June 27, 1884.
Bay of Quinte	Picton	June 19, 1884.

Districts reorganized by the General Conference shall form a provincial District Meeting, to be held in each district.

The next General Conference is to meet in the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, on Wednesday, September 1, 1886.

While the union of the four Methodist Churches was practically completed at the United General Conference in 1883, the Dominion legislation needed to give full administrative authority to the United Church could not be secured until a later date, and hence the Conference ordered that July 3, 1884, should be the date for carrying into effect the administrative action of the united body. Until that date the publishing and financial interests will be conducted as heretofore.

Disciplinary Provisions of the Methodist Church of Canada.

The following is a summary of the principal Disciplinary provisions adopted by the First United General Conference:

Preliminary Disciplinary Provisions.

1. That the Basis of the Union be published in the Book of Discipline.
2. That the doctrines, articles of religion, general rules, ordinances, reception of members, and means of grace, as contained in the Book of Discipline of the Methodist Church of Canada, edition of 1879, from page 13 to 33, be incorporated in the new Book of Discipline.

The General Conference.

The next General Conference shall meet on the first Wednesday of September, (Sept. 1,) 1886, and thenceforward on the first Wednesday in September once in four years, and in such place as the previous General Conference may determine. When the General Conference is in session fifty of its members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The General Conference shall elect from the ministers of the Church, by ballot, without debate, one or more itinerant General Superintendents, in accordance with the Basis of Union. A General Superintendent shall preside over all sessions of the General Conference, and over all sittings of the committees of the same; but in case no General Superintendent be present the General Conference or committees shall elect, by ballot, without debate, a President *pro tempore.*

It was ordered that when this Conference adjourn it shall stand adjourned to meet at call as follows: If the call be made before the consummation of legislation affecting our legal Union, it shall be made by the President and Secretaries of this Conference, under its provisional organization. If the call be made after the consummation of Union by legislation, etc., as aforesaid, it shall be made by the General Superintendents, with the advice of the General Conference Special Committee.

Composition of the General Conference.

1. The General Conference shall be composed of an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates.
2. Each Annual Conference, at its first session next preceding the session of each General Conference, shall divide into Ministerial and Lay Electoral Conferences, for the purpose of electing delegates to the General Conference, each body electing its own representatives. The delegates shall be elected from within the bounds of said Conference, and the vote shall be by ballot.
3. The ministerial delegates shall consist of one member in every ten ministerial members of each Annual Conference: the president of each Annual Conference shall be one of that number. *Provided*, nevertheless, that a fraction of one half shall entitle the Conference to an additional representative.
4. Each delegate to the General Conference must receive a majority of votes of the members of the Electoral Conference, who may be present and vote, in order to an election.
5. No layman shall be chosen a delegate to the General Conference who shall be under twenty-five years of age, and must have been a member of the Church continuously during the five years next preceding his election.
6. Each Electoral Conference, after the election of the number of delegates as provided in paragraph 2, shall elect a reserve delegate, and, in addition, a reserve delegate for every ten members it is entitled to send; such reserve to take the place of a delegate when, by reason of death or other cause, there is a vacancy in the delegation; *provided* always that the vacancy in the delegation occurs before the meeting of the General Conference.

Restrictive Rules.

The General Conference only shall have full power to make rules and regulations for the Church, under the following limitations and restrictions, namely:

1. It shall not make, alter, or change any article of religion, nor establish any ne

standards or rules of doctrine contrary to our existing and established standards of doctrine.

2. It shall not destroy the plan of our itinerant system.

3. It shall not make any change in the general rules of our society.

4. It shall not do away with the privileges of our ministers or probationers for the ministry, of trial by a committee, and of an appeal; neither shall it do away with the privileges of our members of trial, by the society or by a committee, and of an appeal.

5. No change shall be made in the Basis of Union affecting constitutional questions, or the rights and privileges of the ministry and laity, except by a three fourths majority of the General Conference; and if required by either order of the ministry or laity, or two thirds majority of each order voting separately, the General Conference, by a vote of two thirds of its members, shall have power to increase or diminish, change or alter, the boundaries of the several Annual Conferences. The General Conference shall appoint a special committee, on the nomination of the General Superintendent, of twelve members, who shall, in association with the General Superintendent or Superintendents from one General Conference to another, watch over and guard all the rights and privileges of our Church throughout the Connection, and carry out, as far as possible, the recommendations of the General Conference, and decide on any measures which may seem necessary for the general interests of the Church which could not have been foreseen at the meeting of the General Conference, and adopt such measures for their accomplishment as it may deem expedient; said committee to report to the General Conference.

Provided, however, that the General Conference may, by a constitutional vote, vary or change any of the rules of our society embraced in the third restrictive rule.

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

1. The itinerant General Superintendent shall preside over all sessions of the General Conferences, and over all standing committees of the same.

2. He shall not be stationed, but shall travel at large throughout the Church, and render such service as the General Conference may direct.

3. He shall, when present at the Annual Conferences, in association with the President, conduct the ordination services.

4. He shall sign all ordination parchments, jointly with the President of the Annual Conference.

5. He shall be elected to hold office for eight years, but if it be decided to elect more than one General Superintendent, one of them shall be elected to hold office for only four years, so that there may be a recurring election or re-election every four years. [The term "four years" is defined to mean from one General Conference to another.]

6. That we elect two General Superintendents.

7. That the General Superintendent shall, when present, open the Annual Conference, and preside during the first day of its session, and afterward alternately with the President selected by the Annual Conference.

8. He shall be a member of the Annual Conference within the jurisdiction of which he resides when elected.

9. He shall not take part in the proceedings of his Annual Conference any further than his duties as General Superintendent may require.

10. He shall be *ex officio* a member of the General Conference sitting at the time his term of office shall expire.

11. He shall be eligible for re-election.

12. He shall be elected to the General Superintendency from among the ministerial members of the Church by ballot without nomination.

13. He shall be responsible to the General Conference for all his official acts.

14. He shall have general oversight of all Church interests and institutions, and do all in his power to forward them; nevertheless, he shall not interfere with the functions of the ministers and other officers of the Church in their prescribed duties

15. That the salary of each General Superintendent be $2,500 per annum and actual traveling expenses of fare and public conveyances.*

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* The cost of the General Superintendency is to be met as follows: Three sixths by the Mission Fund; one sixth by the Education Fund; and two sixths by the General Conference

NUMBER AND COMPOSITION OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

The territory occupied by the Church shall be divided into ten Annual Conferences. The Annual Conference shall be composed of all ministers within its jurisdiction who have been received into full connection, and an equal number of laymen who have been elected as elsewhere adopted. All preachers who have received ordination in any of the uniting bodies, and are in good standing at the time of the Union, shall retain all rights and privileges conferred by such ordination. Laymen elected shall have the right to be present at all ordinary sessions of the Annual Conference, and to speak and vote on all questions except examination of ministerial character and qualification, the reception by vote of probationers into full connection and their ordination, and the granting of supernumerary relations, on which exceptive questions ministers alone shall take action.

Each Annual Conference shall assemble not earlier than the first Wednesday in May nor later than the last Wednesday in June of each year. The General Superintendent, when present, shall open the Annual Conference, and preside during the first day of its sessions, and afterward alternately with the President elected by the Conference. In the absence of a General Conference Superintendent the President of the previous year shall take the chair and open the Conference. In association with the President the General Superintendent shall conduct the ordination service, and they shall jointly sign the ordination parchments, but all other duties pertaining to the presidency of the Annual Conference shall be vested in the President elected by that body, and in the absence of the General Superintendent he shall conduct the ordination.

The President of the Annual Conference shall be *ex officio* superintendent of the district in which he may be stationed during the year of his presidency. The Annual Conference shall elect, by ballot, without debate, a superintendent for each district from among the ordained ministers within the bounds of such district.

Each Annual Conference, at its session next preceding the General Conference, shall divide into Ministerial and Lay Electoral Conferences for the purpose of electing delegates to the General Conferences, each body electing its own representatives.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE BOUNDARIES.

The Annual Confererence boundaries, as reported by the Committee on Annual Conference Boundaries, and adopted by the General Conference:

1. That no change be made in the boundaries of Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland Conferences.*

2. That the remaining portion of the work be formed into the following Conferences:

London Conference.—Embracing the following districts: London, St. Thomas, Chatham, and Sarnia. In these districts the Methodist Church of Canada has 84 circuits, 111 effective ministers, 16 superannuated ministers, and 13,996 members. The Methodist Episcopal, 34 circuits, 44 effective ministers, 7 superannuated ministers, and 4,129 members. The Primitive Methodist, 12 circuits, 12 effective ministers, 5 superannuated ministers, and 1,151 members. Bible Christian Church, 10 circuits, 10 effective ministers, 2 superannuates, and 1,018 members. Total, 140 circuits, 177 effective ministers, 30 superannuated ministers, 20,294 members.

Guelph Conference.—Including Guelph, Stratford, Wellington, Goderich, Walkerton, and Owen Sound Districts. The Methodist Church of Canada has here 97 circuits, 117 effective ministers, 13 superannuated ministers, and 15,481 members. The Methodist Episcopal Church, 15 circuits, 18 effective ministers, 3 superannuates, and 2,034 members. The Primitive Methodist Church, 12 circuits, 13 effective ministers, 2 superannuated ministers, and 1,038 members. The Bible Christian Church, 8 circuits, 8 effective ministers, 1 superannuated minister, and 1,210 members. Total, 132 circuits, 156 effective ministers, 19 superannuates, and 19,763 members.

Niagara Conference.—Embracing Hamilton, Niagara, Brantford, Woodstock, and Simcoe Districts. The Methodist Church of Canada has 83 circuits, 98 effective

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Fund. The expenditure for other Connectional interests until the next General Conference (three years) is expected to be: Transfer Committee, $750; Court of Appeal, $250; delegation, $600; General Conference Committees, $200; legislation, $1,000; traveling expenses of delegates to next General Conference, $6,000. The amount is to be raised by an annual collection, to be held in the month of July.

* For full classified numerical summaries of the whole Church, see a subsequent page.

ministers, 26 superannuated ministers, and 14,630 members. The Methodist Episcopal Church, 29 circuits, 43 effective ministers, 7 superannuated ministers, and 4,713 members. The Primitive Methodists, 8 circuits, 8 effective ministers, 1 superannuated minister, and 807 members. The Bible Christian, 3 circuits, 3 effective ministers, and 233 members. Total, 123 circuits, 152 effective ministers, 34 superannuates, and 20,583 members.

Toronto Conference.—Embracing Toronto, Brampton, Whitby, Bradford, Barrie, Bracebridge, Collingwood, Algoma, Victoria, New Westminster, Port Simpson, and Japan Districts. The Methodist Church of Canada has here 154 circuits, 168 effective ministers, 38 superannuates, and 19,291 members. The Methodist Episcopal, 25 circuits, 21 effective ministers, 4 superannuates, and 3,023 members. The Primitive Methodist, 35 circuits, 38 effective ministers, 8 superannuates, and 4,563 members. The Bible Christian, 10 circuits, 17 effective ministers, 2 superannuates, and 2,324 members. Total, 224 circuits, 244 effective ministers, 52 superannuates, and 29,201 members, or, omitting Victoria and New Westminster, Port Simpson, and Japan, a total membership of about 27,000.

Bay Quinte Conference.—Embracing Belleville, Cobourg, Peterboro, Lindsay, Napanee, and Picton Districts. The Methodist Church of Canada has 87 circuits, 104 effective ministers, 13 superannuates, and 14,638 members. The Methodist Episcopal, 34 circuits, 48 effective ministers, 10 superannuates, and 6.256 members. The Bible Christian, 14 circuits, 15 effective ministers, 5 superannuates, and 1,309 members. Total, 135 circuits 167 effective ministers, 28 superannuates, 22,203 members.

Montreal Conference.—Embracing Montreal, Kingston, Brockville, Perth, Pembroke, Ottawa, Quebec, Stanstead, Waterloo, and the French District. The Methodist Church has here 165 circuits, 175 effective ministers, 27 superannuates, and 19,996 members. The Methodist Episcopal, 31 circuits, 23 effective ministers, 6 superannuates, and 4,726 members. The Primitive Methodist, 2 circuits, 1 effective minister, and 67 members. [Rev. W. Bell said it was evident that a mistake had been made in the numbers of the Primitive Methodists. To Montreal Conference should be added 4 circuits, 4 ministers, and about 500 members.] Total, 198 circuits, 199 effective ministers, 33 superannuates, and 24,789 members.

It was resolved that the Japan, Victoria, New Westminster, and Port Simpson Districts be considered Missionary Districts, and that the Central Missionary Board be empowered to appropriate directly to each of these.

SOCIETIES OUTSIDE OF THE CANADA CONFERENCE BOUNDARIES.

"That whereas there are Bible Christian Churches in Ohio and Wisconsin, U. S., which are now in connection with the Bible Christian Church of Canada; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the whole question of the future relation, if any, which these Churches shall sustain to the Methodist Church be referred to the General Conference Special Committee."

This recommendation was agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PREACHERS.

The General Superintendents, the Presidents of the Annual Conferences, and one minister elected by ballot annually in each Annual Conference, shall compose the Transfer Committee—the Committee to be divided into two sections, the Eastern Section for the Conferences east of Montreal Conference, and the Western Section for the Conferences west of these.

In view of division and multiplication of Annual Conferences, and the consequent restricted territory within the bounds of each Conference, we deem it important that provision be made for the frequent interchange of ministers between the various Conferences as a means of promoting Connectional feeling throughout the entire Church, and maintaining the itinerancy in its integrity.

In case of an emergency arising between the meetings of the Annual Conference, making it necessary to transfer a minister to supply the work in the missionary field, the General Superintendent, together with the President and representatives of any Annual Conferences interested, shall have power to transfer any one whom it is desirable to transfer, and who is willing to be transferred.

When the President of an Annual Conference communicates to a General Superintendent any application for a transfer, or makes a proposal to transfer any minister or probationer to another Conference, he shall, with such application or proposal, send the names of two or more ministers or probationers belonging to the

Conference into which he seeks or proposes to secure a transfer, so that, if necessary for the preservation of an equality of ministerial supply, one may be transferred from the Conference into which the other is proposed to be transferred. The President of an Annual Conference may submit other names instead of those suggested, but in all cases the ministers or probationers concerned shall be notified of such proposal.

In the case of ministers transferred prior to or at the Annual Conferences of any of the contracting Churches, from one of the Annual Conferences of these Churches to another, or from one part of the territory to another part so distant as to cross the bounds of any of the newly-formed Annual Conferences, the men so transferred or removed by any of the Churches in due course of discipline shall belong to that Conference of the Methodist Church to whose territory they have been transferred or removed. Further, such transfers or removals shall be made only in the interests of the work or under compact already existing, and the field of labor to which the brother would have been transferred shall be designated.

STATIONING COMMITTEE AND PASTORAL TERM.

1. The Provisional Committee, to station the preachers at the Conferences in 1884, shall be composed of all chairmen of districts and all presiding elders.
2. The Stationing Committee shall not allow any minister or probationer for the ministry to remain more than three years successively on the same circuit, except General Conference officers, superannuated and supernumerary ministers, the missionaries among the Indians and in French and Foreign Mission Districts, and such ministers as may be appointed to our Educational institutions.
3. No minister shall be re-appointed to a circuit or mission within a less interval than six years.
4. It was recommended that every candidate shall spend at least two years in circuit work prior to being appointed to college.
5. One year on his probation shall be allowed to any student who has attended a university or theological school for two or more years.
6. It was resolved that all young men who are candidates for the ministry shall be sent to one or other of the theological schools for one or more years.

RE-ADJUSTMENT OF THE WORK.

The report of the Committee on the Re-adjustment of the Work (adopted by the General Conference) recommended that districts recognized by Conference shall form provisional districts of the Methodist Church. The report provided for the holding of provisional District Meetings, composed of all the ministers and probationers within the bounds of the district, and one lay delegate from each circuit; also for a provisional Standing Committee composed of all chairmen of districts and presiding elders, and further recommend that the time of the meeting of Annual Conferences be as given in the Conference Calendar.

The appointment of a committee by General Conference to re-adjust circuits and missions was recommended.

All future arrangements for the pastorate work shall be provided for by Annual Conferences, but it is very desirable that all preaching places shall continue to receive preaching until, by mutual agreement, they may be changed.

MISSION STATISTICS OF THE UNITING CHURCHES,

Officially announced at the General Conference, September, 1883.

Methodist Church of Canada.—Domestic missions, 348; missionaries, 350; members, 30,149. Indian missions, 43; 27 missionaries, 12 native assistants, 30 teachers, 11 interpreters, 3,337 members. French missions, 9; missionaries, 9; teachers, 2; members, 360. Foreign missions, 6; missionaries, 14; native assistants, 5; members, 721. Income, last year, $160,000; expenditure the same; no debt.

Methodist Episcopal.—Missions, 54; missionaries, 54; members, 5,332. Income, $14,879; expenditure the same; debt, $12,600, provided for according to the Basis.

Primitive Methodist.—Missions, 48; missionaries, 43; members, 4,283. Income, $8,890; expenditure the same; no debt.

Bible Christians.—Missions, 35; missionaries, 37; members, 2,646. Income, $10,000; expenditure the same; debt, $20,326, provided for according to the Basis.

Total missions, 544; missionaries, 534; native assistants, 17; teachers, 32; inerpreters, 11; members, 46,828.

With regard to the missionary debts above-mentioned the General Conference Committee reported that steps were in progress by the Churches concerned to liquidate the debts before Union is consummated, in accordance with the terms of the Basis, and it is distinctly understood that no part of the liabilities is to be assumed by the Missionary Society of the United Church.

PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR MISSIONARY ADMINISTRATION.

1. That in view of the fact that some time must elapse before necessary legislation can be secured, the Missionary Societies of the uniting Churches continue as at present as regards both management and support until the consummation of Union.
2. That after the consummation of Union there shall be one Missionary Fund for the whole United Church.
3. That a rule be incorporated in the Discipline of the Church that no new mission shall be formed unless by a vote of the Annual Conference within whose boundary the mission is proposed.
4. That in view of the inevitable extension of our mission work in the near future, all possible effort be made in the re-arrangement of work after the Union, by amalgamation and otherwise, to create self-sustaining circuits.
5. That one missionary secretary and one lay treasurer be appointed; the former shall be secretary-treasurer of the society.

WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

That this Conference desires to express its hearty sympathy with the Women's Missionary Societies of the Methodist Church of Canada and the Methodist Episcopal Church as valuable auxiliaries in missionary work, and recommends the incorporation of these societies in the constitution of "The Methodist Church."

SALE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

1. That as we understand the Basis of Union, no church or parsonage can be sold without the consent of the trustees of said church or parsonage.
2. That we recommend that all self-sustaining churches be allowed to continue as they now are until they themselves express a desire for change.
3. That in case the disposal of property is plainly desirable before the legal consummation of Union, it shall be competent for the united district meetings and chairmen, superintendents, and presiding elders, and united trustee boards, to act as in the Basis proceeding with a good degree of unanimity.

CONSOLIDATION OF COLLEGES.

1. That universities, both Victoria and Albert, be continued in active operation in the full exercise of all their power.
2. That the ultimate object to be reached shall be, first, the establishment of a consolidated university for the Methodist Church, and, secondly, the maintenance of Albert College as a high class academic institution in Belleville.
3. That the practical amalgamation of university work be committed to a large commission to arrange for the consolidation of the universities as rapidly as it can be done with financial safety.

Inasmuch as there are in the Province of Manitoba two regularly constituted bodies holding charters for the establishment of collegiate institutions, one that of the Wesley College of the Methodist Church of Canada, the other that of Trinity College of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, and, as neither has yet made financial investments or began educational work, this Conference appoint an addition to the Board of Wesley College, such Board having full power to secure the necessary legislation for the amalgamation of the two charters, to employ professors and tutors, and to complete all necessary arrangements for the commencement of an educational institute at such time as the Board might deem expedient.

CENTENARY OF AMERICAN METHODIST ORGANIZATION.

The report adopted by the General Conference recommended that the invitation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America to take part in the celebration be cordially accepted; that the General Conference heartily concur in the Centenary celebration by United Methodist Church in Canada; that conventions be held at Grimsby and St. Lawrence Camp-grounds; that collections be made at all the services and appropriated to the Superannuation Fund; that delegates be appointed to the Centenary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

Rev. Drs. Williams and Gardiner were appointed delegates to the Centenary Committee. Committees were appointed to carry out the Centenary arrangements for the camp-meetings.

THE SECOND ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

The report of the Committee on the Ecumenical Conference (adopted by the General Conference) recommended that such Conference be approved of by the United General Conference, but as it is not proposed to hold it until 1887, and as the General Conference will meet again before that date, it is suggested that a Committee on Correspondence be appointed.

ACTION ON TEMPERANCE.

In the report adopted on temperance, family pledge-cards and Band of Hope organizations were recommended. The importance of the introduction of text-books into the public schools was recognized, and the circulation of temperance literature advised. The Scott Act was heartily indorsed, and Methodists were urged to support only such candidates as would pledge themselves to temperance legislation. Total prohibition was insisted upon as the only and completely effective remedy. The work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was commended, and Official Church Boards were urged to secure the pure, unfermented juice of the grape for sacramental purposes.

WESTERN SUPERANNUATION FUND.*

It was resolved that the Western Superannuation Fund shall be administered by a board of 32 members—16 ministers and 16 laymen. The Board shall have full authority to determine the number of years to be allowed and the amount due to each regular claimant.

The claim of a widow shall be two thirds of the claim of her late husband, and each child of a deceased minister shall have a claim on the fund to the amount of $20 per year up to sixteen years of age. Any minister who may fail before rendering five years of effective service shall have refunded to him the amount he has paid into the fund.

SCALE OF PAYMENT.

1. A superannuated minister who has traveled five years shall have a claim of $25; for six years, $32; for seven years, $39; for eight years, $46; for nine years, $53; for ten years, $60; the above claims shall be good for five years only.

2. A superannuated minister who has traveled eleven years shall have a claim of $68 per year; for twelve years, $76; for thirteen years, $84; for fourteen years, $92; for fifteen years, $100, which claims shall hold good for a period of eight years.

3. A superannuated minister who has traveled sixteen years shall have a claim of $114 per year; for seventeen years, $128; for eighteen years, $142; for nineteen years, $156, holding good for ten years.

4. A superannuated minister who has traveled twenty years shall have a permanent claim of $170 per year; for twenty-one years, $182; for twenty-two years,

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* The three Eastern Conferences have a fund for the benefit of the Supernumerary Fund, (established by the late Conference of Eastern British America,) which amounted in July, 1882, to $80,000. The receipts for the year 1882 were as follows: From circuit collections, $1,556 51; ministers' subscriptions, $2.283 18; interest on investments, $5,150 40; grant from Missionary Society, $700 — total, $9,690 09. Of this amount 98 per cent. was paid to the several Conferences, namely: To Nova Scotia Conference, $4,743 20; to New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island Conference, $3.552 50; to Newfoundland Conference, $960 40; for incidental and miscellaneous expenses, $53; and addition to capital stock, $480 99.

$194; for twenty-three years, $206; for twenty-four years, $218; for twenty-five years, $230; for twenty-six years, $244; for twenty-seven years, $258; for twenty-eight years, $272; for twenty-nine years, $286; for thirty years, $300.

5. All permanent claimants who have rendered thirty years and upward of effective service shall have a claim of $10 a year for each year of such effective service.

6. Widows of deceased ministers, being members of our Church, shall receive two thirds of the amount their husbands would have received according to the above scale, except such widows as were fifteen years younger than their husbands at the time of their marriage, and were married after their husbands were fifty years of age. Such cases shall be referred to the Board.

BASIS OF EQUALIZATION.

The report of the Special Committee on the Superannuated Fund—adopted—recommended a method to be adopted by the smaller bodies in leveling up. "That the amount of money invested on the 20th of September, 1883, of the Superannuated Ministers' Fund shall be the amount to which incoming ministers shall level up."

"That the basis on which the equalization of personal interest in the Book Room shall be calculated by the net assets of the Methodist Book and Publishing House of the Methodist Church of Canada, as shown by the Exhibit of the Book Committee at the May meeting of 1883, and that the quotient obtained by dividing this sum, less than 25 per cent., as provided for in the Basis, by the whole number of ministers of the Methodist Church of Canada, exclusive of superannuates and supernumeraries, represent the sum that each minister and probationer of the other contracting bodies be required to pay into the funds of the Publishing House of the United Church."

CLASSIFIED STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP FOR WHOLE CHURCH.

The Committee on Statistics reported as follows on the number of ministers, members, property, etc., connected with the four Methodist Churches now entering into Union.*

Methodist Church of Canada.—Probationers for the ministry at college, 41; at work, 126; effective ministers, 880; superannuated, 134; supernumerary, 35; total ministers, 1,216. Members on trial, 8,375; full, 120,369; total, 128,644.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Probationers at college, 7; at work, 24; effective ministers, 189; superannuated, 35; supernumerary, 4; total, 259. Members on trial, 1,883; full, 23,788; total, 25,671.

Primitive Methodist Church.—Probationers at college, none; at work, 10; effective mininisters, 64; superannuated, 14; supernumerary, 1; total, 89. Members on trial, 1,410; full, 6,677; total, 8,090.

Bible Christian Church.—Probationers for the ministry at college, 1; at work, 10; effective ministers, 56; superannuated, 11; supernumerary, 2; total, 79. Members on trial, 480; full, 6,918; total, 7,398.

Grand total: Probationers for the ministry at college, 49; at work, 170; effective ministers, 1,189; superannuated, 194; supernumerary, 42; total, 1,633. Members on trial, 12,151: full, 157,752; total, 169,803.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

Methodist Church, value of Church property, $6,809,817. *Methodist Episcopal*, $1,523,514. *Primitive Methodist*, $402,266. *Bible Christian*, $395,210. Total churches, 3,159. Total value of property, $9,130,807.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Methodist Church.—Sunday-schools, 1,968; teachers, 16,781; scholars, 132,320; meeting in class, 17,352; volumes in library, 221,732.

Methodist Episcopal.—Schools, 432; teachers, 3,182; number of scholars, 23,968.

Primitive Methodist.—Schools, 152; teachers, 1,172; scholars, 9,085.

Bible Christian.—Schools, 150; teachers, 1,299; scholars, 9,699; meeting in class, 1,178; volumes in library, 17,439.

Grand totals: Schools, 2,702; teachers, 22,434; scholars, 175,052.

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* For statistics of Missions and statistics of changed Conferences, see preceding pages.

MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS AND ORDERS.

It was ordered that the General Conference Seal bear the words, "The Methodish Church, organized in Canada 1883," with the scriptural motto, "Christ, whom we preach."

It was decided that the date for the United Church to enter on its legal existence should be not later than the 3d of July, 1884.

All property of the bodies entering the Union shall be held as vested in the trustees, or in whosoever holds the titles at present, in trust for the United Church; that application be made at the next sessions of the Dominion Parliament, and the several Legislatures, for acts to give effect to the provisions of the report.

A large and influential committee was appointed to secure all necessary legislation.

When an appropriation is made by the General Board to any department of work, the Annual Conference shall not be at liberty to divert any part of such grant to any other department or object.

The consummation of the Union makes the United "Methodist Church" the strongest Protestant Church in Canada. According to the census returns for 1881, the adherents in the Dominion of the four Methodist Churches were as follows: Methodist Church of Canada, 582,963; Methodist Episcopal, 103,272; Bible Christian, 27,236; Primitive Methodist, 25,680. So that the adherents of the United Church will number 739,151. The Presbyterian Church stands next with 629,280 adherents, and the Church of England third, with 574,818 adherents. The main strength of the Methodist Churches is in Ontario, where the adherents of the United Church number 587,775, being more than the number of adherents of the Church of England in the whole Dominion.

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The General Conferences of the Methodist Church of Canada.

FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE, Toronto, Sept. 16–Oct. 2, 1874.

Delegates elected, 98 ministers, 98 laymen; total, 196. All present, except 7 lay delegates.

Temporary Chairman, his Honor Judge Samuel A. Wilmot, D.C.L., of New Brunswick. Permanent Connectional officers were elected as follows:

President of the Conference.—Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D.
Vice-President.—Rev. George Douglas, LL.D.
Secretary.—Rev. Duncan D. Currie.
Assistant Secretaries.—Rev. William Scott and Benjamin Hopkins, Esq.
Journal Secretary.—Rev. John Bredin.

The "Basis of Union," previously agreed to by the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada, the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Eastern British America, and the Methodist New Connection Church of Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of which representatives had been elected to constitute this General Conference, was reported, together with the action of the several Annual and Quarterly Conferences of those Churches, and was unanimously adopted; and all the delegates formally subscribed their names, as assenting to the same, in the Conference Journal.

The members of the General Conference were elected on the plan of one minister and one layman for every eight members of each Annual Conference, with the provision that "a fraction of three fourths shall entitle a Conference to an additional representation; *provided always* that the President of each Annual Conference shall be one of those elected; and, also, *provided always* that the whole number of delegates to the first General Conference shall not exceed 220." The plan provided that the ministerial members should be elected by ballot at the Annual Conferences.

The election of lay members of the General Conference was held under the following provisions:

1. The laymen in each Annual District Meeting next preceding the meeting of the General Conference shall elect from among the members of our Church, within the bounds of the District, a representative or representatives to the General Conference; the number so elected to be determined by the number of Church members in the District, as compared with the entire membership within the bounds of the Annual Conference; the whole number not to exceed the number of ministers appointed by such Annual Conference.

2. The lay members of the District Meeting making such appointments to the General Conference, shall be elected by ballot by the Quarterly Official Meeting next preceding.

3. The secretary of each Annual Conference shall compute the number of laymen to be appointed by each District, in accordance with the principles laid down above, and publish the same in the Minutes of the Annual Conference next preceding such District appointment. Each delegate must be not less than 25 years of age, and must have been a member of the Church continuously during the five years next preceding the time of his election.

Among the visitors to this General Conference were Bishop Jesse T. Peck, D.D., LL.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States; Rev. Dr. Sargent, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Rev. Gervase Smith, M.A., fraternal delegate from the British Conference; Rev. William H. Cornforth and Rev. T. Bowman Stephenson, of the British Conference; Rev. J. H. Robinson, of the New Connection Conference in England; Rev. R. Boyle and Robert Walker, Esq., of the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada; Bishop Richardson and Revs. James Gardner and Michael Benson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada.

Fraternal Delegates Elected.

To the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, Rev. John A. Williams, D.D., and John M'Donald, Esq.

To the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. George Douglas, LL.D., and Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L.

To the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, Rev. William Williams and Rev. James Gray.

To the Primitive Methodist Church of Canada, Rev. Anson Green, D.D., and Hon. R. Wilkes, M.P.

Connectional Officers Elected.

Rev. Samuel Rose, Book Steward at Toronto.
Rev. A. W. Nicholson, Book Steward at Halifax, Editor of the "Wesleyan."
Rev. Enoch Wood, D.D., Senior Missionary Secretary.
Rev. Alexander Sutherland, Missionary Secretary and Treasurer.
John Macdonald, Esq., Missionary Lay Treasurer.
Rev. Edward H. Dewart, Editor of the "Christian Guardian," Toronto.
Rev. William H. Withrow, M.A., Assistant Editor of the "Christian Guardian."

A Discipline was prepared by a special committee, and adopted; and Rev. D. D. Currie, Rev. William Scott, Rev. Samuel Rose, and Rev. John A. Williams, of the Standing Committee on the Discipline, were appointed to edit the same. Revs. Currie, Scott, and Rose were appointed a committee to edit the General Conference Journal.

SECOND GENERAL CONFERENCE SESSION, Montreal, Sept. 4–23, 1878.

Delegates elected, 115 ministers, 115 laymen; total, 230.

President.—Rev. George Douglas, LL.D.
Vice-President.—Rev. Samuel D. Rice, D.D.
Secretary.—Rev. Alexander Sutherland.
Assistant Secretaries.—David Allison, LL.D., and Judge Jones,
Journal Secretary.—Rev. John Bredin.

Fraternal Delegates from Other Bodies.

From British Conference, Rev. Samuel Coley.

From Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, Rev. Samuel F. Upham, D.D.

From Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. Mr. Kelly, D.D.

From Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, Rev. Jabez R. Jacques, D.D., Ph.D.

Fraternal Delegates to Other Bodies.

To the British Wesleyan Conference, Rev. Samuel Coley.

To the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, Rev. E. R. Ryckman, M.A.

To the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. Howard Sprague, M.A.

To the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, Rev. W. S. Blackstock.

Connectional Officers.

Rev. William Briggs, Book Steward at Toronto.
Rev. Humphrey Pickard, D.D.,* Book Steward at Halifax.
Rev. Alexander Sutherland, Missionary Secretary and Clerical Treasurer.
John Macdonald, Esq., Missionary Lay Treasurer.
Rev. E. H. Dewart, Editor of the "Christian Guardian."
W. H. Withrow, M.A., Editor of the "Canadian Monthly Magazine."
Rev. T. Watson Smith,† Editor of the "Wesleyan," Halifax.

It was voted that the ratio of representation in the next General Conference be one ministerial and one lay delegate for every ten ministers in each Annual Conference. Kingston was selected as the place for holding the next quadrennial session, but this was subsequently changed.

THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE SESSION, Hamilton, Ont., Sep. 6–22, 1882.

Delegates elected, 103 ministers, 103 laymen; total, 206.

President.—Rev. Samuel Dwight Rice, D.D.

Vice-President.—John A. Williams, D.D.

Secretary.—Rev. Alexander Sutherland, D.D.

Assistant Secretaries.—Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D.D., James R. Inch, LL.D., Rev. George Cochran, D.D., and Rev. George H. Cornish.

Journal Secretary.—Rev. John Bredin

Fraternal Delegates from Other Bodies.

From Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, Rev. William S. Studley, D.D.

From the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, Rev. S. G. Stone, D.D.

Fraternal Delegates to Other Bodies.

To the British Wesleyan Conference, Rev. S. D. Rice, D.D.

To the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., LL.D.

To the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. William Briggs.

To the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, Rev. John Wakefield.

To the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada, Rev. John Shaw.

To the Bible Christian Church, Rev. William Hansford.

Other Connectional Officers.

Rev. William Briggs, Book Steward for the Western Section.
Rev. E. H. Dewart, D.D., Editor of the "Christian Guardian."
Rev. Dr. Withrow, Editor of the "Methodist Magazine."
Rev. S. F. Huestis, Book Steward for the Eastern Section.
Rev. T. Watson Smith, Editor of the "Wesleyan," Halifax.

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* Rev. W. H. Heartz was first elected, but resigned.

† Rev. A. W. Nicholson was first elected, but resigned.

ADJOURNED GENERAL CONFERENCE, held in Belleville, Aug. 29–Sept. 4, 1883.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, under the provision, named above, of the resolution adopted at the third General Conference held in Hamilton, in 1882, was opened August 29, 1883, Dr. S. D. Rice presiding, with the same associate officers.

The Secretary, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, presented the following report concerning the "Basis of Union," and the vote thereon:

In accordance with instructions the committee appointed by this Conference, at its session in the city of Hamilton, in September last, to meet in joint session with similar committees appointed by the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal, the Primitive Methodist, and the Bible Christian Churches, for the purpose of preparing, if possible, a basis upon which the various Methodist Churches in this Dominion might form an organic Union, assembled in the city of Toronto, pursuant to appointment, on the last Tuesday in November, 1882. The Joint Committee continued in session for eight days, and, after careful consideration and an exhaustive discussion of the more important points involved, an agreement was reached by votes that were virtually unanimous. The findings of the committee were then formulated and printed in a document, entitled "The Proposed Basis of Union," and a copy sent to each Circuit Superintendent throughout our Connection, to be laid before the Quarterly Official Boards for consideration and vote. Copies were also sent to the Presidents of the Annual Conferences to be laid before these bodies, and the document was published in the papers of the various Methodist Churches for the information of the people at large. The official report of the vote in the Quarterly Board shows the following result:

Entire number of Boards voting	749
Number voting for the "Basis"	649
Number voting against the "Basis"	90
Number giving a tie-vote	10

The Secretary reported the vote in the several Annual Conferences as follows:

	For.	Against.	Majority for.	Majority against.
Toronto Conference	137	37	100	..
London "	88	101	..	13
Montreal "	66	51	15	..
Nova Scotia "	34	31	3	..
New Brunswick "	40	28	12	..
Newfoundland "	26	3	23	..
Manitoba "	40	..	40	..
Total	431	251	193	13

In the evening of the fifth day of the session, namely, Sept. 3, a resolution, for the "Basis," offered by the Secretary, Dr. Sutherland, and seconded by Dr. Ryckman, was adopted by a vote of 123 yeas to 38 nays—more than the three fourths vote required.

On the sixth day of the session, after adopting a report of General Conference Fund Committee, (showing that $8,029 would be required to meet the expenses of the year, recommending that Dr. W. W. Ogden, of Toronto, be appointed Assistant Treasurer of the fund; and recommending that the expenses of the delegates to this General Conference be paid before entering the Union; and that the debt of the General Conference Fund be divided among the Annual Conferences according to the membership,) the General Conference adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

The British Wesleyan Methodist Conference of 1883.

HELD IN HULL, JULY 24—AUGUST 10

On Tuesday, July 24, the 140th Wesleyan Methodist Conference commenced its pastoral sessions in the Great Thornton Street Chapel, Hull, England, President Charles Garrett in the chair. After religious services, the allocation of seats was according to seniority. The names of the "Legal Hundred" were read, and dispensations granted to four absent members. The elections to vacancies in the "Legal Hundred" took place, and James Donnelly was elected to fill the vacancy of James Tobias, deceased. The election of President resulted in the choice of Rev. Thomas M'Cullagh,* Rev. R. N. Young as Secretary.

Four vacancies declared in the "Legal Hundred" by superannuation were filled by the choice of Rev. John Eglinton, H. W. Jackson, B.A., John Martin, W. L. Watkinson.

An open session was held in the evening, and the Irish Conference Deputation, Dr. W. Crook and Revs. J. D. Powell and R. Boyd, were introduced, and made addresses. The French representative, Rev. M. Leliévre, was introduced, after which, by request, ex-President E. Jenkins spoke. The address of the newly formed South African Conference was read, and a speech from Rev. John Kilner closed the open session.

The second day was occupied in the death roll of the year and considering the obituaries.

Immediately after the opening of the third day, 84 ministers received the permission of the Conference to become supernumeraries, and, of the foreign stations, 6 were permitted to retire from full work; 44 young men were accepted as candidates by the Conference. The ex-President reported that the "Joyful News" had been so successful that he was authorized to give £50 to the Worn-out Ministers and Widows' Fund. Ex-President M'Aulay spoke of the demand for district missionaries, and asked for the appointment of H. P. Hughes, M.A., as a General Evangelist, which called out a lengthened conversation, and Mr. Hughes expressed his willingness to serve.

Rev. E. E. Jenkins, M.A., and Rev. C. Osborn were re-appointed General Secretaries of the Missionary Society for a fourth term of six years. Rev. John Walton, M.A., was re-appointed President of the South African Conference for the years 1884–5. Prof. A. J. French was appointed Tutor at Didsbury College for a further term of six years. Rev. B. Hellier was re-appointed Governor of Headingley College for a further term of three years, and Rev. J. Hartley was re-appointed Governor of Birmingham College for a further term of three years. Dr. G. Osborn was re-appointed Tutor at Richmond College for another year.

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* Rev. Thos. M'Cullagh, born at New Inn, Galway, Ireland, in 1822; converted and united with the Wesleyan Church in 1839; was appointed to his first circuit in 1845: was ordained in 1849; during his ministry of 38 years spent 2 years at Workington, 2 at Hexham, 3 at Shotley Bridge, 6 in Sheffield, 9 in London, (including 3 years at City Road Chapel,) and 10 in Liverpool. In 1875 he was elected a member of the "Legal Hundred." His election to the Conference Presidency on the first ballot was by a vote of 233 in a total of 439. He has been a frequent contributor to the magazines and other publications, both in prose and poetry. He has given two sons to the Wesleyan ministry. Out of 71 ministers who have occupied the President's chair since the death of Mr. Wesley, 5 have been Irishmen. Of the "Legal Hundred," 10 belong to the Irish Methodist Conference. The following 6 Irishmen have been elected to the Presidency: The Rev. Wm. Thompson, (the first President,) the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, the Rev. Henry Moore, the Rev. Walter Griffith, the Rev. Wm. Arthur, M.A., and the Rev. Thomas M'Cullagh. No minister belonging to the Irish Conference has ever been elected to preside over the English Conference.

The reports of the Taunton Wesleyan Collegiate Institution and of Wesley College were submitted. A call was submitted for ministers for the South African Conference, and 2 young men responded; 8 or 9 were needed. The report of the Probationers' Examination Committee showed that 42 out of 132 probationers had been excused this year from the examination in Hebrew.

On Saturday, July 28, a letter was read from ex-President Farrar, asking to be excused from attendance, being in feeble health. He stated he had preached his trial sermon on Hull Circuit 61 years ago, and had known every President of the Conference since 1818. Memorials and suggestions were reported by the Committee, and the Conference considered them. Conference approved the suggestion of First London District to celebrate the Centennial of the Signing of the Deed of Declaration in 1784, and also the fact that Methodism in America was officially organized the same year. The request of Liverpool, that Rev. Charles Garrett be reappointed to the Liverpool Lay Mission, was granted. Questions were submitted by Liverpool and Edinburgh in regard to extending the "time limit" of pastoral service; the Conference refused to accept the suggestion. A suggestion from Manchester relative to the evils of dividing the Home from the missionary students during their college course was referred to the Missionary and General Institution Committees, to report upon next Conference. Certain rules in regard to reading official minutes in the district meetings, on petition from Manchester were considered, and it was decided to let the rule remain as it is, and that Rev. Mr. Bush prepare a paper and submit it to a committee that is to report next year. Attention was called by Manchester to the great losses in the number of members as reported in column "Ceased to Meet," and recommends the practice which the Conference recommended in 1878 of the public recognition of members admitted into society. It was decided to insert a paragraph in the Pastoral Address, calling attention to the recommendation of the Conference of 1878. Conference agreed to the suggestion from York that the rule, that ministers elected to the Conference in its mixed sessions be selected from those who have permission to attend the Pastoral Conference, be so modified that representatives may be elected either from the first or the second list.

A deputation of the clergy of the Church of England, of Hull, was received by the Conference, and, after the reading of their address by Rev. Joseph M'Cormick, the President and Dr. W. B. Pope made responsive addresses.

The ex-President's (Rev. Charles Garrett) official sermon was delivered in Great Thornton Chapel Sunday morning.

Tuesday morning, the 31st, after some routine business, the conversation on the State of the Work of God was opened by ex-President Garrett, followed by Revs. Hellier, Willis, Dilks, Champness, Bowden, Starr, Barnley, Gibson, Lewis, Smart, and Jenkins. At noon a deputation of Non-conformist ministers visited the Conference, and presented an address signed by thirty-two ministers. The address was read by Rev. J. Sibree, and addresses were made by Revs. J. O'Dell and W. Scott, to which President M'Cullagh and Rev. F. W. Macdonald responded.

Rev. J. Waugh was appointed a Connectional Evangelist. Shortly after the opening of Wednesday's service Rev. John Bond, who was Secretary of the first division at the Ecumenical Conference, brought forward a notice of motion that the Conference should take steps toward promoting the interchange of representatives of the various Methodist bodies, who formed the Ecumenical Conference, at their Conferences, and that they should take their places on the platform, as the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church do now. A section of each of the candidates for the ministry were examined in Coltman Street Chapel, Beverly Road Chapel, and

George Yard Chapel, when each one gave an account of his conversion and call to the ministry.

At the open session the 67 candidates for ordination were examined before the Conference, *viva voce*, in theology, by Rev. F. W. Macdonald, and the ordination took place, on the following day, at Kingston Chapel, the President conducting the service, and was assisted in the imposition of hands and in the administration of the Lord's Supper to the candidates by Revs. the ex-President, the Secretary, Dr. Osborn, A. M'Aulay, B. Gregory, E. E. Jenkins, Dr. W. Crook, W. Jackson, S. Davis, B. Hellier, D. Sanderson, S. Hartley, J. V. B. Shrewsbury, and F. W. Briggs. Ex-President Garrett delivered the charge. In the afternoon the election of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the thirty-five districts took place.

The Committee on Allocation of Ministers to attend the ensuing Conference at Burslem reported that the number of ministers to be provided for is 400, exclusive of the ministers resident within the Macclesfield District, in which the seat of the Conference is located.

It was stated that there were 44 men on the President's List of Reserves, and 33 who had completed their third year, making 77 men available for work in circuits. Rev. Samuel Wesley was permitted to become a supernumerary. Book affairs were considered, and it was reported that the book of the revised Liturgy and the Book of Offices had been published. Rev. T. Woolmer, Book Steward, reported the number of new books published, and, on motion of the Book Steward, the following grants from the Book Room were agreed to: Annuitant Society, £3,000; Auxiliary Fund, £500; Home Mission Fund, £500; Ireland, £300. The scheme, as proposed by the Missionary Committee, for the proposed West Indian Conferences was laid on the table for action at a future Conference. The Foreign and Home Missionary Deputations to Districts were announced. Action was taken reaffirming the condemnation of the opium traffic.

Saturday, the 4th, the closing services of the Pastoral Conference took place. A vacancy having occurred, Rev. A Ward was elected, by seniority, a member of the Legal Hundred. The Conference Journal, containing the proceedings of the Pastoral Conference, was signed by the President and Secretary, the whole Conference standing. After closing remarks by the President and devotional exercises, and benediction by the President, the Conference adjourned, to meet at Burslem, commencing on July 22, 1884, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

On Sunday, August 5, the President, Rev. Thomas M'Cullagh, preached the official sermon, according to usage. Monday morning the representative sessions of the Mixed Conference commenced. The roll showed a full attendance, with very few exceptions. After the President's inaugural address the report, in totals, of the Home Mission work was presented—receipts, £34,456 19*s.*; expenditures, £34,946 8*s.* 8*d.*—followed by arranging for work in certain sections.

The report of the District Sustentation Fund was read, which was started in 1874, for the purpose of securing to every married and to every single minister a minimum stipend of £150 and £80 respectively. During the nine years the sum of £40,607 19*s.* was paid out. Chapel affairs were considered, and the report showed the following: Income the first year, £9,369 14*s.* 4*d.*; number of separate trusts, 7,155; the debt, etc., on these loans, £988,666; number of trusts free from debt, 4,098; total income from the 7,155 trusts was £452,953, and the total expenditure, £449,389; 3,192 trusts contribute to circuit funds, £46,843; grants to the amount of £3,507 have been made, and £6,333 has been advanced on loans to 25 chapels; £367,238 has been expended on new erections and in reduction of debt during the year. During the past twenty-five years *five millions of money* have been expended on new erections, without additional debt to the Connection, and during the past year 118 chapels, 14 ministers' houses, 16 school-rooms, 88 alterations and enlargements, and 30 organs, have been erected and completed, at a cost of £331,992.

The report on Epworth Memorial Chapel was made, showing that £1,700 had been received by the ex-President, and, with the £1,000 guaranteed by that circuit, they had now £2,700. The matter was left in the hands of the ex-President to complete.

Tuesday morning Rev. W. Arthur, M.A., attended the Conference, and was welcomed. A conversation on the State of the Work of God took place, Rev. H. P. Hughes opening with stirring words, closing with a touching address from ex-President Osborn.

In the discussion of the Extension of Methodism in Great Britain it was stated that great difficulty sometimes occurred in securing sites for chapels from landlords, and that an effort would be made to get Parliament to grant relief, as they did railroad and gas companies. Resolutions were adopted to establish a fund for the extension of Methodism in South Wales and Monmouthshire. Action was taken that no grant or loan shall be made from the Extension Fund and the Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund to any one case without the special vote of the Conference.

The report of the Theological Institution showed—income, £10,726; expenditures, £10,220.

The Schools' Fund and Auxiliary Fund were considered, and the report of the Sunday-School Union and Children's Home and Orphanage. Rev. Dr. Stephenson was re-appointed Principal of both institutions. Immediately after the Thursday session opened it was stated that the "London Quarterly Review" would be published at a lower price, and that Rev. Drs. Pope and Rigg will be the editors.

The report on Leys School represented that £13,000, of the £20,000 required by the governing body, had been secured. The attendance had reached 155 students. Favorable reports were presented on middle-class education.

The Foreign Mission work, in a summarized form, was presented by the Senior Missionary Secretary. Rev. Dr. Rigg was appointed one of the General Treasurers, the Rev. John Kilner, Deputy Treasurer, and, by request of the General Committee, Sir Wm. M'Arthur was appointed Lay Treasurer, of the society. Action was taken that efforts should be early put forth to increase the ordinary annual income of the Foreign Missionary Society *at least* £20,000. November 11 was set apart as a day of intercession in behalf of Foreign Missions. The report on Temperance was to the effect that 30 districts have 2,644 Bands of Hope, with 271,700 enrolled members; temperance societies, 321, with 28,414 enrolled members—an increase during the past year of 144 societies and 17,502 members. Under the impulse of the President a gigantic petition, in favor of Sunday-closing in England, was presented to the House of Commons, with 596,877 signatures. The same disposition of the scheme of the West Indian Conference, and in regard to the Second Ecumenical Conference, was made as in the Pastoral Conference.

Friday, 10th and closing session, referred to educational matters and auditing fund and committee accounts, etc., the President closing with an address; and, after singing, and prayer by Rev. R. Green, he pronounced the benediction, and the Conference closed at noon.

Connectional Officers of the British Wesleyan Conference, 1883–4.

Conference Office, Benj. Gregory, Editor; Theophilus Woolmer, Book Steward.

Missionary Society, John Kilner, Ebenezer E. Jenkins, M.A., Marmaduke C. Osborn, George W. Olver, B.A., General Secretaries; William Arthur, M.A., Honorary Secretary. Alexander F. Barley is under the direction of the Missionary Committee.

Chinese Mission, George Piercy, who shall act under the direction of the Foreign Missionary Committee.

Home Missions, Alexander M'Aulay, General Secretary; John W. Greeves, Financial Secretary; Thomas Cook, Thomas Waugh, who shall act under the direction of the Home Mission Committee.

Metropolitan Chapel Building Committee, John Bond, Secretary to the Fund, who shall also act as Secretary to the Metropolitan Lay Mission.

Wesleyan Chapel Committee, Henry J. Pope, General Secretary, (Manchester.)

Extension of Methodism in Great Britain, Joseph Hargreaves, supernumerary, Secretary to the Fund.

Education Department, David J. Waller, (Westminster Training College,) Secretary of the Committee; Charles H. Kelly, Secretary of the Connection Sunday-School Union.

Theological Institution: Richmond Branch, George Osborn, D.D., Theological Tutor; Daniel Sanderson, Governor of the Institution House; W. Theophilus Davison, M.A., Classical Tutor; William T. A. Barber, M.A., Assistant Tutor.

Theological Institution: Didsbury Branch, William Jackson, (A,) Governor of the Institution House. Tutors—William Burt Pope, D.D., Theology; Alfred J. French, B.A., Mathematics and Philosophy. Frederick L. Wiseman, B.A., Alfred S. Geden, M.A., Assistant Tutors; John Dury Geden, supernumerary.

Wesleyan Theological Institution: Headingley Branch, Benjamin Hellier, Governor of the Institution House; John S. Banks, Theological Tutor; George G. Findlay, B.A., Classical Tutor; Francis J. Nance, M.A., Assistant Tutor.

Theological Institution: Birmingham Branch, John Hartley, Governor of the Institution House; Robert N. Young, (Secretary of the Conference,) Classical Tutor; Frederick W. Macdonald, Theological Tutor; Arthur Edward Sharpley, B.A., Assistant Tutor.

Normal Institution: Westminster Branch, James H. Rigg, D.D., Principal. *Battersea Branch*, George O. Bate, Principal.

The Leys School, William F. Moulton, D.D., President.

The Children's Home, T. Bowman Stephenson, LL.D., Principal.

New Kingswood School, John H. Lord, Governor and Chaplain.

Wesleyan College, William P. Slater, Governor and Chaplain.

Editor and Book Steward, Samuel Davies, at Bangor, North Wales District.

Dr. Moulton and Messrs. G. O. Bate and G. A. Bennetts, B.A., were appointed General Examination Secretaries.

ADDITIONAL CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS AND DEPUTATIONS.

The President, or in his absence any of the following, were appointed to preside over the Irish Conference: Dr. Crook, (nominated by the Irish Conference,) Dr. Osborn, Rev. E. E. Jenkins, M.A. Revs. W. Hirst and D. J. Waller were appointed to accompany the President to Ireland.

The President was appointed to visit Scotland, and Revs. M. C. Osborn and F. Kellett to accompany him.

Rev. A. M'Aulay was appointed to attend the financial meeting of the Norwich and Lynn District.

Rev. J. W. Greeves to attend the financial meeting of the South Wales District.

Revs. R. Roberts and J. W. Greeves the North Wales District Committee.

The President to attend the annual meeting of the South Wales District Committee, and Rev. G. Bowden to accompany him.

The ex-President to visit the Isle of Man.

Rev. W. Cornforth to be President of the next French Conference.

Mr. J. Walton to be the President of the South African Conference.

Foreign and Home Missionary Deputations were appointed to the various Districts, except the three London Districts, which were to select their own missionary deputations.

The Rev. E. Lightwood was re-appointed the Secretary of the Book Committee, and the Rev. G. Stringer Rowe was appointed Secretary to the Tract Committee.

BRITISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE STATISTICAL SUMMARIES,

Compiled from Official Returns for 1883.

Number of circuits having increase during the year	535
Number of circuits having decrease during the year	177
Whole number of circuits, August 1, 1883	712
Total increase of members in 535 circuits	17,893
Total decrease of members in 177 circuits	4,561
Total net increase during the year	13,332
Number of junior society classes	2,334
Number of junior society class-leaders	2,325
Number of junior society class-members	38,145
Increase in junior class-members over the number in 1882	5,728
Number of members on trial for Church membership	34,399
Decrease of members on trial at close of year	6,254
New full members received during the year	60,606
Members received from other circuits	10,525
Members removed to other circuits	24,802
Deaths of members during year	5,135
Ceased to meet in class during the year	27,710
Number of society classes	26,473
Average number of members to each society class	15
Total number of society and junior classes	28,807
Number of ministerial leaders of society classes	1,163
Number of lay leaders of society classes	24,045
Number of accredited local preachers	14,183
Number of Conference ministers	1,917
Whole number of Conference ministers and local preachers	16,100
Whole number of accredited full lay members	407,085
Number of members on trial for full membership	34,399
Number of full members and members on trial	441,484
Net increase of full members during the year	13,331

[NOTE.—The above figures are for the Home Work, and do not embrace the numerical returns from Ireland or from the Foreign Missions. The number of members is the largest ever reported in the history of the Connection.]

THE BRITISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE OF 1883.

The list of members appointed to attend the Conference during its Representative Session embraced 240 Ministers and 240 Laymen, namely:

	Ministers.
Ministers of the Legal Hundred supposed to be able to attend	85
Assistant Secretaries not members of Legal Conference	2
Representatives of Departments not members of Legal Conference	8
Chairmen of Districts not members of Legal Conference	18
Lay Treasurers of Connectional Funds	13
Lay Treasurers elected by the Conference	18
Ministers allocated to the districts for election	127
Laymen allocated to the districts for election	209
Total	480

The following gentlemen were the Lay Representatives elected by the Conference to attend in 1883, being one eighth of the entire number of Lay Representatives, including the General Lay Treasurers of Connectional Funds, who are Representatives *ex officio*:

Mr. James S. Budgett, General Treasurer of the Missionary Society.

Mr. Thomas C. Squance, General Treasurer of the Schools' Fund.

Mr. Richard Haworth and Mr. William Tunstill, Treasurers of the General Chapel Fund.

Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., and Mr. S. D. Waddy, Q.C., Treasurers of the Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund.

Mr. William Mewburn, General Treasurer of the Children's Fund.
Mr. John Vanner, Treasurer of the Home Mission and Contingent Fund.
Mr. Henry Mitchell, General Treasurer of the Theological Institution Fund.
Mr. Frederick Howard and Mr. William Vanner, Treasurers of the Education Fund.
Mr. John Napier, General Treasurer of the Auxiliary Fund.
Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, M.P., Treasurer of the Fund for the Extension of Methodism.

Mr. James E. Vanner,
" James Wood,
Sir James Falshaw, Bart.,
Mr. George Lidgett,
" John Dyson,
" Thomas W. Pocock,
" Henry J. Atkinson,
" William Hunt,
" John H. Mason,

Mr. John R. Hill,
" John Dingley,
" Henry B. Harrison,
" Thomas G. Osborn,
" W. Shep. Allen, M.P.,
" W. Farrar Smith,
" J. Wesley Lewis,
" Isaac Holden, M.P.,
" Joseph Edge.

British Wesleyan Publishing Department for 1883.

The Report of Rev. T. Woolmer, Conference Book Steward, that the Book Room sales during the past year had been very much above the yearly average, and the profits were sufficient to allow the customary grants to the funds, namely: £3,000 to the Annuitant Fund, £500 to the Home Missions, £500 to the Auxiliary Fund, and £300 to Ireland. The proposal to recommend these grants to the Conference is first laid before the Finance Committee, who receive a monthly statement of the sales of the Book Room, with the receipts and expenditures of the month, and report them to the Book Committee. The large discounts which are now universally expected by customers, together with the demand for cheap publications and the new postal arrangements which will shortly come into operation, will make it increasingly difficult hereafter to realize sufficient profit to warrant these grants, and they can only be continued by a further development of the business of the Book Room, and by the active co-operation of the ministry. Great encouragement had been given by the brethren in circuits who send their monthly orders, many of whom take a very lively interest in the circulation of the books and periodicals, and use their personal influence in persuading others to them. One superintendent minister who had been in correspondence with the Book Room for many years, and is one of its warmest supporters, had increased the number of subscribers to the Magazine in his present circuit—a country circuit—from 39 to 83, and a similar success attended his efforts in former circuits. If this was a general experience, it would not only be a great advantage to the Book Room, but a real blessing to many thousands of people.

Number of new books published since the last Conference, 54; number of new editions, 62; making a total of 116, exclusive of 78 new tracts, and a very large number of reprints of tracts.

Among the new publications special attention was called to the "Book of Public Prayers" and the new "Book of Offices," published by direction of the Conference. A series of Devotional Manuals of a highly-spiritual character, and intended for the more private use of Christian people, has been commenced; and it is hoped that the demand for them will correspond with their worth and excellence.

The number of publications issued by the Book Room was 1,707,000, being an increase on the year of 30,000; 6,156,263 tracts, an increase of 156,436; 216,456 Wesleyan hymn books; 224,175 Wesleyan Sunday-school hymn books; 26,622 Methodist scholars' hymn books; 251,700 hymns for mission services; 23,331 tune books; 186,600 revised Catechisms. Only 7 copies of the large edition of Mr. Wesley's Works had been sold during the year, and 22 copies of the smaller edition; 267 of Mr. Wesley's Sermons in 2 volumes, and 324 in 1 volume, and 39 in 3 volumes; 345 of Mr. Wesley's Notes, pocket edition, and 265 of the cheap octavo edition. A large number of volumes of the Family Library had been purchased by the Salvation Army.

ORDER AND FORM OF BUSINESS OF THE BRITISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The British Wesleyan Conference adopted the following Order and Form of Business for the conduct of the Conference, subject to such modifications as may be found to be necessary or convenient:

I.

Previously to each Conference the Stationing Committee shall prepare and issue the first draft of the stations of ministers.

II.

The business of the Conference, when composed of ministers only, includes the following subjects:

1. The formal constitution of the Legal Conference:
   1.) Calling the Roll of the Legal Conference, and granting dispensations to absentees.
   2.) Declaration of vacancies in the Legal Conference, caused by death or by absence for two successive years without a dispensation, and filling up of the same.
   3.) Election of President.
   4.) Election of Secretary.
   5.) Declaration of vacancies in the Legal Conference caused by superannuation, and filling up of the same.

2. Thanks to the retiring President and Secretary, and to other officers of the Conference.

3. Appointment of, 1.) Assistant Secretaries; 2.) Official Letter-writers.

4. Appointment of hours of Conference sessions. N. B.—The Conference prayer-meeting is to be held during the first day of the Conference, at a convenient hour.

5. Reception of representatives from other Conferences; reading of addresses; and appointment of committees to draft replies.

6. Presentation of memorials; reading suggestions from District Committees; and appointment of Committee on Memorials and Suggestions.

7. Appointment of committees, 1.) On appeals and other cases; 2.) To report on chapel cases which affect discipline; 3.) To revise the draft of the Pastoral Address.

8. Presentation of any documents which are, or may be, legally required to be forthcoming at the Conference.

9. Time and place for holding the next Conference.

10. Appointment of a Conference Allocation Committee; to report upon, 1.) The number of ministers from each district who may attend the Conference when ministers only are present; and, 2.) The number of ministers from each district who may attend the Conference when ministers and laymen are present.

11. Notice of motion. (These should be presented not later than the *second* day of the Conference; but such notices may be given subsequently, if occasion arise. No motion, on any subject not before the Conference in the ordinary course of its business, can be considered until after twenty-four hours' notice thereof has been given.)

12. Deaths of ministers and preachers on trial, 1.) In Great Britain; 2.) In Ireland; 3.) In other Foreign Missions.

13. Questions affecting the character of ministers and preachers on trial.

14. Supernumeraries: (*a*) Ministers becoming supernumeraries; (*b*) Ministers retiring for one year; a committee on such cases to be appointed; (*c*) Supernumeraries returning to the full work.

15. List of preachers to be admitted into Full Connection.

16. Probationers, 1.) Remaining on trial; 2.) Now *received* on trial.

17. Candidates for the ministry now recognized: 1.) Candidates on the President's List of Reserves; 2.) Students in the Theological Institution; 3.) Candidates now received. N.B. A Candidates' Allocation Committee to be appointed.

18. Alterations and divisions of circuits, against which there is no appeal; and proposals for the increase or diminution of the number of ministers in any circuit, which have received the sanction of the Home Mission Committee.

19. Alterations and divisions of districts, against which there is no appeal.

20. Appointment of ministers to departmental offices.

21. Such reports of committees as are necessary for the business of the Stationing Committee, including the report of the "Committee on Appeals and other Cases."
22. Report of the Candidates' Allocation Committee.
23. Report of the number of members in society.
24. Conversation on the State of the Work of God.
25. Reading and adoption of the Pastoral Address of the Conference to the Societies.
26. Theological examination of candidates for ordination, and their admission into full connection.
27. Consideration of the stations of ministers and preachers on trial.
28. Ordination service.
29. Election of Chairmen of Districts, and of Financial Secretaries.
30. Report of the Committee on Memorials and Suggestions.
31. Report of the Book Committee, and supervision of Connectional literature.
32. Pastoral reports (schools.)
33. General report upon the examination of preachers on trial.
34. Arrangements for the examination of candidates for the ministry.
35. Adoption of replies to addresses of other Conferences.
36. Appointment of Missionary deputations: 1.) Home; 2.) Foreign.
37. Official appointments; deputations and delegations.
38. Report of the Conference Allocation Committee.
39. Appointment of such ministers to attend the next Conference, when laymen are present, as, in the judgment of the Conference, may be necessary for the adequate representation of Connectional departments.
40. Revision and confirmation of stations.
41. Reports of special committees appointed by the preceding Conference.
42. Consideration of motions, on which due notice has been given, on subjects not previously disposed of.
43. Presentation and recording of the acts of our delegate in Ireland.
44. Miscellaneous business.

N. B. For British Wesleyan statistics of 1883 see subsequent page.

Missionary Anniversaries and other Missionary Meetings in Great Britain, 1883.

British Wesleyan Missionary Society—Foreign.

Anniversary exercises of the British Wesleyan Missionary Society commenced April 25, at City Road Chapel, with a sermon by Rev. Luke Tyerman. The next morning President Garrett preached in the same church, and on Friday afternoon Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, delivered a sermon in Great Queen Street Wesleyan Methodist Church. Sunday, 29th, 123 churches were occupied in the First, Second, and Third London Circuits, at which 265 separate sermons and services were held. On the Saturday morning previous a special prayer-meeting was held in City Road Chapel at 7 o'clock, Rev. W. Williams presiding, and at 9 o'clock the same morning the Missionary Breakfast Meeting took place at Exeter Hall, J. T. Warrington, Esq., of Liverpool, chairman. The annual meeting was held in Exeter Hall, Monday, 11 A.M., April 30, Isaac Holden, Esq., M. P., of Oakworth, presiding. Distinguished ministers and returned missionaries participated in these services of the anniversary. The series of meetings closed Monday evening, April 30, with a Missionary Love-Feast in City Road Chapel. Financial statement: income, £169,361 0*s.* 3*d.*; expenditure, (including debt,) £169,446; deficiency, £85 1*s.* 9*d.*

British Wesleyan Home Missionary Anniversary.

The Wesleyan Annual Meeting of Home Missions was held in City Road Chapel, May 8. Mr. Thomas Barnsley presided. The Annual Report showed the income of the Fund was £34,408 12*s.* 6*d.* last year. Rev. Thomas Cook, General Evangelist, stated that, at the special services held in different places, 3,700 persons, above the age of 14, had been helped in the inquiry-room, and these, with a large number of children, chiefly between the ages of 10 and 14, make upward of 5,000 who have shown a desire to flee from the wrath to come. Much had been accomplished through this agency in the Army and Navy, and in the Seamen's Mission. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. W. R. Owen, Rev. Jabez Parkyn, and Rev. Charles Garrett, President of the Conference.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

The Primitive Methodist Missionary Anniversary was preceded by the Breakfast Meeting in the City Temple, May 1, Jonah Goodman, Esq., a wealthy Congregationalist, presiding. Rev. W. Cutts, General Missionary Secretary, read the Annual Report. Since the organization of the society, forty years ago, 50 missions have been made into circuits, and it was proposed to turn 7 missions into independent stations this year; this would make 49 missions in the United Kingdom, with 63 missionaries. Rev. R. Cheesman, in giving a financial statement, stated that the Connectional advance was 4,844, that the net increase in the Home Missions was 202, and in no district had there been a decrease. The Annual Meeting took place in the evening, in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, (Mr. Spurgeon's,) Arthur Pease, Esq., M.P., presiding. The Report of the General Treasurer, Rev. W. Cutts, showed 56 Home stations were under the care of the committee; Colonial, 178; and Foreign, 4. Number of missionaries: Home, 79; Colonial, 217; Foreign, 6. Whole amount of missionary money raised in the past year was £20,105 5*s.* 11*d.* The Missions have themselves raised, in addition to this, for their own maintenance, £16,760 11*s.* 5*d.*

BIBLE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY PUBLIC MEETING.

On May 21 a public meeting of the Bible Christian Church was held, in the interests of Missions, Mr. H. M. Bompas, Q.C., in the chair. According to the report presented of the work there were 39 mission stations in England, and 44 in other countries; missionaries employed, 180; lay preachers, 865; chapels, 534; other preaching-places, 150; teachers in Sunday-schools, 4,328; scholars, 29,307; total receipts, £11,111. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Rev. W. B. Lark, President of the Conference, and Rev. John Kilner. Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

The Annual Meeting of the Home and Foreign Mission work was held April 21, 1883, in Exeter Hall, Captain King presiding. Report of the foreign work was read, as follows: Missionaries, 53; members, 7,845; Sunday-school scholars, 8,128. Home Missions, as follows: Stations, 22; members, 1,353; Sunday-school scholars, 4,009. Total receipts, £17,000 6*s.* 11*d.*; expenditures, £18,612 15*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a deficiency of £1,601 8*s.* 5*d.* Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Arthur Handy, President of the Association, Mr. J. H. Crossfield, and Rev. J. Wray.

British Wesleyan Metropolitan Chapel Fund.

The Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund was held, May 2, in City Road Chapel, Mr. Isaac Holden, M.P., in the chair. Rev. John Bond, Secretary, read the report: Income of the ordinary Fund for the year, £1,566 16*s.* 1*d.*; from the Provincial Fund, £1,479. The executors of the estate of the late Sir Francis Lycett have paid on account of the remainder of his gift of £50,000 the sum of £3,076 18*s.* 8*d.* Funds from other sources leaving balance on hand of £11,464 15*s.* 4*d.* Six chapels have been opened during the year. The retrospect of the Fund shows the following facts: 1. There were only 10 large chapels, accommodating 1,000 persons and upward, in London, when this Fund was commenced in 1861. Since th n 64 such chapels have been erected with the assistance of this Fund, and 9 sites for similar chapels have been founded, and are now awaiting the erections intended. 2. Toward these chapels and sites the Fund has contributed, in grants and loans, not less than £150,000. 3. Omitting details, the average attendance at these 64 chapels is fixed at 36,586, and the number of Church members over 10,000, with gifts and contributions reaching £20,462 5*s.* 2*d.*

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Methodist New Connection Conference, 1883.

The 87th Annual Session was held in Sheffield, England. Rev. T. Rider was elected President, Alderman Ramsden, Secretary; Rev. W. Longbalton, ex-President. The Conference comprised 165 members, with almost an equal number of ministers and laymen. Each circuit sends one layman and one minister. At the regular opening of the business of the Conference its legal status was completed by the election, as guardian representative, of George Ridgway, J.P., of Staffordshire. New circuits were organized, and the cases of ministerial candidates considered, after which debate occurred on the question of continuing the Australasian Mission Work, which it was voted to continue mainly through the agencies of the Churches there.

The statistics of 1883 show 514 chapels, 183 itinerant preachers, 1,271 local preachers, 29,299 members.

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Primitive Methodist Conference, 1883.

The Annual Conference opened June 13 at South Shields, England, Rev. Joseph Wood, M.A., presiding. The election of President resulted in the choice of Rev. W. Cutts, General Missionary Secretary, London, which office he had held for five years. Rev. John Atkinson, of Stockton, was elected his successor. The reports showed that all districts and circuits had reported an increase.

The report of the Superannuated Preachers, Widows, and Orphans' Fund: Total income, £6,639; expenditure, £6,629 18*s.* 4*d.*; number of annuits, 156; ministers' widows, 103; and orphans, 8. Eleven applications to be placed on the superannuated list, nine of which were granted. Twenty-nine had completed four years' probation, and were placed on the list of approved ministers. Quite a number of ministers were allowed to retire from active work. One day was devoted to forming new circuits and fixing first draft of stationed ministers, and various other Connectional business occupied Monday and subsequently. The report of Book Steward showed that 15,000 copies of Revival Hymn Book had been sold.

Thos. Fairley, a deed-poll member, had died, and Thos. Tiplady, sixty years a member, was elected in his place. Five preachers had died during the year; nine, ranging from thirty to forty-seven years' itinerance, became supernumeraries;

twenty-eight young men were recommended for college training; one of the colleges closed last year is to be re-opened.

Statistics reported: Members, 196,480, (increase, 5,151;) traveling preachers, 1,147; local preachers, 15,982; leaders, 10,994; preaching places, 6,249; Sabbath-schools, 4,184; teachers, 61,215; scholars, 400,597. Value of Church property, £2,812,263.

The membership of the British Primitive Methodist Connection increased 50,144 during the last twenty years—an average increase of 2,507 per year. From 1862 to 1872 the increase was 20,279; from 1872 to 1882 the increase was 29,865. The average increase for the first of these decades was about 2,000 a year, for the second it was about 3,000 a year, which shows a steady growth and healthy development.

During the same twenty years ministers have increased 376, an average of 18 a year; lay preachers, 3,314, an average of 165 a year; class-leaders, 2,521, an average of 126 a year; Sunday-schools, 1,834, averaging nearly 92 a year; teachers, 25,514, making an average addition of 1,275 a year; scholars increased 205,181, an average of 10,259 a year.

The Sunday-school Annual Report for 1883 shows that in the home districts the Connection has 3,682 schools, the increase for the year being 8. The teachers number 57,148, being an increase of 811. The scholars are 369,522, which shows an increase of 4,930. Of the scholars 28,291 are meeting in the class, and 76,982 are Band of Hope members. The schools have an income of £52,236.

In 1872 there were 2,803 Connectional chapels; in 1882 there were 4,161, an increase for the ten years of 1,358, being more than 135 a year on an average. During the last ten years the Connection has spent in building and improving chapels £1,142,688, an average for each year of £114,268. Of this sum £652,503 have been raised and paid, and the remainder, £490,185, added to the consolidated debt upon the Connectional property. The income of the chapels during the same period advanced from £148,054 a year to £269,508; while additional accommodation was provided for 203,704 worshipers, and the number of hearers at the principal services advanced from 427,473 to 576,644.

These figures—collected from carefully prepared statistics—furnish abundant evidence that the denomination is making substantial and steady progress in all departments.

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Annual Assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches.

The 47th Annual Session was held in Rochdale, England, July 31–Aug. —, 1883. Mr. H. T. Mawson, a layman, was elected President by a vote of 104, against 101 for his ministerial competitor, Rev. E. Askew. He is the fourth layman who has filled the presidency since the organization of the body in 1836. Ex-President, Rev. H. Hand. Connectional Secretaries, Rev. Edwin Askew and Mr. Thomas Watson, J.P. Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Thomas Sherwood.

The Stationing Committee consisted of 8 members appointed by the Committee, and 13 members elected by the ballot of the assembly.

Among the special features was the receipts of the celebration of the "silver wedding" of the body. The reports showed that £13,236 12*s.* was promised, and it was proposed to make it £25,000 or £30,000. This sum, when secured, was to be apportioned among the various Connectional interests.

The death of Rev. Wm. Griffiths was reported, and a resolution, setting forth the high esteem in which he was held, passed unanimously. A number were made supernumeraries, and 23 young men received into full connection.

The profits of the Book Room were £911. The sum of £1,000 was ordered to be distributed as follows: Superannuation Fund, £500; Chapel Relief, £200; Theological Institute, £150; incidental expense fund, £100; books for probationers, £50. The treasurer of the Missionary Society reported the income, £17,691, and expenditures, £19,277; balance on hand, about £600. Action was taken toward a new hymn book, with instructions that the committee consider the expediency and practicability of adopting the Wesleyan Hymn Book with a Free Methodist title-page.

Rev. R. Abercrombie, M.A., was elected Connectional Editor for a term of three years, and Rev. A. Crombie as Book Steward for six years.

STATISTICS.

The official statistics of this branch of English Methodism, as contained in the printed Minutes published in September, 1883, gave the following summaries: Itinerant preachers, 391; supernumeraries, 40; local preachers, 3,417; class-leaders, 4,128; Church members, 75,577 (increase, 1,435;) probationers, 8,575; removals, 4,330; withdrawals, 3,952; deaths, 1,228; chapels, 1,357; other preaching places, 203; Sunday-schools, 1,352; Sunday scholars, 195,681; Sunday-school teachers, 26,851; scholars who are members of the Church, 10,965. Of the above membership, 8,049 belong to the colonial and foreign districts.

List of British Wesleyan Conference Ministers who Died during the year ending July 24, 1883.

James Mayer, Jan. 13, 1883, aged 65, in the 44th year of his ministry.
James Lees, Aug. 26, 1882, aged 71, in the 46th year of his ministry.
Wm. King, March 13, 1883, aged 43, in the 23d year of his ministry.
Henry J. Thomas, April 1, 1883, aged 69, in the 45th year of his ministry.
W. Morgan, July 12, 1883, aged 33, in the 9th year of his ministry.
Nelson C. Hesky, April 6, 1883, aged 37, in the 15th year of his ministry.
John Harding, Aug. 1, 1882, aged 65, in the 53d year of his ministry.
Henry Hayman, Feb, 27, 1883.
William Henry, May 10, 1883, aged 73.
Aaron Langley, March 15, 1883, aged 68, in the 45th year of his ministry.
J. Evans, Dec. 29, 1882, aged 64, in the 37th year of his ministry.
Owen M. Jones, Aug. 15, 1882, aged 28, in the 5th year of his ministry.
Thomas Griffith, aged 36, in the 15th year of his ministry.
Wm. Davies, Jan. 11, 1883, aged 87.
John Roberts, Dec. 28, 1882, aged 62.
Robert Jones, March 15, 1883, aged 57, in the 32d year of his ministry.
Joshua Priestly, April 2, 1883, aged 72, in the 45th year of his ministry.
Jonathan J. Bates, April 2, 1883, aged 85, in the 61st year of his ministry.
George Rowe, April 30, 1883, aged 63, in the 39th year of his ministry.
John Booth, Jan. 16, 1883, aged 75, in the 48th year of his ministry.
Thomas Hodson, Sept. 9, 1882, aged 79, in the 54th year of his ministry.
Andrew Mackintosh, Aug. 1, 1882, aged 83, in the 56th year of his ministry.
James Eacott, Oct. 25, 1882, aged 77 years.
John Nicholson, Dec. 13, 1882, aged 78, in the 53d year of his ministry.
Joshua Leadbeater, July 7, 1883, aged 43, in the 19th year of his ministry.
John L. Bleby, Aug. 22, 1882, aged 39, in the 20th year of his ministry.
Henry Laugher, Jan. 17, 1882, aged 64, in the 39th year of his ministry.
Henry Pedley, aged 81, in the 56th year of his ministry.

Thos. Saunders, April 10, 1883, aged 31, in the 8th year of his ministry.
F. M. Webster, M.A., Jaffna, Ceylon.
Benjamin Ridsdale, July 22, 1883, aged 64, in the 43d year of his ministry.
Lewis Jones, July 28, 1883, aged 71, in the 50th year of his ministry.
Thomas R. Jones, Aug. 4, 1883, aged 73, in the 48th year of his ministry.

Wesleyan Reform Union Conference.

The delegates assembled at Sheffield, Eng., August 6, 1883, Rev. E. Barley presiding. This organization was constituted in 1859. During the past year 902 services had been held, and 465 conversions reported. Mr. John Neal, of Sheffield, was elected President for the ensuing year. The statistical report was presented as follows: Chapels and preaching places, 216; preachers, 457; preachers on trial, 94; ministers, 17; class-leaders, 480; members, 7,950; members on trial, 713; Sunday-schools, 187; Sunday-school teachers, 3,140; Sunday-school scholars, 19,715. Its sessions continued three days.

Proposed West Indian Methodist Conference.

At the British Wesleyan Conference in 1882, the Foreign Missionary Committee was instructed to prepare a scheme (to be submitted to the Conference of 1883) for the Constitution of a Wesleyan Methodist Conference in the West Indies. The Committee during the year prepared such a scheme, and reported it to the Conference held in Hull, commencing July 24, 1883. It was for the most part upon the plan of the South African Conference, as constituted last year, with certain modifications adapting it to the West Indies. It did not propose the constitution of one Conference, but of two Conferences, with a general Conference to meet once in three years. The scheme in its details went before the Representative Conference.

French Wesleyan Conference.

The annual session of the French Wesleyan Methodist Conference was held at Dienlefit, June, 1883, Rev. Wm. Comforth presiding. Hitherto one lay representative attended from each district; but it was decided to allow hereafter a second lay delegate, provided there would be no expense to the central fund. By the vote of the District Meetings no minister shall have a vote in the Pastoral Conference who is not a member of the Mixed Conference of the same year. The reports of Chairmen of Districts were of an encouraging character.

The ordination of two candidates took place, after a sermon by President Comforth, who was assisted by the twenty-one ministers present, including six ministers of the Reformed Church.

Report on Chapel affairs was read: Conference owns 30 chapels; ministers' houses, 8; and school premises, 6; costing £33,000, worth now £21,000, with debts of £9,830.

Church structures—chapels and other preaching-places, 154; ministers, 29; evangelists and teachers, 11; local preachers, 100; class-leaders, 117; members, 1,856; members on trial, 168; communicants who, for various reasons, are not members, 396; Sunday-schools, 53; teachers, 314; scholars, 2,531—an increase, in every respect, except Sunday-school scholars and teachers.

Report of Worn-out Preachers' Fund: Distributed £100 to claimants, ten of whom are widows. Rev. W. Lelievre was relieved from the responsible editorship of the "Evangeliste," as he was to be stationed in Jersey, and Rev. J. W. Lelievre was placed in charge, and Revs. W. Lelievre and J. P. Cook to assist. Election, by ballot, for the year, as follows:

President, Wm. Comforth (subject to the approval of the British Conference.) *Vice-President*, Rev. James Hocart. *Secretary*, J. W. Lelievre.

Matthew Lelievre was appointed delegate to the English Wesleyan Conference. The estimates of receipts and expenditures show a deficiency of £400.

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British Wesleyan Statistics for 1883, by Districts.

District.	Traveling Preachers.	Supernumer'y.	Members in Society.	Increase for Year.	On Trial for Membership.	Deaths during Year.	New Members as far as Reported.	Junior Society Classes.	Chairman of District.	Financial Secretary.
1st London*.	108	19	15,845	622	1,359	...	2,061	1,812	F. Greeves, D.D.	Geo. Kenyon.
2d London*.	71	12	10,340	366	841	81	1,525	1,319	J. H. Riggs, D.D.	Wm. J. Brown.
3d London ..	69	21	9,578	452	573	100	1,538	890	Wm. Hirst......	Walford Greene.
Bedford and Northam'n	56	5	12,124	456	1,258	158	1,674	1,145	Geo. Sargeant ..	C. S. Sargisson.
Kent*	39	5	6,684	188	521	...	...	650	Benj. Brown ...	John D. Thomas.
Norwich and Lynn*	40	2	6,654	...	395	91	847	362	Thos. T. Dilks..	Wm. J. Heaton.
Oxford......	45	9	7,544	747	834	70	1,532	824	W. H. Cornforth.	C. F. Nightingale.
Portsmouth.	38	6	6,169	103	418	72	799	540	Richard Hardy.	J. E. Hargreves.
Channel Islands	19	5	3,569	46	247	65	483	150	Richard Brown.	....
Devonport*.	42	5	9,597	516	871	127	...	464	Wm. H. Cave. .	James Taylor.
Cornwall*...	50	5	19,919	663	1,974	245	2,491	497	Chas. H. Floyd..	Samuel Wilkes.
Exeter*.....	49	6	6,455	405	863	69	1,035	571	T. Nightingale..	John Green.
Bristol*.....	87	21	13,100	659	1,307	151	2,178	1,335	Geo. Bowden ..	John Rhodes.
Bath*.......	42	7	8,022	156	635	83	1,111	870	Wm. Andrews..	W. D. Willey.
Swansea*...	28	2	4,259	263	501	63	698	615	Edward ———..	H. H. Vowells.
South Wales.	35	6	4,501	...	...	...	...	...	....	....
North Wales.	68	6	12,908	141	2,066	280	1,510	1,505	David Yound...	John Griffith.
Birm'gh'm & Shrewsb'y.	113	20	18,875	191	1,485	219	2,340	2,143	Samuel Davies..	Robert B. Jones.
Macclesfield.	52	5	13,048	818	1,389	163	2,341	1,261	J. H. James, D.D.	F. Kellett.
Liverpool...	115	28	20,289	1,037	1,734	266	3,173	1,713	John S. Jones...	James Scott.
Manchester*	79	7	17,618	110	1,488	213	2,573	1,429	Thos. M'Cullagh	Wm. H. Tindall.
Bolton*.....	60	..	16,827	276	1,553	142	2,217	1,825	W. B. Pope, D.D.	Jos. C. Woodcock.
Halifax and Bradford..	69	6	22,697	1,372	1,362	261	3,749	3,850	John Howard...	J. F. Broughton.
Leeds*......	76	11	20,527	489	1,502	317	3,002	...	Wm. Wilson....	M. Harts.
Sheffield.....	54	11	12,551	392	871	166	1,872	1,226	Martial Randall.	Richard Harding.
Nottingham & Derby*..	68	6	17,531	196	1,346	215	2,419	1,353	Henry Hastings.	W. R. Jones.
Lincoln.....	33	1	13,328	314	1,590	153	1,926	842	R. S. Davidson..	Ed. Workman.
Hull*.......	63	8	18,107	409	951	235	2,563	1,955	Richard Green..	John Gourd.
York........	53	9	13,870	3	663	175	1,758	561	Geo. Follows....	Jos. Nettleton.
Whitby and Darlington	47	3	13,130	194	1,127	152	1,723	992	A. Burgess	T. M. Thorp.
Newcastle-on-Tyne*.	59	3	16,489	645	1,259	196	2,737	2,108	H. W. Jackson..	John H. Greib.
Carlisle.....	35	6	6,530	588	686	81	1,227	525	Wm. Means.....	Geo. Abott.
Isle of Man.	10	..	3,036	193	100	50	461	54	Wm. T. Radcliff.	....
Edinburg & Aberdeen*	39	4	4,083	340	392	42	759	287	Geo. Barnly	Ed. J. Brailsford.
Zetland*....	6	..	1,270	38	55	...	...	32	John H. Hooper.	....
Totals.....	1917	271	407068	13388	32870	4386	56322	35705	....	....
Last Year.	....	.	393754	....	....	...	...	...	....	....
Net Increase	....	..	13,314	...	..	...	...	...	....	....

* Has a General District Missionary who acts under the direction of the Chairman. Whole number of General Home District Missionaries appointed in 1883, 19.

British Methodist Educational Institutions.

WESLEYAN COLLEGES FOR TRAINING TEACHERS FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY DAY-SCHOOLS.—These two colleges are under the care of the Wesleyan Education Committee, and are maintained by government grants and contributions from the Wesleyan Education Fund, together with entrance fees, of limited amounts, payable by students. The Rev. David J. Waller was appointed Secretary of the Committee by the Conference of 1881.

1. *Westminster Training College.*—This institution occupies a fine location upon an extensive plot of ground, entrance from London on Horse Ferry Road. This college was originally built and furnished, in 1851, by means of a grant from Centenary Fund and other gifts, supplemented by a government building grant. But since that time the grounds have been enlarged, and large practicing schools built for scholars of both sexes. Up to 1871 both mistresses and masters were trained in the college for employment almost exclusively in Wesleyan schools; but since that date it has been used for training masters only, many of whom find employment in the board schools of the country. About 120 young men are resident for training. Dr. J. H. Rigg is the Principal, and Mr. C. Mansford, B.A., is Vice-Principal, under whom a large tutorial staff is employed. The chapel is a large Gothic structure adjoining the college.

2. *Southlands Training College, Battersea.*—This college was opened at Christmas, 1871, and is exclusively devoted to the training of young women as teachers for Public Elementary Schools, of whom there are 110 in attendance. Connected with the college are schools for girls and infants, in which the students are practiced in teaching. The college premises include a large adapted mansion, to which have been added buildings occupied as students' dormitories, class-rooms, lecture halls, etc., the Principal's house and schools. Rev. G. O. Bate is Principal; Mr. J. Bailey is the Head Master, and with him several tutors are employed in the instruction and training of the students.

THE QUEENSWOOD SCHOOL.—This school is situated on King's Road and Clapham Park. It is for the education of the daughters of Wesleyan ministers. About sixty pupils are in residence. Miss Henley is the lady Principal.

TRINITY HALL, SOUTHPORT.—A handsome structure, designed as a "school for the education, instruction, and improvement of the daughters of Wesleyan ministers," presented to the Wesleyan Connection by the late John Fernley, Esq., in 1871. It accommodates about sixty girls.

CHILDREN'S HOME, ORPHANAGE, REFUGE, AND TRAINING INSTITUTE.—London Branch, Victoria Park. Lancashire Branch, Edgeworth. Canadian Branch, Ontario, Canada. Certified Industrial Branch, Milton, Kent. Seaside Branch, Ramsey, Isle of Man. Commenced in a very humble way, but has grown rapidly, and now there are between five and six hundred children in its various branches. Founded in 1869 by its present Principal, Rev. Dr. T. B. Stevenson. House at Victoria Park is managed upon the "family" principle, the buildings being erected in separate blocks or "homes." There is a chapel, and the children have an efficient band and choir. Another Branch of this system was about being established in 1881, at a cost of £19,000, in the neighborhood of Birmingham.

NEW KINGSWOOD SCHOOL.—This famous school stands on Lansdowne Hill, overlooking the city of Bath. It is used exclusively for the education of the sons of Wesleyan ministers, and is the property of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference. It accommodated in 1881 about 140 boys, but the enlargement, by the expenditure of

£15,000 from the Thanksgiving Fund, will supply room for 300 boys. The school has been for many years distinguished for the number of boys who have won honors at various university examinations. Governor, Rev. J. H. Lord; Head Master, Mr. T. G. Osborn, M.A.

WOODHOUSE GROVE SCHOOL, LEEDS.—This time-honored school was erected in 1812, enlarged in 1847, and has been used during that period for the education of the sons of Wesleyan ministers. It accommodates 130 boys. Governor, Rev. G. Fletcher. The Wesleyan Conference of 1881 having decided to concentrate the schools at New Kingswood, the Woodhouse Grove will be used for other educational purposes.

WESLEY COLLEGE, SHEFFIELD.—This college was built in 1838, at a cost of $30,000, and is a proprietary institution, under Wesleyan control; the Governor, Rev. W. H. Dallinger, a distinguished Fellow of the Royal Society, is appointed by the Wesleyan Conference. Head Master, Mr. H. M. Sherra, M.A. The college is affiliated to the London University.

WESLEY COLLEGE, TAUNTON.—Built, at a large cost, in 1843, and has accommodations for about 220 scholars. The directors are chosen from the proprietors, and the superintendent from the Wesleyan ministers of the Exeter District; the President of the Wesleyan Conference, Rev. T. M'Cullagh, is President of the college; Governor, Rev. W. P. Slater; Head Master, Mr. T. B. Sibly, B.A.

WESLEYAN METHODIST COLLEGE, BELFAST, IRELAND.—The buildings of this institution are among the handsomest in the north of Ireland, costing £40,000, with an endowment fund of £20,000. There is accommodation for 30 students, 80 board ers, and 300 day pupils. Founded in 1865. President, Rev, J. W. M'Kay, LL.D.

WESLEYAN CONNECTIONAL SCHOOL, STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.—This school, established in 1845, provides accommodations for about 150 scholars. The school is under the control of the Irish Wesleyan Methodist Conference.

THE LEYS SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE.—Founded about nine years ago for the purpose of furnishing to the youth of Methodist families, and others, superior facilities for high-class public school education, free from special ecclesiastical bias of the larger public schools. The buildings are finely located in a well-wooded park of twenty-one acres, and hardly surpassed by any among the richly-built colleges of Cambridge. This famous city is only one hour and a half's ride from London. The governing body includes the President of the Wesleyan Conference, (*ex officio*,) the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London. The Head Master is the Rev. W. F. Moulton, M.A., D.D., one of the members of the New Testament Revision Committee.

WESLEYAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, RICHMOND, SURREY.—This institution is one of four colleges used for the training of candidates for the Wesleyan Methodist ministry. The estate was purchased in 1843, upon the summit of Richmond Hill, and is now a very valuable property. Provision is made for seventy students. There is a governor's residence, and also separate residences for the tutors. In 1851 a chapel was erected on the grounds. The college is now used exclusively for the training of students for the foreign missionary work. Governor, Rev. D. Sanderson; Tutors—Rev. Dr. G. Osborn, theology; Rev. F. P. Napier, B.A., and W. T. Davison, M.A., classics and mathematics; Rev. W. A. Findlay, B.A., Assistant Tutor.

DIDSBURY COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—This branch of the Wesleyan Theological

Institution is used exclusively for the home work, and was opened in 1842, located in the suburbs of the city, and easily reached. Toward the erection and furnishing of the Didsbury and Richmond Colleges £71,000 was granted from the Wesleyan Centenary Fund, and a large fund has been granted to the Theological Institution Fund out of the recently formed Thanksgiving Fund. There are about sixty students in residence. Governor, Rev. W. Jackson; Tutors—Rev. Dr. W. B. Pope, theology; Rev. J. D. Geden, Hebrew and Classics; A. J. French, B.A., mathematics and philosophy; G. A. Bennett, Assistant Tutor. An elegant and costly college chapel has been erected by the family of the late James Heald, Esq.

HEADINGLEY COLLEGE, LEEDS.—This college, located near Leeds, belongs to the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, and was erected and opened in 1868. The building is large and commodious, providing accommodation for sixty students. Governor, Rev. B. Hellier; Tutors--Rev. J. S. Banks, theology; Rev. G. G. Findlay, B.A., classics; and Rev. F. J. Nance, M.A., Assistant Tutor.

BIRMINGHAM WESLEYAN COLLEGE.—This college is located at Handsworth, near Birmingham, and is under the control of the Wesleyan Conference, and the most recently built of the Wesleyan theological institutions. It is a very handsome edifice, erected and equipped, for £30,000, with money from the Thanksgiving Fund. It will accommodate seventy students. Governor, Rev. M. Hartley; Tutors—Rev. R. N. Young, classics; Rev. F. W. Macdonald, theology; Rev. William Foster, B.A., Assistant Tutor.

RANMOOR COLLEGE.—Principal, Rev. Dr. Wm. Cocker. It is situated in the suburbs of Sheffield, is the property of the Methodist New Connection, and is used for the training of ministers.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, SUNDERLAND.—Rev. T. Greenfield, Principal and Tutor. Substantial and commodious building, free from debt. Provides for twenty-two students. Dr. W. Antliffe has been Principal for many years.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, MANCHESTER.—This handsome and commodious new building was opened a few years ago, and will accommodate fifty students when fully completed. Rev. James Macpherson, Principal and Tutor.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST COLLEGE, ELMFIELD, YORK.—Extensive and beautiful premises, near York city, with provision for one hundred and twenty boys. Built seventeen years ago. Rev. R. Smith, Governor.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST LADIES' COLLEGE.—The Cedars, Clapham Common, on rented property, opened nine years ago. Education of the highest order. A considerable percentage of the pupils have, year by year, successfully passed Cambridge University examinations. Rev. W. Rowe, Governor.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST BOURNE COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—For years occupied rented buildings, but recently have entered new buildings belonging to the Church, with prospect of great success. Rev. G. Middleton, Governer.

THE COLLEGE, HARROGATE, (Wesleyan Proprietary.)—Rev. Thomas M'Cullagh, President of the Wesleyan Conference, is the official Visitor; Rev. H. W. Holland, of the same body, Chaplain and Ministerial Secretary; Head Master, E. Rush, Esq., B.A., assisted by graduates of other Universities. One resident master to every fifteen pupils. No day boys received. The directors comprise ministers and laymen.

EAST ANGLICAN WESLEYAN MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL, BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—Pupils prepared for Cambridge local examinations. Chairman of the Association, Rev. Thomas M'Cullagh, President of the Wesleyan Conference; Vice-Chairman, J. Floyd, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Bury; Visitor, the Rev. Dr. W. F. Moulton, the Leys, Cambridge; Head Master, S. Leigh, B.A., London.

CORNWALL WESLEYAN MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL, TRURO.—Fine new buildings, and pupils prepared for college and university examinations. Head Master, G. O. Turner, M.A., with six assistants.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE, (Cotlake House,) TAUNTON.—Conducted by George Mearns Savery, M.A.

HAWKESBURY HOUSE, LEAMINGTON, (Wesleyan Educational Home.)—Principals, Mrs. Geach and her daughters, the Misses Hill. Pupils prepared for the University, Royal Academy, and art examinations. Number of pupils limited.

WESLEYAN LADIES' SCHOOL, (Springfield House,) STONEHOUSE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Principal, Miss Astles, assisted by a full staff of teachers. Examinations by the authorities of Russell College, London.

BRITISH WESLEYAN DAY-SCHOOLS.—The reports of the day-schools (not included in any of those above named) presented to the Conference in 1882, showed the following summaries: Total number of day-schools, 848; day-scholars, 181,514; average attendance, 125,829; amount paid for teaching staff, £175,515; other expenses, £46,280; certificated Wesleyan teachers employed in schools, December, 1882, about 1,300. The teachers in these schools are furnished by the Wesleyan Training College, under the supervision of Dr. J. H. Rigg.

UNOFFICIAL WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

The North-West Wesleyan Methodist School Association, (limited.)

Epworth College, Holly Mount, Rhyl, (for boys.)—Head Master, Dr. Raby, B.A., B.S., (University of London,) formerly Head Master of Woodhouse Grove School, assisted by other masters.

Penrhôs College, Colwyn Bay, (for girls.)—Lady Principal, Miss Pope, daughter of Rev. Dr. Pope, of Didsbury College, assisted by a large staff of teachers. President of the English Wesleyan Conference, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The following table shows the increase of the four great classes of Voluntary Schools in average attendance during the last decade:

	1870.	1881.	INCREASE.
Wesleyan	96,691	121,466	25 per cent.
British	150,901	253,596	66 per cent.
Roman Catholic	71,666	155,676	more than 100 per cent.
Church of England	882,432	1,508,380	nearly 80 per cent.

Australian Methodist Institutions.

PRINCE ALFRED COLLEGE, ADELAIDE.—Hon. President, Rev. J. Bickford. Head Master, Frederic Chappele, B.A., B.S., formerly Tutor at the Westminster Wesleyan College, with S. Churchward, B.A., (Second Master;) J. T. Sunter, B.A., and H. C. Shott, and other Assistant Masters. Students graduated in classical, commercial, and scientific studies, and fitted for the Adelaide University.

NEWINGTON WESLEYAN COLLEGE, STANMORE, SYDNEY.—President, Rev. Joseph H. Fletcher. Head Master, Joseph Coates, Esq. Assistant Masters: J. J. Fletcher, M.A., (Syd,) B.S., (Lond.;) J. Waterhouse, M.A., (Syd.;) R. T. Baker, (Peterborough Training College.)

WESLEY COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.—President, Rev. James S. Waugh, D.D. Arthur S. Way, M.A., Head Master; F. Goldstraw, M.A., Second Master; A. H. S. Lucas, M.A. and B.S., First Mathematical and Science Master, with a large staff of regular and special teachers. During the last 10 years 20 of the 30 Matriculation exhibitions awarded at the University of Melbourne have been gained by Wesley College, and, during the same period, 130 have passed Matriculation, and 177 the Civil Service Examination.

HORTON COLLEGE, TASMANIA.—President, Rev. Francis Neale. Head Master, Mr. W. W. Fox, B.A., London; Second Master, Mr. Claude, H.W., Johns, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge; Third Master, Mr. P. M. Pitt, Melbourne University, and other resident Masters. The college is located on the main line of the railway, and has won considerable scholastic distinction. The Horton Scholarship of £20 is open for annual competition.

HARDWICKE HOUSE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, KENT TOWN, ADELAIDE.—Conducted by Mrs. Tilley and the Misses Tilley. Pupils prepared for the Matriculation and Junior University Examinations. Professors attend daily. Two scholarships of £10 each open for competition.

METHODIST LADIES' COLLEGE, HAWTHORNE, MELBOURNE.—(Founded by, and under the government of, the Methodist Church of Victoria.) President, W. H. Fitchette, B.A.; Head Master, Frank Wheen, B.A., London; First Lady Assistant, Mrs. Tiddeman, formerly of Ormiston College. It is a modern school of the first order, and provides for girls what Wesley College at Stanmore offers to boys. The buildings form a collegiate institution for girls unsurpassed in Australia, and cost £12,000.

WESLEY COLLEGE, THREE KINGS.—An institution not long established for the education of native and English students. There were 10 of the former and 2 of the latter in attendance last year. Rev. W. J. Watkin, Principal, and a Classical Tutor.

SELECT SCHOOL, RICHMONDVILLE, STANMORE ROAD, SOUTH KINGSTON.—Conducted by Mrs. Ballam. Instruction in English and French courses, music and drawing. Rev. Dr. W. Kelynack, Wesleyan Missionary Secretary, a patron, and other ministers.

MISSION TRAINING INSTITUTION, NAVULOA, FIJI.—Rev. Lorimer Fison, M.A., Principal. For the education of Fijian students, with much promise of usefulness.

THE AFFILIATED COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.—This is a first-class college, projected by the Wesleyans in Victoria and Tasmania, to affiliate with the Melbourne University, the erection of which will be commenced when subscriptions to the amount of £10,000 are received, of which sum a good portion has been contributed, and, it is believed, before the close of 1883, the erection of the buildings will be commenced.

WESLEY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—Gov. and Chaplain, Rev. Dr. M'Kee. Head Master, Maxwell M'Intosh, LL.D., T.C.D., assisted by 20 Tutors and Professors. Students of this College have been awarded the highest University honors.

Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Church.

The Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Church was organized as a separate Church at the first General Conference held at Melbourne, on May 13, 1875. It includes four Annual Conferences, namely, 1. New South Wales and Queensland Conference, which shall include the South Sea Missions; 2. Victoria and Tasmania Conference; 3. South Australian Conference; and, 4. New Zealand Conference. These Conferences meet annually, and are comprised in and governed by a General Conference, which meets once every three years. The General Conference is composed of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Annual Conferences, one General Secretary and one Lay Treasurer of the Australasian Missionary Society, one General Clerical and one Lay Secretary of each of the Connectional Funds; also of representatives from the Annual Conferences in the proportion of one delegate to every eight members of the Conference, only so that each Conference shall have at least two delegates; also an equal number of lay delegates from Annual Conferences.

Australasian Methodist Census.

(COMPILED FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN HAND-BOOK OF 1883.)

PROVINCES.	Chapels.	Ministers.	Numbers Accom'd.	Average Attend'ce.	S. Schools.	Teachers.	Attend'ce.
New South Wales.							
Wesleyan Methodists	293	94	42,794	25,468	296	2,124	18,130
Primitive Methodists	69	17	12,000	8,930	57	531	5,517
United Methodist Free Churches	8	3	1,140	510	8	58	485
Victoria.							
Wesleyan Methodists	673	..	77,017	57,762	406	4,110	27,567
Primitive Methodists	154	..	14,354	7,838	89	776	5,538
United Methodist Free Churches	83	..	6,000	4,000	45	283	2,931
Methodist New Connection	2	..	700	400	1	20	180
Bible Christians	112	..	11,372	4,875	58	616	2,282
United Brethren	2	..	300	140	2	4	47
South Australia.							
Wesleyan Methodists	263	..	37,553	42,103	....	....	....
Primitive Methodists	103	24	16,799	10,275	86	699	4,571
Bible Christians	113	..	16,140	10,491	83	799	5,008
United Brethren	1	..	200	186	....	....	....
Methodist New Connection	1	..	500	410	....	....	....
Queensland.							
Wesleyan Methodists	....	22	....	10,918	....	....	....
Primitive Methodists	....	1	....	319	....	....	....
Bible Christians	....	2	....	48	....	....	....
United Brethren	....	..	....	249	....	....	....
Tasmania.							
Wesleyan Methodists	70	20	11,390	7,187	73	512	4,112
Primitive Methodists	15	..	1,700	....	8	45	450
United Methodist Free Church	1	..	150	....	1	14	119
New Zealand.							
Wesleyan Methodists	105	.	....	39,544	....	....	....
Primitive Methodists	....	..	....	4,643	....	....	....
United Methodist Free Churches	9	..	....	2,009	....	....	....
Bible Christians	12	..	....	375	....	....	....
New Connection Methodists	....	..	....	31	....	....	....

Methodist Publishing Houses in England.

Wesleyan Conference, Office and Book Room, 2 Castle Street, City Road, London.—Book Steward, Rev. T. Woolmer; Editor, Rev. B. Gregory. Formed by Mr. Wesley for the publication and sale of his works. On his death he vested his property in the Book Room in trustees for carrying on the work of God in connection with the Conference. The premises are being partially rebuilt. The following particulars of the sales of a single year are reported to the Conference: Periodicals, 1,779,000; Tracts, 4,976,572; new Congregational Hymn Book, 210,729; Methodist Scholars Hymn Book, 41,050; other publications, 590,000.

Methodist New Connection Book Concern.—Established in 1797, No. 4 London House Yard, St. Paul's. Editor and Book Steward, Rev. John Hudston.

United Methodist Free Churches Book Room, No. 119 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London.—Established in 1837. The Book Room has been very successful as a commercial institution, and large sums have been appropriated out of its profits toward the theological institution, chapel, mission, and other funds of the assembly. Rev. T. Newton is Book Steward, and Rev. R. Abercrombie, M.A., is Editor.

Primitive Methodist Book Room. — Rented premises, Sutton Street, Commercial Road, London. The sale of magazines, hymn books, and other Connectional books is very large. The Rev. W. Tenwick is Secretary and Book Steward, and the Rev. C. C. M'Kechnie is Editor. Business large and prosperous. Last year £325 of the profits allocated to the "Superannuated Ministers, Widows, and Orphans' Fund." Remaining profits, namely, £500, to the New Book Room Fund.

United Free Gospel and Independent Methodist Book Room.—Located in Lancashire, with a publishing department in London, where the "Free Gospel and Independent Methodist Magazine," 40 pp., is published monthly. The new Hymn Book recently published, contains 1,153 hymns.

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British Methodist Sunday-Schools.

Wesleyan Methodist Sunday-School Union.—This Union was established in 1874. Its head-quarters are at 2 Ludgate Circus Buildings, London. It has many agencies for trade purposes, in different parts of the country, and it promotes Sunday-school work by conventions and meetings. It publishes monthly "The Wesleyan Methodist Sunday-School Magazine for Workers," which has a large circulation, and also "Our Boys and Girls," a paper for children. It has also issued an excellent Hymn Book, and more recently a Tune Book to accompany it. Its Bible cartoons and other appliances have been extensively circulated among Sunday-schools of nearly all Churches. Wesleyan Methodist Sunday-schools, both at home and abroad, can be affiliated to the Union. Secretary, Rev. Charles H. Kelly. Statistics in 1883: Total number of schools, 6,489; number of teachers and officers, 122,999; number of scholars, 829,666; total cost of schools, £69,965.

Primitive Methodist Sunday-School Union.—There are now in the Primitive Methodist Connection, at home and abroad, 4,100 schools; 59,272 teachers; and 383,350 scholars; and 2,682 schools are connected with the Union. The Union has not at present a separate building set apart for its purposes.

Wesleyan Mission Home and Centenary Hall.

This building is located in Bishopsgate Street Within, opposite Threadneedle Street. It is a substantial building with an imposing façade, surrounded by banking and commercial institutions. The premises were purchased in 1839 with a portion of the proceeds of the Centenary Fund, and have since formed the headquarters of the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society, and more recently also of the Wesleyan Home Missionary Society. The building contains numerous committee rooms and offices, which are used for the Connectional Committees of the Wesleyan Societies; a saloon capable of holding some 250 persons, and a hall holding about 400. The trustees have, on more than one occasion, been offered £150,000 for this property. In connection with the mission house is a MUSEUM OF METHODIST ANTIQUITIES. The museum was originated, about four years ago, by the late Rev. Drs. Jobson and Punshon. It contains numerous letters, portraits, printed papers, and manuscripts affecting the history of Methodism, the two celebrated pictures representing Wesley escaping as a lad from the burning rectory at Epworth, and his death-bed scene at City Road; also various paintings and busts of Methodist preachers and laymen adorn the museum. A curator is in charge.

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United Free Gospel and Independent Methodists in Great Britain.

The President of this body is Wm. Oxley, of Manchester. Outlines of doctrines, principles, polity, etc., as follows: 1. Doctrines, those commonly expressed by the term Evangelical. 2. Mode of worship and services, those usual among Methodists. 3. Every Church is independent or self-governing, managing its own trusts and financial and other internal affairs; and each Church may retain its own local name, but the general body is designated, "The United Free Gospel Churches." 4. All members of full age share in the government of the Church, either by Church Meetings, Leaders' or Elders' Meetings, or by Office-bearers, as each Church may determine. 5. Ministry open and free, in contradistinction to exclusive systems which confine the ministry of the Word to a Clerical Order. We hold that every Christian is called by God to actually labor in his cause, and that none can discharge his responsibility by proxy; but as some have talents of a higher order than others, those suitably gifted and scripturally qualified are placed in the ministry. 6. We recognize no clerical titles or designations. 7. Our ministry is purely voluntary and unpaid. 8. We have an evangelistic agency, brethren being appointed to go from place to place preaching the Gospel, visiting the weak, and planting new Churches; and while so engaged they may be maintained, evangelists having "liberty to live of the Gospel." 9. Groups of churches in adjacent neighborhoods are associated in circuits or districts, for ministerial and other mutual advantages. 10. A General Meeting of Delegates from the Churches is held annually in the month of June.

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The Society of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland.

Carefully compiled statistics of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, for 1882, (the latest reliable reports published,) show that in the United Kingdom the total number of members is 17,977. In addition to these there are 5,790 regular attenders of the Friends' meetings who are not in full membership. About 25,000 scholars, adult and junior, are regularly under instruction by the Friends in their Sabbath-schools; but very few of these become members of the Society, and only about 3,000 out of the 25,000 are estimated to be attendants of the Friends' meetings.

This little Church of 18,000 members is, however, represented in Parliament by about 10 members, including Mr. John Bright, Sir J. W. Pease, Mr. Arthur Pease, Mr. Lewis Fry, Mr. Theodore Fry, Mr. George Palmer, Mr. J. N. Richardson, Mr. J. F. B. Firth, and Mr. Wm. Fowler. The Society includes one baronet, (Sir J. W. Pease,) and one knight, (Sir John Barrington, of Dublin.) Many of the principal members of large municipalities are Friends, including the present Mayors of Birmingham, (Mr. William White,) and of Bradford, (Mr. Frederick Priestman,) and of Alderman Tatham, of Leeds, three times Mayor of that town.

The amount of accumulated funds, on November 20 last, of the Friends' Provident Institution was £1,622,907, being an increase of more than £91,000 in the year. The Society supports missionary establishments of its own in Madagascar, Syria, Palestine, and India.

It has a quarterly magazine, the "Friends' Examiner," and three monthly journals, which advocate its special views and interests, the "Friend," (London,) the "British Friend," (Glasgow,) and the "Monthly Record," (Birmingham.)

The society possesses institutions, combining somewhat the character of literary societies and social clubs, in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Dublin, and Belfast. It devotes great attention and large sums of money to its own schools, which are many in proportion to its numbers. It has a training college for teachers, the Flounders Institute, at Ackworth, which is endowed with £40,000.

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Houses of Worship in Great Britain.

A ponderous Blue Book has just been issued in England, under direction of Parliamentary order, giving the official numerical returns of the "churches, chapels, and buildings registered for religious worship in the registration districts of Great Britain, showing the religious denomination to which such churches, chapels, and buildings belong." This return shows that in England and Wales the churches and chapels belonging to the various denomination are divided as follows:

Established Church	14,573	Presbyterian	271
Wesleyan Methodist	12,375	Unitarian	124
Calvinistic Methodist	895	Jewish	60
Countess of Huntington Meth'st.	35	Catholic Apostolic Church	47
Roman Catholic	824	Latter-Day Saints	47
Independent, or Congregation'st.	2,063	New Jerusalem	39
Baptist	2,243	Moravian	34
Society of Friends	375	All others	1,037

This record gives the Established Church 14,573 places of worship; to the Nonconformists 20,469.

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Comparative Statistics of the Anglican Communion.

	Bishops.	Clergy.
England, (including 2 Archbishops, 3 Suffragan Bishops, and 2 Assistant Bishops)	36	21,000
Ireland, (including 2 Archbishops)	12	1,700
Scotland	7	240
British Colonies, India, etc	73	3,100
United States	67	3,600
Retired Bishops	17	
Total	212	30,000

Methodist Union in Australia.

In July, 1883, representatives from the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, United Methodist Free Church, and the Bible Christians, met in committee, at Melbourne, to consider a Basis of Union of the Churches of Victoria and Tasmania, and with a hope that the Methodists of other colonies in Australia would also ultimately unite, and perfect Methodistic union in that country. The question of the episcopacy was not considered, nor of doctrine or worship, but simply the elaboration of a constitution or method of government under which all might dwell in visible unity.

The position and powers of the laity in matters of government presented the real difficulty in the discussion, but this was found to be no insuperable barrier. It was agreed that the Church should be governed by General and Annual Conferences. The General Conference to meet once every three years, to consist of an equal number of ministers and laymen elected by the Annual Conferences, and to possess, in all respects, equal powers, so that in the General Conference there is to be no Pastoral Conference and Mixed Conference, but simply one Assembly, dealing with all questions coming within its jurisdiction. The General Conference will be the legislative body of the united Church, will control all Connectional funds, divide the Annual Conferences, if need be, fix the number of delegates to be sent by each Annual Conference to the General Conference, and indicate generally the lines upon which Annual Conferences shall proceed in the management of their affairs. The Annual Conferences, it is proposed, shall consist of all ministers in full connection within their respective boundaries, and one lay representative from each circuit.

The Annual Conferences are to attend to all matters of administration within their respective boundaries, and to the stationing of the ministers. Matters relating to ministerial position and character, however, such as admitting ministers to full connection, receiving them on probation, admitting students to the colleges, deciding cases of superannuation, examination of ministerial character, electing chairmen of districts, are to be discussed and decided by the ministers acting alone, so that the expedient of dual Conferences—Pastoral and Mixed—finds a place in the proposed Constitution of the "United Australian Methodist Church," and the full equality of the laity in matters of government is not recognized.

The Constitution is a compromise, and, perhaps, goes as far in the direction of equality as could, under the circumstances, be expected. It is believed, if this union is consummated, the recognition of perfect equality in matters of government between ministers and laymen will follow; but it will come as a reform in the united Church, a very different thing from any particular method of government at present existing among any section of the Methodists.

The stationing of the ministers is to be done in the first draft by a committee purely ministerial, but the Mixed Conference is to have the power to discuss this draft of the stations, and to add, if it so please, to the original committee for the consideration of the second and final draft, a number of persons not exceeding half those who sat on the first draft.

The District Meetings are to constitute a kind of District Committees for inquiring into ministerial character and dealing with various questions relating to the pastoral office, reporting to Conference thereon, and they are to consist solely of ministers. The Financial District Meeting is to embrace both ministers and laymen, and exercise oversight in relation to the financial and temporal affairs of the Church. Quarterly Meetings are to consist of preachers, leaders, stewards, trustees who are members, superintendents of Sunday-schools, and Society representatives elected who must not exceed in number the stewards of the Societies they represent.

The class-meeting is to be retained, not only as a means of grace, but as a test of membership, and no person is to be removed from membership without the privilege of trial by a Leaders' Meeting, and right of appeal to the higher courts of the Church. Ministers in full connection in the respective Methodist Churches are to have the same status in the United Church.

The financial difficulties associated with the Supernumerary Ministers and Ministers' Widows' Fund are not regarded as insuperable, and it is confidently expected that all will be able to enter this fund in the United Church on fair and equitable terms.

There are, in the Victorian Colony and Tasmania, 200 Methodist preachers—117 Wesleyans, 35 Primitive, 25 United Methodist Free Church, and 23 Bible Christians; and the membership of these Churches, taking them in the same order, is 14,975, 2,929, 1,000, 1,520—in all, 20,424. The properties of these communities, taking them in the same order, are 533, 114, 63, 80—in all, 790. It is calculated that stations can be found in the United Church for all the ministers, save about 20, and that this number and more can be employed in general evangelistic work.

The principal features of this proposed policy are: the members' privilege of trial and appeal, elected representation of the Societies in the Quarterly Meetings, the direct representation of every circuit in the Annual Conference by a layman, the actual stationing of the ministers by the Mixed Conference, and the equality of ministers and laymen on all questions in the General Conference—the legislative body of the United Church. This proposed Basis of Union is to be submitted to the various bodies represented, and an expression of opinion invited.

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Methodist Union in New Zealand.

At this writing, (Nov. 1, 1883,) four separate Methodist Connectional Jurisdictions exist in New Zealand, namely: the Wesleyan, with a membership of 6,932; the Primitive Methodist, with 1,309 members; the United Methodist Free Church, with 861 members; and the Bible Christian Church, with 100 members—a total membership of 9,202, the Wesleyan having about three fourths of that total.

For economical and other obvious reasons the feeling in favor of Union has been growing for several years. Early in 1883 the Annual Conference of the four Churches severally adopted resolutions strongly favoring Union, and appointed a Joint Union Committee to prepare and report a Basis of Union. As a result of the meetings of the Committee, a proposed Basis of Union was formulated and adopted with great unanimity. As in the case of Basis of Union in Canada, mutual concessions had to be made. Fortunately all the bodies had some plan of lay delegation.

It was agreed that the government of the United Church (to be called "The Methodist Church of New Zealand") shall be that of an Annual Conference, composed of an equal number of laymen and ministers. In the Districts and Quarterly Meetings the laymen will have the preponderance. The ministers and laymen, in the Annual Conference, are to have equal rights of speaking and voting on all subjects, except that the session of ministers only shall deal with the question of ministerial character. The President is not to be stationed, but is to be left free to itinerate through the Connection during his year of office.

As the Wesleyan Superannuation Fund is proportionately much larger than that of either of the other three bodies, it was agreed that, in order to sacredly guard existing rights, one Superannuation Fund shall be formed, from which claimants shall be paid on the same scales that now exist in their respective Churches. But, in case the other Churches "level up," by providing the sum requisite to place them on a financial equality with the Wesleyan claimants, then all the claimants in the United Church shall share alike.

Provision was made for the establishment of separate Home Mission and Foreign Mission Funds. With regard to Church property, the relative position of the different bodies was about the same. The total value of Church property is over £200,000, with a debt of a little over 25 per cent.

According to the "New Zealand Methodist," organ of the Wesleyan body, the "proposed Basis" was to be submitted to the Quarterly and District Meetings in November, 1883, after which it would come before the four Annual Conferences in January, and the Australian General Conferences in November, 1884. If all these Church authorities decide favorably upon this Basis, arrangements are to be made to hold the first United Conference in January, 1885.

Suggested Methodist Union in England.

One of the noteworthy items in the business of the last British Wesleyan Conference was the introduction of a resolution by Rev. John Bond, looking toward the fraternization, affiliation, and early unity of the various branches of Methodism represented in the Ecumenical General Conference. The resolution was tentative in its character and purpose, and (though withdrawn because not in the routine of of ordinary Conference) proved encouragingly successful in evoking many earnest, approving words, indicative of a rapidly increasing Union sentiment in the Wesleyan body. The Press, both in and out of the Churches, has taken up the question, and the importance of immediate harmonious affiliation and ultimate organic Union is sure to be brought home to the consideration of all the Methodist Churches.

One item in the programme of one of the Methodist Quarterly Reviews (1884) is "'A *Symposium* on Methodist Union in England,' the contributors to be Dr. William Cooke, of the Methodist New Connection; Rev. John Bond, Wesleyan; Rev. Richard Chew, United Methodist Free Church; Rev. F. W. Bourne, Bible Christian; and our General Missionary Secretary, Rev. John Atkinson. Dr. Cooke will open and close the discussion. We shall look forward to this *symposium* with high expectation." An editorial note in the "Primitive Methodist" of Oct. 4, in calling attention to this part of the programme, expresses the conviction that a "discussion on this important subject by such able and representative men as those announced is very likely to set in motion those intellectual and moral forces which will lead in due time to an active confederation, if not to a corporate oneness, of the several Methodist communities in England."

British Wesleyan Thanksgiving Fund.

The report of the Treasurers of this Fund, beginning in 1878, made to the Conference of 1883, showed that up to July 3, 1883, there had been paid into the Fund the sum of £291,721. The appropriations from the Fund had already been as follows:

Methodist Missionary Society	£62,870	Connectional Sunday-School Union	£6,000
Home Mission and Contingent Fund	21,000	Children's Home	5,000
Education Fund	14,000	Theological Institution	83,400
Schools' Fund	14,000	Fund for Ext'n of Meth. in Gt. Britain.	45,000

Methodism in Ireland.

IRISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE SESSION, 1883.

The 114th session of the Irish Wesleyan Conference was held in Dublin, June 15–28, 1883, Rev. Chas. Garrett, of the British Conference, President; Rev. James Donnelly, of the Irish Conference, Secretary.

Four preachers were admitted on trial, 12 remained on trial, and 5 were admitted in full connection with the Conference; 2 retired (voluntarily) from the work, viz., Geo. A. Lebert and Nicholas J. Warner; and 5 became supernumerary, viz., Robert Kerr, John C. Story, Richard Mexad, Colin M'Kay, and John L. Woods.

During the Conference year 3 ministers had died, viz.: James Tobias, born in Belfast July 11, 1803; entered the ministry in 1829; and died in Dublin, August 25, 1882, in the 80th year of his age and 53d of his ministry.

Daniel Henderson, born near Ballyconnel in 1798; entered the ministry, 1824; and died June 7, 1883, in the 85th year of his age and the 59th of his ministry.

Thomas Hickey, born in Dublin Feb. 15, 1815; entered the ministry in 1835; and died June 24, 1882, in his 68th year, and in the 47th of his ministry.

The Conference work for 1883–34 embraces 135 circuits and stations, divided into 10 districts, with a total assignment of 237 itinerant ministers, including 43 supernumeraries, and 2 ministers who received permission to emigrate—one to Australia, and the other to New Zealand.

IRISH CONFERENCE CIRCUIT STATISTICS FOR 1883.

The Circuit statistical and financial returns for 1883 furnish the following aggregates:

Number of lay members in Society	24,384
Number on trial for membership	668
Total lay membership	25,050
Emigrations during the year	486
Number of deaths during year	414
Receipts for Home Mission on Contingent Fund	$17,546
Receipts for Supernumeraries' and Widows' Fund	3,007
Receipts for Chapel Fund	2,321
Receipts for Education Fund	1,091
Receipts for Orphan Fund	3,166
Recipts for Mission Fund	26,587
Total receipts for Connectional Funds	$53,718

IRISH CONNECTIONAL OFFICERS FOR 1883–84.

Rev. Wm. Crook, D.D., nominated for the delegation of the next yearly Conference to be held in Hull.

Dr. Wm. Crook, John D. Powell, and Robert Boyd, Representatives to the British Conference.

Rev. Wallace M'Mullen, General Secretary of Home Missions.

Rev. Oliver M'Cutcheon and James H. Swanton, Esq., J.P., Dublin, Treasurers of the Home Mission and Contingent Fund.

Rev. Oliver M'Cutcheon and Rev. Robert Kerr, with Messrs. James H. Swanton, J.P., and Samuel Griffin, Treasurers of the Union Guarantee Fund.

Rev. James Wilson and Rev. Wallace M'Mullen, Secretaries of the Union Guarantee Fund.

Rev. George Vance and Mr. Robert Humphries, of Cork, Treasurers of the Children's Fund.

Rev. John Gilcriest, Secretary of Children's Fund.

Rev. Joseph M'Kay, D.D., and R. K. Matthewson, of Belfast, Treasurers of Auxiliary Fund (Supernumerary Methodist Ministers' and Widows' Fund.)

Rev. Robert Kerr, Secretary of Auxiliary Fund.

Rev. John Donald, D.D., Secretary and Treasurer of Itinerant Methodist Preachers' Annuitant Society.

Rev. James Robertson, 2 Newgrove, Dublin, Secretary of Building and Chapel Fund.

Rev. W. Gerard Price and Mr. Thos. Shillington, J.P., (Portadown,) Treasurers of Building and Chapel Fund.

Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, B.A., Belfast, Secretary of Education Fund.

Rev. Wm. Nicholas, B.A., and Robert Crawford, Sligo, Treasurers of Education Fund.

Rev. Wm. Crook, D.D., Chairman, and Rev. James Donnelly, Convener, of the General Committee of Management.

Rev. John T. Powell, Secretary, and Dr. Wm. Crook and Joseph M. Lynn, M.D., Treasurers, of the Methodist Orphan Society.

Rev. J. Wesley Guard, Secretary, and Dr. Thos. A. M'Kee and Mr. J. Lambert Jones, of Dublin, General Treasurers, of the Hibernian Methodist and Missionary Society.

Rev. Robert Kerr, Secretary of the Committee of Privileges and Exigencies.

Rev. William G. Campbell, M.A., General Missionary.*

Revs. Robert Collier and John S. M'Dade, General Missionaries for the North and North-west.*

IRISH CONFERENCE METHODIST COLLEGES.

Methodist College, Belfast.—Rev. Joseph W. M'Kay, D.D., Principal, Treasurer, and Theological Tutor. Henry R. Parker, Esq., LL.D., Head Master.

Wesley College, Dublin.—Rev. Thos. A. M'Kee, D.D., Governor and Chaplain. Dr. M'Intosh, Head Master.

IRISH CONFERENCE THANKSGIVING FUND.

The Fund was established by order of the Conference of 1880 for the purpose of raising the sum of $100,000, (£20,000,) to be appropriated as follows:

1. To Methodist Union Guarantee Fund (in addition to the amount of the subscriptions previously promised)	£2,000
2. To Home Mission and Contingent Fund	8,000
3. To Methodist Orphan Fund	1,000
4. To aid in creating a Fund for the Education of Ministers' Daughters	3,000
5. For the reduction of the debt on Wesley College, Dublin	4,000
6. To the Methodist College, Belfast, to aid in providing Theological Training for Students who are accepted Candidates for the Ministry	1,000
7. For Foreign Missions	1,000
Total	£20,000

Secretaries.—Revs. Wesley Guard and R. Johnson, and Messrs. J. Lambert Jones and George Chambers.

Treasurers.—Rev. James Donnelly and Mr. Samuel M'Comas.

At the Session of Conference held June 15, 1883, the subscriptions to this Fund were reported as in hopeful progress, the whole to be closed by Jan. 1, 1884.

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* The General Missionaries are under the direction of the General Committee of Management. The August District Meeting send to the Secretary of the Home Mission and Contingent Fund their suggestions as to the places in which the missionaries shall be employed during the year, the season at which they shall visit each place, and the length of time they shall spend in it.

IRISH CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

The Annual Sessions are now held under an order of Conference directing that, in a cycle of eight years, the Conference shall meet three times in Dublin, three times in Belfast, and twice in Cork, thus:

1878	Dublin	1882	Belfast
1879	Belfast	1883	Dublin
1880	Dublin	1884	Belfast
1881	Cork	1885	Cork

IRISH CONFERENCE CALENDAR FOR 1884.

The 103d Annual Session opens June 13, at 10 A.M.

The Stationing Committee meets June 11, morning.

The Open Session, June 19, evening.

The Financial and Business Session, June 20, morning.

The President's Sermon, June 20, evening.

The Sunday-school Convention, June 21, afternoon and evening.

The Conference of 1884 will consist of 120 ministers and 120 laymen, allocated to the several Districts as follows:

Districts.	Ministers.	Laymen.	Districts.	Ministers.	Laymen.
Dublin	23	16	Enniskillen	10	11
Waterford	8	7	Clones	8	7
Cork	11	10	Londonderry	9	8
Limerick	7	7	Belfast	24	18
Sligo	6	7	Portadown	14	11

Total Ministers from the Districts	120
Total Laymen from the Districts	102
Lay Treasurers of Connectional Funds	8
Laymen to be selected by Committees	10
Total Ministerial and Lay Members	240

"The District Meetings may give ministers leave to attend the Conference for special reasons, providing that lodgings otherwise available for those who go officially shall not be occupied; that the Lord's Day services on the circuits be efficiently supplied; and that such ministers pay their own expenses."

When any vacancy occurs in the membeship of the Representative Conference by the death of an ex-officio member, "the Committee to which he stood related shall elect a Representative to Conference in the place of such deceased member."

STANDING ORDERS OF THE IRISH CONFERENCE.

The Chairmen of Districts (who are all stationed ministers) are directed to visit each circuit in their respective districts to which only one minister is appointed, at least once in each year, whenever it is at all practicable, and, if possible, at the time of holding a quarterly meeting.

A Fee of Six Guineas, including the stamp duty, shall be chargeable for each Special Marriage License. Such licenses may be obtained from the Secretary of the Conference.

In all cases in which testimonials to ministers or preachers on trial who may leave the Irish Connection are applied for, "and the Conference deems it right to grant them, such credentials shall be signed by its Secretary for the time being. The Conference disapproves of the practice of giving private testimonials, and hereby declares that it is not accountable for any that may be so given."

For the prevention of unauthorized persons from preaching in chapels, the Conference orders that "no stranger shall be suffered to preach in any of our places of worship unless he comes fully accredited; if an itinerant preacher, by having his name entered on the Minutes of the Conference of which he is a member; and, if a local preacher, by a recommendatory note from his superintendent."

Each superintendent shall keep a list of all the families who usually or occasionally attend our preaching services on both Sabbath and week-days, giving the name and address of each member in the family; such list shall be left for his successor; and in order to secure accuracy in such returns, a book for the purpose shall be kept on each circuit.

No minister shall be appointed to a circuit on which he had formerly been stationed unless he has been absent from it at least six years.

The Chairmen of Districts are directed to inquire at the August District Meetings as to the time when the ministers arrived in their respective circuits.

In case of the removal of members of society from one circuit to another, the Conference orders:

1. When any of the members of our Society shall remove from one circuit to another, a certificate shall in each case be furnished by one of the ministers to the person removing, sealed, and directed to the superintendent of the circuit to which the party is about to remove. At the same time a note shall be sent to the superintendent by post, informing him of the person so removing.

2. Each superintendent shall be required to keep a list of the names of the persons leaving his circuit, with an account of the places to which they remove, together with the date of each letter sent by post, as above directed; the list to be produced at the May District Meeting, and brought by the Chairman to the Conference.

SPECIAL SUGGESTIONS FOR PROMOTING THE WORK OF GOD IN EACH CIRCUIT.

1. The superintendents of circuits and stations are directed "to appoint a Special Society Meeting, to be held in each principal chapel in their circuits, either on the afternoon of the Lord's Day, or on some convenient evening of the week, for the purpose of having the Pastoral Address read to the Society, and made the subject of suitable remarks and exhortations. Inquiry to be made at the May District Meetings whether this regulation has been observed.

2. "The Conference is fully convinced that, under the Divine blessing, the spiritual health of the Societies must mainly depend upon the efficiency of the public and divinely instituted ordinances of religion, and upon the regular observance and profitable character of our class-meetings and other private means of grace; and therefore exhorts all the ministers to use their best efforts to sustain the interest and secure the full effect of those ordinary opportunities of religious improvement which are in use in our community.

3. "And as the best human arrangements for the promotion of the work of God among men can be of no avail unless succeeded by the Divine blessing, we have appointed the first Friday in September, December, March, and June to be observed as days of fasting, humiliation, and prayer." . . .

4. With reference to "the religious instruction and pastoral care of the young," the Conference recommends a continuance of effort on each circuit to promote a work of so much acknowledged importance, and that classes of young persons of twelve years old and upward be formed, for whose instruction the ministers shall be responsible, they employing such agents as may be deemed necessary to co-operate with them. The Chairmen of Districts are directed to make inquiry at their Annual District Meetings in May as to the observance of this recommendation. . . . .

The First South African Conference.*

The Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Churches of South Africa, authorized by the action of the British Wesleyan Conference of the previous year, met and organized April 10, 1883, under the presidency of Rev. John Walton, M.A. Rev. R. Lamplough was appointed Secretary, and Revs. S. E. Rowe and H. Tindall, Assistant Secretaries. Rev. J. Smith Spencer was appointed official letter-writer.

After an address by the President the various routine matters of the Conference were taken up, occupying two days, and an open session was held. A day was given largely to a Conversation on the Work of God.

The statistical report of members was read, showing that the number of full and accredited Church members was 20,739, an increase of 1,629 in the year. It was ordered that a special pastoral address be printed in the Kaffir and Dutch languages, for native Churches. The President was relieved from circuit work, and he was requested to reside at Grahamstown, where it was decided the next Conference should be held, to meet on April 15, 1884. Two candidates were admitted into full connection, and five recommended to be received into full connection with the British Conference. Committees were appointed to deal with several matters affecting Kaffir beer-drinking, polygamy, dowry, etc.

April 17 the Mixed Conference commenced its sessions. There were present lay representatives from five districts. Much time was given to the discussion and consideration of educational and financial matters. It was decided to adopt the name approved by the Pastoral Conference, "The Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa," as its legal and Connectional name and title. Steps were taken for the organization of various fund societies, and, after much ministerial business, adjourned the 24th.

At the session of the British Wesleyan Conference of 1883, pending the question of granting the application for a separate Conference jurisdiction, Rev. John Kilner, Senior Missionary Secretary of the British Wesleyan Conference, said, in an exhaustive and eloquent argument in favor of the motion:

> They (the ministers and laymen of the South African work) know all these responsibilities, and they accept the onus, and they will carry these burdens in accordance with the covenant you have made with them. Even now their gifts to the support of their own Connection amount to the noble sum of £45,000 out of the £60,000 which their work costs. And I think, Mr. President, we have in all this an ample and satisfactory cause for our being grateful to God and proud of our sons in the Gospel.
>
> As a new Conference they have now a Methodist history to make, Methodist victories to win, Methodist traditions to hand down from generation to generation. And, sir, they have a new country and a large country before them. The social and national life of South Africa will be touched and influenced—yea, and greatly molded—by that Connection. Confederation in South Africa is not an impossibility.
>
> You have, in the newly-organized Methodist Connection, a model for the converging of various forces and interests to one center for the general weal. And I am sure of this, that other Churches will feel the throb of this Connectional life, not as a stealthy Jesuit force, slyly seducing or slowly proselytizing, but as a real friend in all types of evangelical effort, while, at the same time, this new Connection will prove a resisistless bulwark against any assaults of sacerdotalism—a safe bulwark of general freedom, because a resolute defender of the liberty of conscience.
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> Just look for a moment at the area covered by this South African Conference. It

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* Methodism was introduced, by Barnabas and William Shaw, into South Africa among the settlers of 1820.

extends from the Cape to the Vaal River, and from Natal to Namaqualand. And, then, think of the races and tribes reached by the agencies of the Conference—the Hottentot, the Tembus, the Pondos, the Baralongs, and the Zulus; and think, also, of her position, and weigh her influence among the colonists of South Africa—the leading men of the Cape, Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, King Williamstown, Queenstown, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Kimberley, Bloemfontein—all centers of commercial activity. And I may remark, what, perhaps, is not generally known in England, our influence in these places is second to none. And, then, consider the mission stations this Conference will have under her control—those centers of renovating forces in the very heart of the ruling tribes of South Africa.

And, then, Mr. President, I think we ought to thank God, and take courage, when we think of the men who, by a gracious Providence, are now on the ground to carry out the grand purposes of this great scheme. There is Richard Ridgill, the friend of Punshon, and his peer in Dutch literature and pulpit oratory; and Henry Tindall, a master of the most difficult of all South African languages; and William Tyson, a profound theological and biblical scholar; and Peter Hargreaves, one of the most apostolic of modern missionaries; and S. Evans Rowe, whom this Conference has not yet forgotten as a statesman and Methodist expert; and Jonathan Smith Spencer, with his power in the pulpit and on the platform; and Ezra Nuttal, the brother of a bishop, and, what is better, a bishop himself, voluntarily surrendering honors as an English preacher that he may give his great powers to the educating and training of a native ministry; and Owen Watkins, a modern Pauline pioneer; and Theopholus Chubb, B.A., giving himself to the most missionary work in the most missionary district in South Africa; and H. S. Barton, who, yonder in Griqualand West, is finding gems far brighter than the diamonds of the Kimberley Mines, in the thousands of the natives from some twenty or thirty lingual sections of South Africa, who come to work in those diamond mines; and Robert Lamplough, the model secretary of that or of any Conference; and Frederick Mason, their coming man, and a very wise and trusted missionary-statesman; and, then, Mr. President, to crown all there is John Walton, M.A., the graceful orator, the experienced missionary, and the master administrator—yes, sir, and a hundred younger brethren, all eager for work and for the advancement of Methodism, seconded by a hundred native ministers, grand and trustworthy men. I think, then, I may, without a shadow of a doubt, or a twinge of fear, or one moment's hesitation, commend this address of the brethren of the South African Conference—laymen and ministers all—to your loving confidence and continued sympathy.

Semi-Centenary of Methodism in Liberia.

The Semi-Centennial of Methodism, pursuant to the action of the Liberia Methodist Episcopal Conference, was held on August 22, 1883. Rev. Melville B. Cox arrived in 1833. The first society was formed on board the ship *Elizabeth*, that bore the first company of emigrants to this portion of Western Africa. The Methodist Episcopal Church was handsomely decorated with mottoes and floral devices. Sunday morning the pastor, Rev. C. A. Pitman, delivered a discourse on the great work of the Church of Christ in Africa. The needs of Methodism were specifically set forth, particularly its educational wants. A considerable sum was contributed to be devoted to educational purposes. In the afternoon the Sunday-school had special exercises of recitations and musical performance. Hon. H. R. W. Johnson delivered an interesting address, showing the unity of religious ideas, and pointed out that Methodism was coeval with the establishment of the colony of Africa. He referred to the effect it had made on the native tribes in the days when the work was vigorously pushed. The necessity of an independent organization of Methodism in this country was asserted as essentially necessary to vigorous life and local activity. The school and audience made further contributions, and the sum for the day amounted to between three and four hundred dollars. The celebration closed with a missionary meeting in the evening, when several addresses were made.

Centenary of the Organization of American Methodism.

HISTORIC RECORD.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1878, three years before the meeting of the Ecumenical Conference, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The year 1884 will be the Centenary of American Methodism, the Methodist Episcopal Church having been organized in the city of Baltimore, December, 1784; and,

Whereas, That event ought to be commemorated by all the Methodists on this Continent; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now assembled in Atalanta, Ga., deem it desirable that a Conference of Methodists in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and other parts of the Continent of America, be held in the city of Baltimore, at Christmas, in the year 1884, that being the Centenary of the organization of the Methodist Church in America.

Resolved, That the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, be requested, in behalf of this Conference, to open a correspondence on this subject with the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Presidents of the several Canada Conferences, and all other Methodist bodies on this Continent.

Resolved, That the Bishops and Presidents aforesaid be, and the same are, hereby requested to mature a programme for the solemn observance of the Centenary of the organization of American Methodism in the city of Baltimore, December 25, 1784. (Adopted May 18, 1878.)

ACTION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1880.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Cincinnati, 1880, appointed the following Committee on the Centennial: Dr. W. F. Mallalieu, of New England Conference; Mr. Isaac N. Hall, of Vermont; Dr. S. L. Baldwin, of Foochow; Mr. Joseph Hillman, of Troy; Rev. E. Cunningham, of North India; Mr. Francis H. Root, of Genesee; Dr. Jacob Todd, of Philadelphia; Mr. Horace Benton, of North Ohio; Rev. S. B. Darnell, of Florida; Mr. Wilson Cook, of South Carolina; Rev. Joseph S. Woods, of Indiana; Mr. Mills Gardner, of Ohio; Dr. E. Q. Fuller, of Georgia; Mr. Wm. H. Crogman, of Savannah; Rev. F. D. Hemenway, of Michigan; Mr. Sumner Howard, of Detroit; Rev. L. N. Wheeler, of Wisconsin; Mr. W. F. Johnson, of Upper Iowa; Dr. D. P. Mitchell, of South Kansas; Mr. Frank T. Campbell, of Iowa; Dr. B. F. Crary, of Colorado; Mr. Charles C. White, of Nebraska; Rev. C. Urbantke, of Southern German; and Mr. Andrew Gemeker, of Western German Conference.

This Committee reported to the General Conference, May 21, as follows:

Report of Centennial Committee, No. 1.

The Centennial Committee, having met and attended to the duty assigned them, beg leave to make the following report:

1. They recommend that the year 1884 be observed as the Centennial of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

2. That this General Conference order the appointment of a commission, such appointment to be made by the Bishops, of one from each mission district, who shall make all needful arrangements for carrying out the observance of the Centennial throughout the entire Church.

3. That the Centennial gifts be made for the following objects:

    (1) Education.
    (2) The extinguishment of Church debts.
    (3) Fund for superannuates.
    (4) General missions.
    (5) Home evangelization.

4. That $10,000,000 be the minimum sum to be asked for in behalf of the before-mentioned enterprises of the Church.
5. That each pastor, throughout the entire Church, be requested to prepare and preach a special Centennial sermon on each of the benevolent causes recommended in this report.
6. That each pastor be requested to preachan Historical Centennial sermon on the last Sunday of 1884.
7. That each Annual Conference take measures to observe the Centennial, by the appointment of one of its members to preach a Centennial sermon at the session of the Conference held during 1884.
8. That Bishop Simpson, with Bishop Foster as alternate, be requested to preach a Centennial sermon before the General Conference of 1884.
9. That a mass meeting, or Centennial convention, be held in each presiding elder's district, as early as practicable, in the year 1884, at which all the benevolent causes recommended in this report be considered, together with all other matters of special interest connected with the Centennial.
10. That on Christmas, or at some time during Christmas week, special services be arranged for all our children, and particularly for our Sunday-schools, by means of which all our young people may be thoroughly interested in the history of the Church, and led to take an active part in its future development and growth.
11. That all our preachers and people be careful to make the year 1884 one of special consecration to the service of God, and that, fas ar as possible, constant and prayerful efforts may be put forth by all to secure the universal renewal of pure and undefiled religion, to the end that scriptural holiness may be spread over all lands. Let this important work begin with the Watch-night Service of December 31, 1883, all over the world, and continue, as God shall help, through the entire Centennial year.
12. That a committee of three ministers and three laymen be appointed by each Annual Conference, during the session held in 1883, who shall co-operate with the Centennial Commission ordered by this General Conference, in carrying out all plans and measures necessary for a proper and successful observance of our Centennial year. W. F. Mallalieu, *Chairman.*

Jos. Hillman, *Secretary.*

At the same General Conference the Standing Committee on Education, after considering a memorial from the Educational Convention, asking for the appointment of a Centennial Education Commission, presented a report recommending—

That the General Conference provide for and order a general centennial effort, to be made by all our people, during the coming quadrennium, in commemoration of the approaching close of the first century in the history of our Church, to promote the cause of education; and that the enterprise embrace the following particulars:

1. To secure a proper control of all the schools of every grade that shall be recognized as belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church.
2. To secure a liberal endowment of all these institutions.
3. To guard, as far as possible, against the loss or pecuniary embarrassment of any such institutions.
4. To enlarge the funds, under the charge of the Board of Education, devoted to the assistance of needy students.

To carry out these provisions we would further recommend that the Bishops appoint a "Centennial Commission," to consist of two of their own number, and one minister and one layman from each General Conference District, and that this commission have full power to provide plans and means for the above purposes, and to carry them into execution.

In behalf of the Committee. Geo. S. Hare, *Chairman.*

F. D. Hemenway, *Secretary.*

Both of the above reports were presented, and ordered printed, May 21, and on May 27 (the day previous to the final adjournment) came up for action, but, pending the decision of some amendments which were proposed, the whole matter was referred to the Bishops, with instructions to report a plan for the whole Church.

CENTENNIAL PAPER SIGNED BY AMERICAN METHODIST DELEGATES IN LONDON.

At the Ecumenical Conference in London, in 1881, the following paper was drawn up, at the instance of Mr. H. K. Carroll, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and signed by a large number of the American delegates:

ECUMENICAL METHODIST CONFERENCE, CITY ROAD CHAPEL,
LONDON, E. C., Sept. 19, 1881.

The undersigned, delegates from Methodist Churches in America to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, join in commending to the favorable consideration of our respective Churches the holding of a commemorative Centennial meeting in 1884, to be composed of representatives (clerical and lay) from all Methodist bodies in American.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—M. Simpson, Jesse T. Peck, Henry W. Warren, J. M. Walden, A. Wheeler, Clinton B. Fisk, Oliver Hoyt H. K. Carroll, O. H. Warren, C. H. Payne, A. C. George, S. L. Baldwin, J. W. Waugh, Francis S. Hoyt, W. S. Edwards, A. J. Kynett, George W. Frost, E. D. Huntley, R. S. Maclay, E. Q. Fuller, G. R. Crooks, J. P. Newman, O. H. Tiffany, C. E. Felton, C. A. Van Anda, J. Braden, P. S. Donelson, J. B. Stitt, Wm. N. M'Elroy, J. M. Buckley, A. Edwards, B. K. Peirce, Otis Gibson, Benj. St. James Fry, J. M. Reid, E. O. Stannard, W. C. De Pauw, George W. Peck, Henry Liebhart, David M'Williams, O. A. Horton, James M. King, L. M. Vernon, Homer Eaton, W. H. Kincaid, J. W. M'Donald, W. R. Davis, W. W. Evans, J. Dorman Steele.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South.—H. N. M'Tyeire, E. E. Wiley, Edward H. East, David Morton, G. W. Horn, S. H. Werlein, J. O. A. Clark, H. V. M. Miller, J. B. M'Ferrin, W. W. Bennett, J. B. A. Ahrens, F. Asbury Mood, C. G. Andrews, Thomas S. Moorman, W. H. Potter, Walter Clark.

Methodist Protestant Church.—S. B. Southerland,* J. H. Robinson, C. W. Button.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—Daniel A. Payne, Wm. F. Dickerson, J. P. Shorter, Alexander Clark, John M. Brown, A. Thos. Carr, F. W. Morris.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.—J. W. Hood, Joseph P. Thompson, J. C. Price, J. M'H. Farley.

Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.—J. H. Holsey.

Independent Methodist Church.—Charles M. Giffin.

On March 22, 1882, a meeting, of which J. M. King, D.D., was Chairman, and Mr. H. K. Carroll, Secretary, of such Ecumenical Conference delegates as resided in New York city and vicinity, and had represented the Methodist Episcopal Church in London, was held in the Mission Board Room, 805 Broadway, New York, and a Provisional Committee constituted to bring the subject of the Centenary celebration before the Church.

On May 3, a Joint Committee, consisting of members of the Provisional Committee, and of duly appointed representatives of Annual Conferences and Ministers' Meetings of the Church, met in the city of New York, and adopted an address to the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, asking them to appoint a committee of Bishops, ministers, and laymen, to co-operate with similar committees of other Methodist bodies in making arrangements for the holding of a Centennial Conference in 1884. The Committee also sent a communication to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, stating what steps had been taken, and expressing a confident hope that, if that Conference deemed it wise to provide for a committee on their part, there would be a similar committee appointed on behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ACTION OF THE BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at their session in Detroit, in May, 1882, appointed the committee as follows:

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* Dr. Southerland subsequently withdrew his name.

Bishops: Simpson, Andrews, Wiley, and Hurst.

Ministers: Rev Drs. L. Hitchcock, C. N. Sims, A. Longacre, J. W. Joyce, C. H. Fowler, J. F. Goucher, Daniel Dorchester, Sr., M. D'C. Crawford, Sandford Hunt, D. A. Goodsell, Joseph Horner.

Laymen: G. I. Seney, J. B. Cornell, G. J. Ferry, A. V. Stout, Charles Scott, J. A. Wright, William Claflin, Theodore Runyon, D. H. Wheeler, John Owen, Amos Shinkle.

Following are the Minutes of the first meeting of the Committee appointed by the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

Such members as could be conveniently reached were invited by Bishop Simpson to meet at 805 Broadway, New York, Thursday evening, Nov. 9, 1882, at 8 P.M. In response to this invitation the following members were present:

Bishops: Simpson, Wiley, Andrews, and Hurst.

Ministers: J. F. Goucher, C. H. Fowler, S. Hunt, A. Longacre, D. A. Goodsell, M. D'C. Crawford.

Laymen: D. H. Wheeler, John A. Wright, J. B. Cornell.

Bishop Simpson stated the object of the meeting, namely, to hold a preliminary consultation as to matters intrusted to the Committee.

D. A. Goodsell was chosen Secretary.

On motion of Bishop Hurst, H. K. Carroll was invited to co-operate with the Committee.

H. K. Carroll stated facts concerning the origin of the movement to celebrate the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Christmas Conference of 1784, and the assent and dissent of members of various Methodistic bodies to the proposal.

Bishop Andrews moved that a Committee of Correspondence and Counsel be appointed to confer with representatives of other Methodist bodies with regard to the proposed celebration, and to prepare, in conjunction with such representatives, plans for the consideration of the United Committees, and to unite with such representatives in calling a meeting of the several Committees.

Pending the consideration of this resolution, the meeting adjourned to meet at 9 A.M. Friday, Nov. 10, in the Bishops' Room, 805 Broadway.

Second Session.

The Committee met Friday at 9 A.M. in the Bishops' Room, 805 Broadway, Bishop Simpson in the Chair. The consideration of the resolution of Bishop Andrews was by unanimous consent deferred for the purpose of considering the following resolution offered by Bishop Wiley:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Committee that it is desirable to hold a Centennial Conference in 1884 to celebrate the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, and that it is desirable that all organizations of American Methodism should unite in the celebration.

This resolution was passed unanimously. The consideration of the resolution of Bishop Andrews was then resumed. It was amended and adopted unanimously as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of Counsel and Correspondence be appointed to communicate with representatives of other Methodist Churches on matters relating to the proposed celebration of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that this Committee be empowered to unite with such representatives in calling a general meeting of such representatives of the participating Churches, and in preparing plans for such celebration for their consideration.

It was then ordered that a committee of five should be appointed under this resolution, and the following were appointed: Chairman, Bishop Simpson; also J. F. Goucher, H. K. Carroll, D. A. Goodsell, and Andrew Longacre.

Previous to the appointment of this committee, H. K. Carroll was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the absence in Europe, through illness, of A. V. Stout.

It was then ordered that a copy of the minutes be sent to absent members by the Secretary, asking their approval of these proceedings, and explaining the reason why they were not notified.

On motion, it was ordered that the terms used were intended to include Canadian Methodism.

The Committee then adjourned at call of the chair.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES.

The Committee of Counsel and Correspondence named above, met, and chose Bishop Simpson as Chairman, and Mr. H. K. Carroll as Secretary. The Committee sent the following letter to all Methodist bodies in the United States and Canada:

New York, *December* 25, 1882.

DEAR BRETHREN—The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church appointed, at their spring session, a committee of twenty-six, including four of their own number, eleven ministers and eleven laymen, to consider the matter of holding a Methodist Centennial Conference in Baltimore in 1884. This committee met in New York city, November 9,10, Bishop Simpson presiding, and adopted a resolution approving the proposal to hold a Conference in celebration of the Centenary of the "Organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and declaring that it is desirable that the various branches of Methodism in America should be represented in it. The Committee appointed a subcommittee of Counsel and Correspondence, consisting of the following persons: Bishop Simpson, (Chairman,) D. A. Goodsell, D.D., the Rev. J. F. Goucher, the Rev. Andrew Longacre, and Mr. H. K. Carroll, (Secretary.)

The subcommittee was instructed to communicate with representatives of other Methodist Churches "on matters relating to the proposed celebration," and to "unite with them in calling a general meeting" of the committees of the participating Churches, and in preparing plans for its consideration.

It seems to us, dear brethren, very desirable that all the members of the Methodist family in America which trace (with us) their origin back to the Christmas Conference of 1784, to the first societies of 1766, and thence to the rise of Methodism in England, should take part in this Conference. Though the one body of 1784 has now become many bodies, yet we are closely bound together in one family, and are ecclesiastically descended from the same holy men whose organization a century ago we propose to celebrate. As Paul and Apollos and Cephas are not divided to our common Christianity, so Wesley and Asbury and Garrettson and Whatcoat and Ware are not divided to our common Methodism. They are equally our heritage. It was not intended or desired by our Committee, in the use of the phrase "organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church," to confine the celebration to that body which has retained the original name, nor even to those bodies which are denominated Episcopal. We use the words in a historic sense. It would, therefore, give great pleasure to our Committee to unite with committees of other Methodist Churches in preparing plans for the Conference.

We do not, brethren, claim priority in this movement. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, took, we believe, in its General Conference of 1878, the first official action in favor of the celebration. Its representatives in the Ecumenical Conference last fall, in common with those of other American Churches, signed a recommendation for a Conference in 1884, and its General Conference of May, 1882, appointed a committee to deal with the matter. It seems to us that the time has come when correspondence ought to be opened, and we have ventured, without consulting with that body, to send to you and to other Methodist Churches this letter. We hope most sincerely that you will see your way clear to take steps to have a committee appointed, either formally or informally, which shall be empowered to enter into correspondence and to assist in preparing plans for the approval of a general meeting of committees of the Churches to be called next year.

Will you do us the favor to reply to this letter as soon as possible, in order that it may be known whether your Church will probably participate in the celebration? We also desire very much to have you make any suggestions touching the preliminaries that may occur to you. By free interchange of ideas we may soon arrive at satisfactory conclusions.

Trusting that it may be our privilege to co-operate with representives of all the Methodist Churches in the United States and Canada in preparing for a grand Methodist assembly at Baltimore in 1884, and that the celebration will result in advancing the interests of our common Methodism and the cause of Christ,

We are yours, very truly, M. SIMPSON, *Chairman.*

H. K. CARROLL, *Secretary.*

ACTION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, MAY 24, 1882.

Your Committee to whom was referred that part of the Bishops' Address respecting the Centenary of American Methodism, and also a paper from leading ministers and laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the joint celebration of that event in the city of Baltimore, in December, 1884, after carefully considering the same, submit the following report:

The religious movement called Methodism, which by the middle of the eighteenth century had spread over England, soon followed English-speaking people to the remote colonies, and by 1766 was introduced into America by the zeal of Barbara Heck and the faithful preaching of Philip Embury and Captain Webb. Three years later the movement had taken so kindly to American soil that, in response to Mr. Wesley's call at the British Conference, "Who will go to the help of our brethren in America?" Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmoor offered their services, and were promptly aided in coming by the liberality of their brethren in the Conference. A few years later Mr. Wesley himself was urged to come, but, unable to do so, he sent Francis Asbury, a man the most like Wesley in executive power, untiring labors, and consuming zeal, ever given to the Church. Appointed Superintendent in 1772, he soon introduced the plans of work which had been successfully tested in England, and put the impress of his organizing mind on the infant societies. In the absence of ordained preachers the people were dependent on the English clergy for the sacraments. The Revolutionary War causing the return of most of these, it was necessary to organize the "few sheep in the wilderness" into a Church of their own, where not only the word of God might be preached, but the sacraments duly administered. Of the eighty-three traveling preachers in the New World sixty were assembled at the memorable Christmas Conference in the city of Baltimore, in December, 1784, to welcome Thomas Coke, LL.D., recently set apart and ordained by Mr. Wesley to the office of Superintendent or Bishop of the Methodist Societies in America. He and Francis Asbury were chosen to this high office by the voice of the Conference, and twelve faithful men were elected and ordained elders. At this time, with the adoption of our Articles of Religion and the general system of discipline which has since governed us, the scattered societies became a fully organized Church. We thus antedated by some five years the organization of the constitutional government of the country, and in 1789 the Methodist Episcopal Church, through their Bishops, presented a congratulatory address to President Washington, on his assuming the duties of his office.

Thus, in the providence of God, Methodism took an organic shape in a land peculiarly favorable to its growth, until, within less than a hundred years, our eighty-three traveling preachers have become more than twenty-seven thousand, and her few hundred members over four million. This numerical showing is in keeping with her moral and religious influence in the New World. What with the extent and character of her periodical literature, her institutions crowded by the youth of the land, the thousands annually converted at her altars, and the countless multitudes who attend upon her service, Methodism is an incalculable power in the land of her adoption. Her responsibility to God and man is augmented in like proportion. At the General Conference of 1878 action was first taken looking to "a Conference of Methodists in the United States and Canada, and other parts of the continent of America, to be held in the city of Baltimore, at Christmas in 1884," and the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, were "requested, in behalf of the Conference, to open a correspondence on this subject with the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Presidents of the several Canadian Conferences, and of all other Methodist bodies on this continent." In view of the action already taken we submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That, in grateful acknowledgment of God's signal mercies and of our increased prosperity and responsibility, we will endeavor, during the year 1884, to raise the sum of two million dollars, to be applied equally to the cause of education, Church extension, and foreign missions, save where donors shall give special direction to their gifts, under the supervision of a committee hereafter named.

2. That a committee, consisting of twelve ministers and twelve laymen, to be appointed by the Bishops, shall, together with the Bishops, be charged with the duty of collecting and administering all funds collected for Connectional objects, and that such committee make its report to the General Conference in 1886.

3. That such committee be authorized to organize subcommittees in every Annual Conference, who, jointly with these, may aid in collecting funds for both local and Connectional objects, and who shall report to the Central Committee as above constituted all amounts raised for the payment of Church debts, the erection of churches and parsonages, and all other local objects or needs as for Connectional objects.

4. That the committee above provided for shall represent us in all correspondence respecting the Conference to be held in Baltimore, in December, 1884, and that our Bishops be and are hereby authorized to appoint all necessary representatives from our Church to such Conferences.

MEETING OF THE CENTENARY COMMITTEE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

The Committee convened in the Bishops' Room at the Publishing House, at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 4, 1882, according to appointment, holding a session of two days. Members present: Ministers — All the Bishops, E. R. Hendrix, H. P. Walker, Samuel Rodgers, Samuel K. Cox, N. H. D. Wilson, J. H. M'Lean, A. G. Haygood, C. B. Galloway, O. P. Fitzgerald. Laymen—G. D. Shands, W. C. Ireland, P. Meguiar. Dr. E. R. Hendrix presided, Dr. Fitzgerald, editor of the Nashville "Christian Advocate," was appointed Secretary.

A communication was received from the Rev. Dr. James E. Evans, Commissioner of Education for the colored people, calling the attention of the Committee to his work, and bespeaking good-will and co-operation. The reading of the paper elicited the informal expression of hearty approval of the object for which Dr. Evans is laboring, and earnest wishes for his success.

The Rev. David Morton, Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, by invitation, addressed the Board in relation to the operations of that Board in connection with the Centennial celebration.

The following resolutions, embodying a proposed plan of Centenary observance, were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the leading object of this Centenary observance is the spiritual improvement of our people by reviewing God's signal mercies during the hundred years of our organic life, and by calling out in suitable monumental form our gratitude for these blessings.

2. That the first Sabbath in January, 1884, be observed throughout the Church as a day of devout prayer for the divine blessing upon the Centenary services of the year, and for a general revival of religion, and that on that day our preachers explain the nature and objects of the Centenary celebration, and especially urge adherence to those doctrines and usages of early Methodism that have contributed under God to her spiritual power.

3. That each Annual Conference provide for the preaching of a Centenary sermon before its own body, and that a committee of ministers and laymen in each Conference be appointed by the Central Centenary Committee to arrange for appropriate Centennial services at such points in the Conference as may be deemed best.

4. That the last Sabbaths in May and October, 1884, as each Annual Conference may designate, be observed as days of special Centenary service in all our churches and mission stations, and that the Central Centenary Committee be requested to prepare a programme of exercises therefor.

5. That due attention be paid to a children's celebration of our Methodist Centenary, to be held at such time in 1884 as each Annual Conference may determine.

6. That a subcommittee of five be appointed to co-operate with like committees of other Methodist bodies in arranging for a joint celebration of the Centenary of the Christmas Conference held in Baltimore in 1784.

7. That a Central Centenary Committee, composed of three ministers and three laymen, be appointed by the General Centenary Committee, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the Annual Conference Centenary Committees; to prepare and publish all necessary documents, and to secure the intelligent and hearty co-

operation of the whole Church, particularly in the matter of collections for Connectional objects.

8. That special attention be given to raising funds for educational purposes. That the Centenary Committee of each Annual Conference, the Central Committee concurring, may designate the institution or institutions for whose benefit contributions are made, provided that all donors may give directions to their contributions; and that all funds contributed for educational purposes, and not otherwise directed, shall be forwarded to the Central Committee, to constitute "A Centenary Educational Fund," whose administration shall be determined by the next General Conference.

9. That the cause of Church Extension be strongly urged upon the attention of our people as a leading object for their contributions in 1884, and that we seek to raise a Loan Fund of $500,000.

10. That the Anglo-Chinese University at Shanghai, the mission-house and church edifice in the City of Mexico, the mission-school at Rio de Janeiro, be recommended as special objects for Centenary contributions in our mission fields.

11. That the Executive Committee, provided for in article 7, be constituted a temporary Board of Trust, who shall take charge of and administer all funds coming into the hands of this Committee until the creation of a permanent Board of Trust, except funds for missionary and Church Extension purposes, which latter they shall receive and pass over to their appropriate Boards.

12. That Bishop M'Tyeire be requested to prepare a suitable Centennial volume, setting forth the salient points in the history of our American Methodism during the first hundred years of its organic existence.

The following were appointed members of the Central Centenary Committee named in the 7th resolution above: E.R. Hendrix, D.D., Chairman; W. P. Harrison, D.D., Secretary; James Whitworth, Treasurer; Bishop H. N. M'Tyeire, L. D. Palmer, J. G. Carter.

The following committee was appointed under the 6th resolution: Bishop A. W. Wilson, Chairman; John S. Martin, D.D., Secretary; Samuel Rodgers, D.D., T. J. Magruder, Charles Shipley.

The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

THE BISHOPS' CIRCULAR ADDRESS TO THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

To the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR BRETHREN—The General Conference, at its session in Cincinnati, in May, 1880, appointed a Committee on the Centennial of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also referred to the Committee on Education a memorial asking for the appointment of a "Centennial Educational Commission." After the reports from these Committees had been presented, the General Conference ordered "that the matter be referred to the Bishops to devise a plan for the Centennial year, and report to the Church as early as convenient."

In accordance with this direction the Bishops have considered the matters presented in these reports, as well as the general subject, and they presented the Church the following suggestions:

1. As the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church occurred in the closing week of 1784, and as the General Conference will assemble in May, 1884, the Bishops consider it necessary to indicate at this time the order of religious services to celebrate the anniversary, as full directions can be given by the General Conference.

2. As preparatory measures, they recommend that the several Annual Conferences, at their sessions in 1883, shall appoint a minister to preach a sermon on the subject at their session in 1884, and shall arrange for such other services at the Conference sessions as they may deem best. They also recommend the Annual Conferences in 1883 to appoint a Committee of ministers and laymen, who shall plan for such public meetings or conventions in the various parts of the Conference, and for such other services as may best promote the proposed objects.

3. As the German Churches contemplate the holding of jubilee services to commemorate their organization in 1835, we have, at the request of their Conferences, so far modified the plan that they may combine their services in 1884 and in 1885.

4. Though the religious services should be the chief feature of the celebration, yet as an expression of gratitude to God for his signal mercies and blessings during the century, many generous persons have already arranged for appropriate thank-offerings; and it is greatly desirable that the entire Church should unite in making such offerings. We recommend that an earnest effort be made to pay the indebtedness now existing on churches and parsonages before the commencement of 1884. Many Churches have already moved in this matter; and we are glad to note that in several cities, and in a few districts, all the Churches have become free from embarrassment. We should greatly rejoice if, before the century shall close, all existing debts, especially those of long standing, should be liquidated, that the Churches might more properly unite in Connectional offerings.

5. The chief object of Connectional offerings should be the cause of education. The future of the Church will, under God's blessing, largely depend on the culture given to the youth. We commend to the liberality of the Church, first, the Board of Education; second, the Freedmen's Aid Society; third, Theological Schools; and fourth, such Seminaries, Colleges, and Universities as shall be selected by the several Annual Conferences.

6. In addition to Educational Institutions, we recommend to the Church the Chartered Fund and other asssociations which care for the support of the superannuated preachers. Also the permanent funds of the various Church Boards, such as Missions, Church Extension, Sunday-schools, and Tracts; also the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who are empowered to receive and administer, according to the will of the donors, any specific Church funds. Also benevolent Church institutions, such as Orphanages, Homes, and Hospitals which may be approved by the Annual Conferences. In all cases, however, their thank-offerings should be for permanent funds, and should not interfere with the contribution or disbursement of the annual collections.

7. It is not our right to dictate to any member of the Church either the object or the amount of his contribution. But we earnestly hope that in reviewing the history of the past, and in considering the great work which lies before us, each member of the Church will esteem it a privilege to contribute to such enterprises as shall bless humanity in all coming time.

8. We earnestly recommend that the year of 1884 be one of special personal consecration; that we may humble ourselves before God, and fervently plead for that precious baptism of the Holy Spirit, without which nothing good or great can be accomplished.

Praying that the blessing of God may rest upon the Church, and every member thereof, we are, dear brethren, yours in Christ Jesus.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Board of Bishops,

William L. Harris, *Secretary.*

Committees of Correspondence.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Bishop Simpson, Chairman; H. K. Carroll, Secretary; Rev. Messrs. D. H. Goodsell, D.D., J. F. Goucher, Alexander Longacre.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South.—Bishop A. W. Wilson, Chairman; John S. Martin, D.D., Secretary; Samuel Rogers, D.D., T. J. Magruder, Charles Shipley.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—Bishop Campbell, Chairman; Bishop John M. Brown, T. G. Steward, D.D., Rev. James A. Handy, John T. Jenifer, D.D., Messrs. T. Smith, Isaiah Wears, T. T. Fortune.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.—President J. C. Price, North Carolina, Chairman. (Rest of committee not announced.)

Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.—Bishop Holsey, Bishop Beebe, the Rev. G. W. Mosely.

Primitive Methodist Church.—Eastern Conference: The Rev. W. H. Yarrow, Mr. W. A. Montignani. Western Conference: The Rev. Joseph Hewitt, Mr. James Croft.

Methodist Church of Canada.—Rev. John A. Williams, D.D., Rev. James Gardner, D.D.

ACTION OF THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

The attention of the British Wesleyan Conference at its session, July 24, 1883, in the city of Hull, was called by a memorial from the First London District to the subject of the American Methodist Centenary Celebration, and the following record was officially reported:

As the Deed of Declaration was signed on February 28, 1784, and Methodism in America received its recognition by the British Conference in that year, it was thought advisable to celebrate in some way or other these events, and the Conference remitted the matter to the consideration of the monthly meeting of ministers in London.

ACTION OF THE UNITED CANADA GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The following is the report on the "Centenary of the Organization of Methodism in America," adopted by the United General Conference, Sept. 18, 1883:

1. That this General Conference respond to the request of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and join with them in the celebration of the organization of the said Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and that this Conference appoint a delegation of two to represent the Methodist Church.
2. That we deem it advisable to join with this the celebration of the unification of Methodism in Canada, coinciding as it does in time with the Centennial of Episcopal Methodism in America.
3. We recommend the raising of a Memorial Fund, to be devoted in part to the Superannuation Fund, and in part to a Sustentation Fund to meet urgent necessities arising out of the union of Canadian Methodism, such necessities not having been otherwise provided for.
4. That the carrying out of arrangements be referred to a committee composed of the General Superintendents, Drs. Douglas, Nelles, Jacques, Dewart, Withrow, Revs. W. Herridge, and E. Roberts.
5. That a convention in the interest of the above funds, and in connection with the above celebration, be held on the St. Lawrence Central Camp-ground, under the management of Revs. F. B. Stratton, T. G. Williams, J. P. Wilson, S. Bond, Wm. Blair, J. Kines, T. W. M'Vety, L. Hooker, R. Harris, and Messrs. Arthur Chown, D. B. Jones, P. D. Cowan, and J. J. Rice. Also, that a similar convention be held on the Grimsby Camp-ground, under the management of Revs. Dr. Williams, W. S. Griffin, Dr. Ryckman, Dr. Gardner, Dr. Sanderson, J. S. Williamson, W. R. Parker, A. Langford, E. Roberts, R. Cade, and Messrs. Noah Philps, P. O. Fairfields, and E. S. Whipple.
6. That in view of the Centennial now being celebrated in the Eastern Conferences, in connection with the introduction of Methodism into the provinces there situated, your Committee recommend that such course be taken as the Annual Conferences may determine.

A meeting of the Central Centenary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held in Nashville, Aug. 28, 1883. The Secretary, Dr. Harrison, announced that 183 presiding elders had reported the appointment of the home committees severally for their districts. The District Committees consist of one minister and one layman appointed by the presiding elder, with the presiding elder as chairman.

The Chairman of the Central Committee, Dr. Hendrix, was instructed to prepare, and the Secretary to publish, an address to the Annual Conferences, giving them a clear and concise statement of the objects and methods of the Centenary Committees.

It was recommended by the Committee that the Children's Centennial day be utilized for the creation of a fund in aid of Sunday-schools among the poor, in such manner as may be deemed advisable.

Interesting Facts for Centenary Remembrance.

The first missionary from America to foreign lands was sent out by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Among those present at its organization, at Baltimore, in 1784, was William Black, of Nova Scotia, who had made the long and perilous journey to appeal to the Conference to arrange for an organized pastorate over the circuits which he had already formed during his previous four years' ministry. The soul of Bishop Coke became inspired by the appeal, and he appointed Garrettson and Cromwell, with Black, to the mission work, and collected money for its support, and hastened to England for a further supply of money and preachers for their aid. Garrettson and Cromwell immediately pushed forward to their new field. Thus it was that at the *first Conference of organized American Methodism, and immediately after the act of organization was completed, the new Church entered upon its foreign mission work.** Before the close of the Conference session a collection was taken by the Bishops for its support. This was the first missionary collection of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first Methodist educational institution (Cokesbury College—named after its two chief founders, Bishops Coke and Asbury) was projected at the Christmas Conference. The corner-stone of the college edifice (admirably located at Abington, twenty-five miles from Baltimore) was laid by Bishop Asbury, June 5, 1788, about five months after the close of the first Conference. About $5,000 had been already raised by Bishop Coke to pay for materials and work. It was erected at a cost of $50,000; and, during its ten years' history, and until its destruction by fire, Dec. 7, 1795, it was largely patronized, acquired extensive fame, and was eminently useful. In 1792 it reported over seventy students, its curriculum embracing, in addition to the English branches, the Greek, Latin, German, French, and Hebrew languages. For more fuller notice see the Educational Department of the present YEAR-BOOK.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first American Church to recognize the value of Sunday-school instruction, and the first to establish such schools in any American community. "Let us," says the Conference Minutes of 1790, "labor, as the heart and soul of one man, to establish Sunday-schools in or near the place of public worship. Let persons be appointed by the Bishops, elders, deacons, or preachers, to teach (gratis) all that will attend, and have a capacity to learn, from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10, and from 2 o'clock in the afternoon till 6, where it does not interfere with public worship. The Council shall compile a proper school book to teach them learning and piety." The Council, composed of the Bishops and presiding elders, was a supervising board established by the Conference, and officiated during 1789 and 1790.†

The first congratulatory address ever presented by any body of Christian ministry to the United States Government was unanimously adopted by the Methodist

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* Garrettson and Cromwell embarked in less than six weeks after their appointment, and reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, after a most perilous voyage of two weeks. A week later Garrettson formed a society of seven or eight members—the "First Methodist Society of Halifax," and the first society organized by the Methodist Episcopal Church in its foreign mission field. Halifax is now, and has been for many years, the Methodist publishing head-quarters for the eastern provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

† The modern system of Sunday-school instruction, with which the name of Robert Raikes was so intimately connected, was first suggested by a Methodist lady in England, who subsequently became the wife of Samuel Bradburn, one of Mr. Wesley's most efficient and distinguished ministers. This lady, at Gloucester, England, suggested the whole plan to Robert

Episcopal Church. Washington was declared the first President of the United States, April 6, 1789. At the New York Conference, commencing May 28, in that year, an address to the President was suggested and unanimously voted; and a committee, consisting of John Dickins and Thomas Morrell, was appointed to visit the President, and acquaint him with the fact, place in his hands a copy, and arrange with him for a date for the formal reception of the original manuscript, to be presented by the Bishops in person. Washington cordially received the Committee, and named June 6. On that date the Bishops were presented by the Committee, and Bishop Asbury read, with great self-possession and expressiveness, the address, and, at the close of which, Washington responded, reading a written reply, with fluency and dignity, yet with great kindness of manner. The full text of the address and reply is given below.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: We, the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, humbly beg leave, in the name of our society, collectively, in these United States, to express to you the warm feelings of our hearts, and our sincere congratulations on your appointment to the Presidentship of these States. We are conscious, from the signal proofs you have already given, that you are a friend of mankind; and, under this established idea, place as full confidence in your wisdom and integrity for the preservation of those civil and religious liberties which have been transmitted to us by the providence of God and the glorious revolution, as we believe ought to be reposed in man.

We have received the most grateful satisfaction from the humble and entire dependence on the great Governor of the universe which you have repeatedly expressed, acknowledging him the source of every blessing, and particularly of the most excellent Constitution of these States, which is at present the admiration of the world, and may, in future, become its great exemplar for imitation; and hence we enjoy a holy expectation that you will always prove a faithful and impartial patron of genuine, vital religion, the grand end of our creation and present probationary existence. And we promise you our fervent prayers to the throne of grace, that God Almighty may endue you with all the graces and gifts of his Holy Spirit, that he may enable you to fill up your important station to his glory, the good of his Church, the happiness and prosperity of the United States, and the welfare of mankind.

Signed, in behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

THOMAS COKE.
FRANCIS ASBURY.

NEW YORK, *May* 29, 1789.

To the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America:

GENTLEMEN: I return to you individually, and, through you, to your society collectively in the United States, my thanks for the demonstrations of affection, and the expressions of joy offered in their behalf, on my late appointment. It shall be my endeavor to manifest the purity of my inclinations for promoting the happiness of mankind, as well as the sincerity of my desires to contribute whatever may be in my power toward the civil and religious liberties of the American people. In pursuing this line of conduct I hope, by the assistance of Divine Providence, not

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Raikes in 1781, and prompted him to establish such a school in that city at once. She aided in the organization, became one of the teachers, and accompanied Raikes in the first and famous procession of ragged children from the school-room to the parish church. Mr. Wesley was the first man in England to approve, publicly, of the plan which she had suggested, and which Raikes, with her aid, had carried out. See Memoir of Sophia Bradburn, in "Wesleyan Magazine," 1834, page 319; and a full account of her relation to the first Sunday-school, in "History of City Road Chapel," by Geo. J. Stevenson, London, 1872.

Raikes published an account of the plan in the "Gloucester Journal," in 1784. Wesley immediately copied the account in the "Arminian Magazine," and recommended his people to adopt the new plan of instruction.

The first Sabbath-school ever held in America was organized by Bishop Asbury, at the house of Thomas Crenshaw, in Hanover County, Va. (See Strickland's "Asbury" page 217.)

altogether to disappoint the confidence which you have been pleased to repose in me.

It always affords me satisfaction when I find a concurrence of sentiment and practice between all conscientious men, in acknowledgments of homage to the great Governor of the universe, and in professions of support to a just civil government. After mentioning that I trust the people of every denomination, who demean themselves as good citizens, will have occasion to be convinced that I shall always strive to prove a faithful and impartial patron of genuine, vital religion—I must assure you, in particular, that I take in the kindest part the promise you make of presenting your prayers at the throne of grace for me, and that I likewise implore the divine benediction on yourselves and your religious community.

George Washington.

Both addresses were published in official and other journals, and elicited general commendation. Other Churches followed with congratulations at later dates.

On May 14, 1864, during the progress of the great Civil War, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its quadrennial session in Philadelphia, voted an address to President Lincoln, and appointed a Committee, consisting of Bishop Ames, and Rev. Drs. Joseph Cummings, George Peck, Charles Elliott, and Granville Moody, to proceed to Washington, to present it to the President of the United States, with the assurance of the loyalty of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The following are the opening and closing portions of the address, together with the full text of the response of the President:

Address of General Conference to President Lincoln.

To his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States: The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session in the city of Philadelphia, representing nearly seven thousand ministers and nearly a million of members, mindful of their duty as Christian citizens, takes the earliest opportunity to express to you the assurance of the loyalty of the Church, her earnest devotion to the interests of the country, and her sympathy with you in the great responsibilities of your high position in this trying hour. With exultation we point to the record of our Church as having never been tarnished by disloyalty. She was the first of the Churches to express, by a deputation of her most distinguished ministers, the promise of support to the government in the days of Washington. In her Articles of Religion she has enjoined loyalty as a duty, and has ever given to the government her most decided support. In this present struggle for the nation's life many thousands of her members, and a large number of her ministers, have rushed to arms to maintain the cause of God and humanity. They have sealed their devotion to their country with their blood on every battle-field of this terrible war. . . .

We trust that when military usages and necessities shall justify interference with established institutions, and the removal of wrongs sanctioned by law, the occasion will be improved, not merely to injure our foes and increase the national resources, but also as an opportunity to recognize our obligations to God, and to honor his law. We pray that the time may speedily come when this shall be truly a republican and free country, in no part of which, either State or Territory, shall slavery be known. The prayers of millions of Christians, with an earnestness never manifested for rulers before, daily ascend to heaven, that you may be endued with all needed wisdom and power. Actuated by sentiments of loftiest and purest patriotism, our prayer shall be continually for the preservation of our country undivided, for the triumph of our cause, and for a permanent peace, gained by the sacrifice of no moral principles, but founded on the word of God, and securing, in righteousness, liberty and equal rights to all.

Signed, in behalf of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

William A. Harris,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, *May* 14, 1864.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.

Gentlemen : In response to your address allow me to attest the accuracy of its historical statements, indorse the sentiments it expresses, and thank you, in the nation's name, for the sure promise it gives. Nobly sustained as the government has been by all the Churches, I would utter nothing which might in the least appear invidious against any. Yet, without this, it may fairly be said that the Methodist Episcopal Church, not less devoted than the best, is, by its greater numbers, the most important of all. It is no fault in others that the Methodist Church sends more soldiers to the field, more nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven than any. God bless the Methodist Church! bless all the Churches! and blessed be God! who, in this our great trial, *giveth us the Churches.*

A. LINCOLN.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is not only characterized by patriotic loyalty at home, but the principles which it inculcates also insure similar loyalty to the civil governments in all countries in which its ministers have carried forward their work. As an illustration of this historic fact, the reader will appreciatively note the following correspondence between the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada—a Church whose earliest societies were organized by the ministers and missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States:

ADDRESS OF THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

To His Excellency and Most Honorable, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada: MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, The General Conference of the "Methodist Church," formed by the union of the Methodist Church of Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, the Primitive Methodist Church of Canada, and the Bible Christian Church in Canada, assembled in the city of Belleville, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, earnestly engaged in the great work of consummating the union aforesaid, and, therefore, fully representing the ministry, membership, and adherents of our Churches in glad anticipation of your Excellency's coming unto us as the Governor-General of our Dominion, unanimously and cordially prepare and send a loyal greeting, a true and heartfelt welcome to your Excellency, in the name and on behalf of all our membership, over all the continents and all the seas; for we believe, in the providence of God, our motherland is set in the midst of the nations to demonstrate how supreme authority in the crown is reconcilable with perfect liberty and equality to all subjects, and how Christian civilization—the righteousness of the Holy Scriptures—exalteth a nation among the nations of the earth. Therefore, as British subjects and with a thousand welcomes, we hail you as the represntative of Britain's fame, strength, and glory among us, the precious bond linking our youthful government on this vast continent to the government of the ancient and honorable empire beyond the seas. We beg to assure your Excellency of our devotion to the throne and crown of Great Britain, of our true affection for the person of our gracious sovereign, Queen Victoria, and our supreme loyalty to the Constitution and the government she has been endowed by God to administer so long and so well. This very Conference in which we are assembled, and which now approaches your Excellency, with pledges of fidelity and earnest support to your Excellency in the discharge of the duties of your high office, and in all wise and righteous administration, is to us a proof of our liberty of conscience and freedom of our ecclesiastical and religious action under the benign sway of British sovereignty and law. Our four Methodist Churches, comprising three quarters of a million of our Canadian people, over one sixth of the entire population of the Dominion, having our missionaries at home and abroad, our colleges, our publishing houses and religious literature, and our varied institutions for the maintenance and advancement of the work of God, we believe under the care and direction of the Divine Father of the whole human race, are of a true conscience and simple faith, forming one body for the broad Dominion, in its administration and laws, that, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to the realms beyond, we may more successfully spread the Gospel of the great salvation sent down to us from God out of heaven, and especially that we may co-operate with and aid the other Christian Churches of our goodly heritage, to establish all our people in the doctrines of religion, and perpetuate among us the blessings of intelligence, virtue, and truth. In our sphere, and in our solemn and important work, we hope to aid your Excellency in securing to all the people the benefits of good government, and holding up the example of a Christian people among all the nations of the earth. And to this end we can most confidently assure your Excellency that we shall continually and devoutly pray to the Most High God, the King and Lord of the rulers of the earth, that great grace and wisdom be given to your Excellency, as to your many illustrious predecessors in the administration of the government; that the life and health of your Excellency and your family may be precious in the sight of Him that sitteth in the circles of the heavens; and that your sojourn among us as our Governor-General may be pleasant and eminently prosperous. We would also beg your Excellency to convey to your devoted wife, the noble Marchioness, the humble assurances of our highest esteem and profoundest love and respect, and of our prayers that her life among this people may comfort, exalt, and refine all our homes.

Signed, in behalf of the General Conference of the Methodist Church,

JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
President.

F. B. STRATTON,
Secretary.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Mr. President and Officers of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada: I thank you cordially for the manner in which you have availed yourselves of my accession to the office of Governor-General of the Dominion in order to assure me of your devotion to her Majesty and to welcome us on our arrival in Canada. Your address contains kindly references to myself upon which I might be tempted to dwell. It is, however, as the representative of the Sovereign of these realms, and in that capacity only, that I am here to accept the expressions of your loyalty and of your attachment to the political Constitution under which you are living. Under that Constitution the maintenance of the supreme authority of the crown has been found consistent with the concession of the largest measure of liberty to its subjects, and in the enjoyment of that liberty the important religious denomination which you represent has thriven, asking from the State nothing beyond permission to pursue without interference the task which it has set for itself to perform. I note with pleasure your statement that, in the performance of that task, you do not desire to isolate yourselves from the rest of your fellow-subjects, but that you are ready to co-operate with the other Christian Churches in the sacred and important work upon which you and they are engaged side by side. In this country there is no official connection between Church and State, but the State has a right to claim you, and it does claim you, as a great force ranged on the side of law and order; a force engaged in the task of spreading knowledge and the fear of God among its people; a force ready, as you have pointed out, to exert itself in strengthening and maintaining the bond by which the mother country is united to the constituent parts of the empire. Under these circumstances it would be a misfortune if the relations between the official representative of the State and the official representatives of your Church were not of a cordial character, and I rejoice to learn that you desire them to be of such a character. You are good enough to ask me to convey to Lady Lansdowne the assurance of your good-will. I am glad she stands by me to receive these assurances, and I thank you heartily in her name and in my own for your visit to us.

LANSDOWNE.

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A Remarkable and Instructive Historic Transformation.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has established her head-quarters in the City of Mexico, on the site of the famous palace of Montezuma, the Aztec king, and on the very spot where were gathered the treasures of the greatest Pagan dynasty of the Western World, and where for hundreds of years Romanism held her seat of robbery, tyranny, and corruption. When Bishop Gilbert Haven and Dr. Wm. Butler reached the Mexican capital, for the purpose of opening our mission work, in 1873, they opened negotiations for the purchase of what was called "The Circus of Chiarinie," in the "Calle de Gante." The thrilling and suggestive story of the property and its purchase is thus told in Dr. Reid's "History of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church":

> Clavijero, the Jesuit historian of Mexico, (vol i, p. 214,) states that this property stands on the ground once occupied by the palace of the Aztec sovereign, Montezuma. So that it was on this spot that the impetuous Cortez seized the person of the Emperor, and in the name of Charles V. and the Pope confiscated his country and all his treasures to the crown of Spain: one of the most glaring acts of public robbery and wrong that the world ever witnessed. Without the shadow of right from claim or purchase, and only by the terror of the gory sword she held in her hand, did Romanism thus seize and appropriate this great palace, and in it founded the immense and wealthy Monastery of San Francisco, for the use of the monks whom she imported, and to whom was committed the obligation of Romanizing the nation which Cortez had crushed and subdued. They held it as their head-quarters for about three hundred years; and such was its extent, that it was capable of accommodating four thousand monks luxuriantly, on revenues and lands wrung from a people, who, instead of being elevated by them, through education and morality, were left in ignorance and debasement, until at last the heart of the nation turned against them, and swept them away in a fierce outburst of public indignation.
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> The victorious President of the Mexican Republic signed the decree that restored to his race and nation this and all the other property which Romanism had so unjustly acquired, and it was sold to pay the debts created in the mighty struggle for freedom, and for the promotion of the national welfare.
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> The immense premises of San Francisco were divided into lots, and the central "patio" and "cloisters," and their surroundings, including the beautiful court formed of arches and pillars of stone carved with wonderful elegance and taste, were sold to a Mexican gentleman, who disposed of them to other parties by whom they were converted into a grand place of public entertainment, known as the "Circo de Chiarini."
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> The Bishop and the superintendent, while trying to obtain possession of these desirable premises, were warned that they were closely watched by the Catholic hierarchy, who were resolved to prevent, if possible, the premises from passing into the hands of Protestants. The difficulty was increased by the existence of a lease, which had eighteen months to run, and by the fact that one of the parties, whose signature was essential, was a very fanatical Romanist. The matter had to be left to the superintendent, who, after several weeks of careful and anxious negotiations, was at last enabled to bring the matter to a safe conclusion. The next thing was to effect such an arrangement with the lessee as brought the property into the hands of the Missionary Society. The Methodist Episcopal Church acquired her title by honest purchase from the Mexican people, through their government, at a cost of $16,300.
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> Four months of hard toil transformed the costly court from its theatrical condition into a beautiful church; and thus, on the site of Montezuma's paganism and the institutions of Romanism, evangelical Methodism entered, and holds the place as the head-quarters of her missions in the Republic of Mexico. The church room within these premises was dedicated on Christmas-day, 1873, about six hundred persons being present.
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> The premises extend one hundred and eighty feet from front to rear, are one hundred feet wide, and are situated in the best part of one of the widest streets in the City of Mexico; so that, besides the church and vestries and class-rooms there is a book-store and printing establishment, two parsonages, and a school-room, and also the orphanage and school of the Ladies' Mission, and a home for their missionary, with room still to spare. It forms to-day one of the most complete mission establishments in the world.

ORGANIZATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

CHAPTER I.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dr. Thomas Coke — His early Life — He is "chimed" out of his Church — Joins Wesley — Importance of his Services — Sketch of Thomas Vasey — He sacrifices a Fortune for Methodism — His Services — Richard Whatcoat — His Appearance and Character — His early History — His Labors and Sufferings in Ireland — Necessity of Wesley's Measures for America — Condition of American Methodism — Condition of the Protestant Episcopal Church — Wesley solicits Ordinations from the Bishop of London for America. — Fletcher's Interest for America — Rankin's Interview with him — Wesley's Consultation with Coke — The Ordinations at Bristol — Wesley's Opinion on Church Polity — Voyage of Coke and his Companions to America — Their Arrival at New York — At Philadelphia — At Dover — At Barrett's Chapel.

In the year 1776, while pursuing his daily travels and ministrations in Somersetshire, England, John Wesley was saluted by a clergyman, who had come twenty miles to meet him. "I had much conversation with him," says Wesley, "and a union was begun then which, I trust, shall never end."[1] The stranger was Thomas Coke, LL.D., a man who was destined to become a chief character in the history of Methodism in both hemispheres.

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[1] From the pen of Dr. Abel Stevens, whose complete "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church," in four volumes, furnishes the most eloquent, instructive, and valuable denominational history ever given to the Church. The whole four volumes, neatly printed and in an attractive binding, may be had at the Methodist Book Concern at New York, or at the Western Book Concern, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, or at any of the Depositories of either Book Concern, at the low price of $6.

[2] Wesley's Journals, Works, vol. iv. Moore's Life of Wesley, vol. ii.

Thomas Coke was born in 1747, at Brecon, a picturesque town of Wales. His father is commemorated, in the chancel of the ancient Priory church of the town, for his extraordinary benevolence and hospitality, and his services as "chief magistrate of the borough," a function which he administered "with universal approbation."[2]

The only child of a wealthy house, Thomas Coke began early his education for one of the learned professions. In his seventeenth year he entered Jesus College, Oxford, as a Gentleman Commoner. He there chose the Church as the future sphere of his life; but he did not escape the infection of the speculative infidelity then prevalent in the English universities. Sherlock and other writers rescued him from doubt, but failed to teach him genuine personal religion. He entered upon his office as incumbent of South Petherton Parish, Somersetshire, an unregenerate man, but a conscientious inquirer. An interview with Thomas Maxfield, Wesley's first lay itinerant, afforded him better views of evangelical Christianity. Visiting a family in Devonshire, he found among its laborers an untutored but intelligent Methodist, a Class-leader of the rustics of the neighborhood. He sought this good man's conversation, and was surprised at his knowledge of divine truth. The nature of faith, justification, regeneration, and the evidences which attend them—the "unsearchable riches of Christ"—were themes upon which the clergyman found he could be instructed by the unlettered peasant. They not only conversed but prayed together. The educated divine obtained from the lay Methodist his best knowledge on the profoundest subjects, and acknowledged that he owed to him greater obligations, "with respect to the means of finding peace

[2] Etheridge's Life of Coke, chap. 1.

with God and tranquillity of mind, than to any other person."[8]

His increased earnestness now surprised his parishioners; his church was crowded; its vestry declined to erect in it a gallery for the accommodation of the throng, but he had it put up at his own expense; he preached no longer with notes; he held numerous evening meetings in distant parts of his parish, introduced the singing of hymns, and testified to his people his personal experience of "the forgiveness of sins," attained while preaching at one of his neighboring appointments, where his "heart," he says, "was filled with joy unspeakable and full of glory." A clamor was raised against him as "a Methodist," though he had yet no relations whatever with Wesley, or any of his Societies. His bishop admonished him; his rector dismissed him; mobs of his own parishioners menaced him; he was "chimed" out of his church; but on the two ensuing Sundays he took his stand in the street, near the church door, and preached with power Stones had been collected in heaps for an assault upon him, but he was protected by some of his pious people. He was compelled to abandon his parish. On the day he departed the bells were merrily rung, and the mob was treated with hogsheads of cider. Petherton celebrated as a jubilee its deliverance from a Methodist curate; but it gave to the world a man who was to rank second only to Wesley in the history of Methodism, and to be the first Protestant bishop of the new world. In later years the Petherton bells were to ring again for him as he flew over the country, one of its greatest evangelists, ring for him a hearty welcome to his old pulpit.

It has been remarked that Coke's appearance in the

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[8] History of the Religious Movement, etc., ii, 186.

Methodist movement, at this time, was one of those noteworthy providences which mark its early history. Wesley, advanced in years, had hoped that Fletcher might be his successor in his great work, but the saintly vicar of Madeley was fast declining in health, and was to precede him in the grave. Coke was thrust out of Petherton, and found refuge in the Wesleyan Conference at the opportune moment. Wesley needed now a practical, an energetic, an administrative coadjutor. He had himself legislated and matured the disciplinary system of Methodism, Whitefield had stirred the conscience of England and America for it, Fletcher had settled its theology, Charles Wesley had provided for it a psalmody which was to become its virtual liturgy throughout the world. The field of Wesley's operations and responsibilities had enlarged beyond his expectations and his powers; Methodism had already extended to foreign lands, and the time had come for grand foreign plans; the American Revolution was preparing the way for an American organization of the denomination. Coke now appeared by the side of the great but aged founder as the providentially commissioned man for the times. In travel and preaching he became as indefatigable as Wesley or Whitefield. He was to traverse continually the United Kingdom, the United States, and the West Indies. He was to have virtual charge, for years, of the Irish Conference, presiding at its sessions oftener than Wesley himself. He was to win the title of the "Foreign Minister of Methodism." He was to cross the Atlantic eighteen times, defraying himself his expenses; to organize, under Wesley, the Methodist Episcopal Church, as its first bishop; to originate the constitutional organization of English Methodism by Wesley's Deed of Declaration; to found the Wesleyan Missions in the West

Indies, in Africa, in Asia, in England, Wales, and Ireland; to represent, in his own person, down to his death, the whole missionary operations of Methodism, as their official and almost their sole director; lavishing upon them his affluent fortune, and giving more money to religion than any other Methodist, if not any other Protestant of his times. Dying at last, a veteran of nearly seventy years, a missionary himself, on his way to the East, he was to be buried beneath the waves of the Indian Ocean, "the greatest man of the last century," says Asbury, "in labors and services as a minister of Christ." Like most, if not all, great men, he had peculiar faults, as we shall have occasion to see; but they hardly mar the noble proportions of his character.

Such was the man that Wesley was now to send to America to introduce a new era in its struggling Methodism. He was to go as a "superintendent" or Bishop, and to be accompanied by two assistants, as Elders, that he might thus conform, in his ordinations, to the usage of the English Church, which required in that solemnity the co-operation of at least two presbyters with the bishop. These assistants were Thomas Vasey and Richard Whatcoat.

Thomas Vasey was early left an orphan. A wealthy uncle, who was a rigid churchman, adopted him as the heir of his property. His conversion among the Methodists excited the indignation of his rich patron, and he was threatened with the loss of all his expected inheritance if he should join any of Wesley's Societies. He obeyed his conscience, and, sacrificing wealth and ease and kindred, submitted in 1775 to the hardships of the Methodist itinerancy. He had traveled about nine years when Wesley ordained him as one of Coke's presbyters. He labored in America about two years. It appears that he was induced to accept reordination from Bishop White, of Philadelphia, but Wesley's liberalized views of Church polity enabled him to receive the returned missionary without severe animadversion on this caprice. It was Wesley's policy to keep his British Societies in union with the national Church, and to promote the appointment of his most able preachers to parishes in the Establishment, that the Methodists might have, without embarrassments, the holy sacraments. He encouraged Vasey, therefore, to accept a curacy. The latter was content with his new position only two or three years, and in 1789 re-entered the itinerancy, "in which, with much zeal and success, he persevered during the twenty-two following years."[4] From 1811 to 1826 he was retained, by the Conference, at City Road Chapel, London, where he performed the liturgical services regularly as enjoined by the will of Wesley, and, as an ordained clergyman, afforded important assistance to the Metropolitan Societies generally. He was at last recognized as a patriarch among the London Methodists, having labored till the eighty-fourth year of his age and the fifty-first of his ministry. Bending under infirmities, he retired, in 1826, to die in Leeds, a place sacred in Methodist history, not only for its missionary reminiscences and the agency of its Conferences in American Methodism, but for the primitive piety of its Societies. He found there a congenial sanctuary in its "Select Bands," an early institution, which had always been his delight, and which he deemed the best school for instruction in "the deep things of God." He attended them constantly, and ripened fast for heaven. During his residence in Leeds, says the Conference, "his Christian simplicity, his pious conversation, and his fervency and diligence in prayer were highly observable and exemplary. For a considerable time previous to his death nearly one third of his time appeared to be spent in prayer." He died suddenly on the 27th of December, 1826. He rose in the morning as well as usual, but in a few hours was seized with a convulsion, and expired instantly.[5]

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[4] Minutes of the British Conf., 1827.

Richard Whatcoat was one of the saintliest men in the primitive itinerancy of Methodism. Had he been a Papist, he might have been canonized. One of his American cotemporaries says that "his personal appearance" was "genteel and grave, his soul comprehensive, vigorous, noble, great, active;" his "presence and aspect pleasant, yet solemn, often striking with reverence and awe such as looked upon him, especially when he was exercising the offices of his position."[6] The biographer adds that it might be said of him, as of St. Basil, "that so much divine majesty and luster appeared in him, it made the wicked tremble to behold him." "In him were seen majesty and love. His whole deportment was beautiful, and adorned with personal graces. His amiable, heavenly, and courteous carriage was such as to make him the delight of his acquaintances. He was a man of fortitude; he appeared to fear no danger when duty was plain, (as his labors and troubles showed,) believing that he who walks uprightly walks safely, though he pass 'through the valley and shadow of death.'" "He feared not the face of man, but where there was just occasion he would boldly admonish and faithfully reprove, yet with so much prudence, and with such expressions of tenderness, as made way to the heart, and rendered his work successful in winning souls to his heavenly Master." "His spirit was serious, his gesture reverent, his words well suited, well weighed, pithy, solid, and expressive. His deportment was such, as if at every moment he saw Christ, and had God's law, his own conscience, and covenant with the Holy Spirit, and the day of judgment before his eyes." "When he awoke in the night he was in meditation or prayer, exulting and praising God, like Paul and Silas, speaking to himself in spiritual songs, making melody in his heart with grace. This holy man was sent to the Church as if an example, to show to what a life of peace and holiness Christians may attain on earth."

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[5] Wes. Meth. Mag., 1827, p. 142.

[6] Dr. Phœbus's "Mems. of Rev. Richard Whatcoat, late bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; p. 58. New York, 1828."

He was born on the 23d of February, 1736, in the parish of Quinton, Gloucestershire, England. His remarkably devout character is doubtless attributable, in some measure, to his pious parentage and strict early education. "I believe," he says, "that my mother walked in the form and enjoyed the power of godliness more than thirty years, and died in the triumph of faith." "From the earliest period I can remember," he adds, "I had the fear of God, so as to keep me from the gross sins of the age; but in July, 1758, when I was about twenty-one years and five months old, I attended Methodist preaching regularly, and soon found the word was made light and power to my soul; for when the preacher was describing the fall of man, I thought he spoke as if he had known everything that was in my heart. When he described the nature of faith, I was conscious I had it not; and though I believed all the Scriptures to be of God, yet I had not the marks of a Christian believer; and I was convinced that if I died in the state wherein I then was, I should be miserable forever. Yet I could not conceive how I, that had lived so sober a life, could be the chief of sinners. But this was not long; for I no sooner discovered the spirituality of the law, and the enmity that was in my heart against God, than I could heartily agree to it. The thoughts of death and judgment now struck me with terrible fear. In this state I was when one told me, 'I know God, for Christ's sake, has forgiven all my past sins, that the Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirits that we are the children of God.' This gave me great encouragement, and I determined never to rest until I had a testimony in myself that my sins also were forgiven. But in the mean time such was the darkness I was in, such my consciousness of guilt, and the just displeasure of the almighty God, that I could find no rest, day or night, either for body or soul, so that life was a burden, and I became regardless of all things under the sun. On the 3d of September, 1758, being overwhelmed with guilt and fear, as I was reading, it was as if one whispered to me, 'Thou hadst better read no more, for the more thou readest the more thou wilt know; and he that knoweth his Lord's will and doeth it not, shall be beaten with many stripes.' I paused a little, and then resolved, Let the consequences be what they may, I will proceed. When I came to those words, 'The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God,' I fixed my eyes upon them, and in a moment my darkness was removed, and the Spirit bore witness with my spirit that I was a child of God. In the same instant I was filled with unspeakable peace and joy in believing; all fear of death, judgment, and hell suddenly vanished. Before this I was kept awake by anguish and fear, so that I could not get an hour's sound sleep in a night. Now I wanted no sleep, being abundantly refreshed by contemplating the rich display of God's mercy in adopting so unworthy a creature as me to be an heir of the kingdom of heaven."

But he could not be content. He aspired to the highest consecration possible to the soul of man. "Yet I soon found," he writes, "that though I was justified freely I was not wholly sanctified. This brought me into a deep concern, and confirmed my resolution, to admit of no peace nor truce with the evils which I still found in my heart. I was sensible both that they hindered me at present in my holy exercises, and that I could not enter into the joy of my Lord unless they were all rooted out. These considerations led me to consider more attentively the exceeding great and precious promises whereby we may escape the corruption that is in the world, and be made partakers of the divine nature. I was much confirmed in my hope of their accomplishment by frequently hearing Mr. Mather speak freely upon the subject. I saw it was the mere gift of God, and, consequently, to be received by faith. And after many sharp and painful conflicts, and many gracious visitations also, on the 28th of March, 1761, my soul was drawn out and engaged in a manner it never was before. Suddenly I was stripped of all but love. Now all was love and prayer and praise. And in this happy state, 'rejoicing evermore, and in everything giving thanks,' I continued for some years with little intermission or abatement, wanting nothing for soul or body more than I received from day to day."

During eight or nine years he labored humbly but effectively as a Band and Class-leader in Wednesbury, Staffordshire, where, as we have seen, Methodism was "tried as by fire" in terrible persecutions. In 1767 he began to hold public meetings, as an Exhorter, in rural neighborhoods. In 1769 the devoted John Pawson, who knew how to estimate his character, proposed him as a candidate at the memorable Leeds Conference, which sent the first Methodist missionaries, Boardman and Pilmoor, to America. The Conference might well have received their obscure young probationer with peculiar interest, could they have anticipated that he was providentially destined to follow their missionaries, and become one of the early bishops of the wide-spread Church they had thus been humbly founding in the distant West.

After traveling two years in England he was sent to Ireland. Before his departure he went home to take a last leave of his "dear old mother, dying with dropsy." "I stayed with her," he writes, "a fortnight, and then took my final farewell, until we should meet where parting is no more; she knew and loved the work I was engaged in, and therefore gave me up willingly. She lived a few weeks later, and then died in the faith." In Ireland he traveled an eight weeks' circuit, preaching twice or thrice daily, "meeting the Societies," "visiting the sick," and suffering severe hardships in the cabins of the common people. Nearly three hundred souls were gathered into the classes of his circuit the first year. In the second he was prostrated by his excessive labors, and disease. "I was taken," he says, "with an entire loss of appetite, a violent bleeding at the nose, and profuse night-sweats, so that my flesh was consumed from my bones, and my eyes sunk in my head. My sight also failed me, so that I could not distinguish my most intimate acquaintance at the breadth of a room. I was confined by this affliction twelve weeks; for some time I could not set my feet to the ground. But my mind being upon my work, I little regarded the pain of my body so long as I was able to sit on my horse, or stand and speak to the people." His life was despaired of, but he improved, and in 1773 was sent to travel among the mountains of Wales, where he continued two years. The remainder of his services, down to the time of his departure to America, were on various circuits in England. Shadford, who well knew the wants of the American Church, urged him to go with Coke; he hesitated, and observed a day of fasting and prayer for divine guidance. At last "my mind," he says, "was drawn to meditate on the subject; the power of God came upon me, and my heart was remarkably melted with love to God and man." He offered himself to be sacrificed, if need be, for his distant brethren. His name will often recur in our pages, and always to command our reverence.

These were the men whom Wesley selected to share with him the grave responsibility he was now about to assume, of organizing the "Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America." We have seen the necessity of this momentous measure. Methodism had extended greatly in the new world. It was the only form of religion that had thrived there during the Revolution. It now comprised more than eighty traveling preachers, besides many local preachers, hundreds of class-leaders and exhorters, thousands of members, and tens of thousands of regular hearers. It possessed chapels in most of the principal communities of the middle states, and in many of the rural towns. It was rapidly extending its net-work of ministerial plans over the land. Its members could not be called "communicants," for they had not the sacraments. It received its converts into its Churches without baptism, in many places, and the children of its families[7] were growing up without that holy rite, except where the brief measures of the Fluvanna Conference had provided it. It was a Church without a sacramental altar, though as pure and valid as any then on the American continent. Its early but precarious dependence upon the English clergy for the sacraments had almost entirely failed since the outbreak of the Revolution. The colonial English Church had been generally disabled, if not extinguished; its clergy fleeing the country, or entering political or military life. Virginia had been the center of its American strength, but it had then quite fallen away. At the Declaration of Independence it included not more than a third of the people of that province. When the war began the sixty-one counties of Virginia contained ninety-five parishes, one hundred and sixty-four churches, and ninety-one clergymen. At the conclusion of the contest many of her churches were in ruins, nearly a fourth of her parishes "extinct or forsaken," and thirty-four of the remaining seventy-two were without pastoral supplies; twenty-eight only of her ninety-one clergymen remained, and these with an addition, soon after the war, of eight from other parts of the country, ministered in but thirty-six parishes. In the year in which Wesley ordained an American Methodist bishop, "memorials" to the Virginia legislature for the incorporation of the "Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia," and for other advantages to religion, were met by counter petitions that "no step might be taken in aid of religion, but that it might be left to its own superior and successful influence." The memorials were postponed till the next session, and then rejected; but a bill for the "incorporation of all religious societies which may apply for the same," was adopted. In other parts of the country the English Church never had been numerically strong, and its existence was now precarious, except in two or three large cities.[8]

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[7] We shall soon see that Coke, immediately after his arrival, baptized not only hundreds but "thousands."

It was in these circumstances that a majority, as has been shown, of the American itinerants, representing a majority of their circuits and people, attempted to provide the sacraments by the measures of the Fluvanna Conference of 1779, after years of compromise and delay. The temporary rupture of that year was healed by a further compromise and delay in 1780, till the counsel of Wesley could be obtained. The letters which Wesley received convinced him that something must be done, however extraordinary, for the relief of the distant and suffering societies. He endeavored, nevertheless, to avert the necessity of "irregular" measures. Four years before the ordination of Coke, Whatcoat, and Vasey, he addressed two letters to Lowth, Bishop of London, entreating the ordination of at least one Presbyter to administer the sacraments among the American Methodists. "I mourn," he wrote, "for poor America; for the sheep scattered up and down therein; a part of them have no shepherds at all, and the care of the rest is little better, for their shepherds pity them not."[9] Lowth declined his request. Wesley turned now to his own chief counselors, among whom were Coke, and Fletcher of Madeley. The latter had long sympathized with his American brethren, and had thought of crossing the Atlantic, and of laboring and dying among them; but his declining health forbade him. Rankin, on his return to England, met him near Bristol. "His looks, his salutation, and his address," says Rankin, "struck me with a mixture of wonder, solemnity, and joy." They walked in a garden for retired conversation. Fletcher eagerly inquired respecting the condition of the American Societies. While Rankin was describing it, the saintly vicar "stopped him six times," under the shade of the trees, and broke out with prayer to God for the prosperity of the American brethren. "He appeared," says Rankin, "to be as deeply interested in behalf of our suffering friends as if they had been his own flock at Madeley. He several times called upon me, also, to commend them to God in prayer. This was an hour never to be forgotten by me while memory remains."[10]

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[8] See History of the Religious Movement, etc., vol. ii, book v, chaps. 6, 7, where I have endeavored to treat exhaustively the whole question of Wesley's measures and intentions respecting American Methodism. For the statistical statements of the text, compare Dr. Hawks's Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States of America, i, 10, and Journals of the Virginia Assembly, 1784.

[9] Wesley's Works, vol. vii, p. 231.

In the year 1784 the Leeds Conference was again to be rendered memorable by its interest for America. Fletcher was there, and with his counsels the American question was brought to an issue.[11] Wesley had already discussed it with Coke, representing to him the actual circumstances of the transatlantic Societies, their new relation and that of their country to the British Church and State; and the providential necessity that seemed to devolve upon him, as leader of the Methodistic movement, to venture on the extraordinary measure of ordaining men to supply them with the sacraments. He cited the example of the ancient Alexandrian Church, which through two hundred years provided its bishops through ordination by its presbyters. Coke was already an ordained presbyter of the Church of England; Wesley now proposed to ordain him a bishop under the unpretentious, but synonymous title of "superintendent," and to send him to the relief of the American Method ists.[12] Coke required time to consider a proposal so momentous; after about two months he wrote to Wesley, acceding to it, though still suggesting delay, or, if possible, some modification of the plan. Wesley summoned him, with Rev. James Creighton, a presbyter of the Establishment, to meet him and Whatcoat and Vasey at Bristol, and there, on the first day of September, 1784, assisted (according to the custom of the English Church[13]) by the two presbyters, Creighton and Coke, Wesley ordained Vasey and Whatcoat deacons, and on the next day ordained them elders or presbyters. On the latter day he also ordained Thomas Coke superintendent or bishop of the Methodist Societies in America. By this solemn measure American Methodism was to take precedence of the Colonial Episcopal Church in the dates of their reorganization after the Revolution. The Methodist bishops were the first Protestant bishops, and Methodism was the first Protestant Episcopal Church of the New World; and as Wesley had given it the Anglican Articles of Religion, (omitting the seventeenth, on predestination,) and the Liturgy, wisely abridged, it became, both by its precedent organization and its subsequent numerical importance, the real successor to the Anglican Church in America.[14]

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[10] Benson's Fletcher, chap. vii.

[11] Etheridge's Coke, pp. 162, 163.

This great measure was not only dignified by solemn forms and justified by providential necessity, but Wesley had been providentially prepared for it. It has sometimes been attributed, by the opponents of Methodism, to the imbecility of his old age, and the ambitious influence of the men who were immediately concerned in it. No man who has studied the progress of Wesley's opinions, as shown in his minute autobiographical records, can doubt that it was the legitimate result of his matured judgment. He says, expressly, that it was "a step which he had long weighed in his mind."[15] He had begun his public career as a "bigoted high Churchman." His brother Charles still retained his original prelatical prejudices, and therefore was excluded from his consultations in this transaction. But Wesley himself had long since outgrown the Churchly errors of his education. Nearly forty years prior to these ordinations he had read Lord King's "Primitive Church," and renounced the opinion that there was any essential distinction of "order" between bishops and presbyters. Fifteen years later he denied the necessity, though not the expediency, of episcopal ordination. Stillingfleet had proved to him that it is "an entire mistake that none but episcopal ordination is valid." Nearly thirty years before the ordinations at Bristol he renounced all other regard for systems of Church government than that of scriptural expediency. "As for my own judgment," he wrote in 1756, "I still believe 'the episcopal form of Church government to be scriptural and apostolical;' I mean, well agreeing with the practice and writings of the apostles; but that it is prescribed in Scripture, I do not believe. This opinion, which I once zealously espoused, I have been heartily ashamed of ever since I read Bishop Stillingfleet's 'Irenicum.' I think he has unanswerably proved that 'neither Christ nor his apostles prescribe any particular form of Church government, and that the plea of divine right for diocesan episcopacy was never heard of in the primitive Church.'"[16] Twenty-nine years before the appointment of Coke and his companions Wesley had asserted, in his Notes on the New Testament, the scriptural identity of bishops and presbyters. "I firmly believe," he at last said, "that I am a scriptural *episcopos* as much as any man in England, for the uninterrupted succession I know to be a fable, which no man ever did or can prove."[17]

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[12] The first consultation was in Wesley's study at City Road Chapel, London. Etheridge's Coke, p. 100. On Coke's hesitancy, see his letter in Etheridge, p. 101.

[13] Whatcoat in his Journal (Phœbus's Life of Whatcoat, p. 17) says: "September 1, 1784, Rev. John Wesley, Thomas Coke, and James Creighton, presbyters of the Church of England, formed a presbytery and ordained Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey deacons. And on September 2d, by the same hands, etc., Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey were ordained elders, and Thomas Coke, LL.D., was ordained superintendent for the Church of God under our care in North America."

[14] History of the Religious Movement, etc., ii, p. 215.

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[15] Journals, *anno* 1784.

In accordance with these opinions, Wesley, at various times, ordained some of his other itinerants, some for Scotland, some for the West Indies, and at last some for England also. At least a score of them were thus, at intervals, solemnly authorized to administer the sacraments.

The little band, charged with their great mission, now prepared to embark. "As we passed through our Societies, from Leeds to London and Bristol," says Whatcoat, "our friends showed us many kindnesses, so that nothing was wanting to make our voyage as comfortable as the nature of things would admit." They set sail at ten o'clock on the morning of the 18th of September.[18] Storms immediately assail them. After about a week they are still struggling with tempests between the coasts of England and France, doubtful whether they shall not be compelled to take refuge in the port ot Brest. Better auspices dawn at last, and they hasten on their destined course. Coke finds "one peculiar blessing, a place of retirement, a little secret corner in the ship" which he calls "his study." "It is so small," he adds, "that I have hardly room to roll about; but there is a window in it which opens to the sea, and makes it the most delightful place under deck. Here, God willing, I shall spend the greatest part of my time." He entertains himself there with books and prayer. He reads the life of Xavier, and exclaims, "O for a soul like his! But, glory be to God! there is nothing impossible with him. I want the wings of an eagle, and the voice of a trumpet, that I may proclaim the Gospel through the East and the West, the North and the South." Brainerd's life is his fitting counterpart to Xavier. "O that I may follow him," he writes, "as he followed Christ!" The "Confessional;" Hoadley on "Conformity and Episcopacy;" but, above all, except his Greek Testament, Augustine's "Meditations" are his delight. He fails not also to relieve the monotony of the voyage by indulging his scholarly tastes with the Pastorals of Virgil, which, "notwithstanding their many exceptional passages, by a kind of magic power convey me," he says, "to fields and groves and purling brooks, and paint before my eyes all the feigned beauties of Arcadia, and would almost persuade me that it is possible to be happy without God. However, they serve now and then to unbend the mind." He usually spends two evening hours a day reading with his colleagues, the captain and his son and mate sometimes listening with interest. He, or one of his colleagues, reads prayers daily, and preaches on Sundays. They observe Fridays with fasting and prayer. On the 22d of October they are visited by a sparrow, which "informs them that they are not a great way from land; it probably came from Newfoundland." Eleven days are yet to elapse, however, before they reach their destined port. At last, on Wednesday, the 3d of

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[16] Letter to Clarke, Works, vii, p. 284.

[17] "On the Church," Works, vii, p. 312.

[18] The date given by Coke. "Extracts of the Journal of the Rev. Dr. Coke's five visits to America," p. 7. London, 1793. Dr. Phœbus's Life of Whatcoat says "Sept. 28," a typographical error, copied by Sandford in "Wesley's Missionaries to America," etc.

November, they land at New York, after a voyage of more than six weeks, in which, says Whatcoat, "according to the sailors' measure, we sailed over four thousand miles."

They were conducted to the house of Stephen Sands, an influential member and trustee of the John-street Church, who entertained them with liberal hospitality. John Dickins, the Methodist preacher of the city, was soon introduced to them, and welcomed them heartily. Coke stated to him the scheme which he brought from Wesley. Dickins, being one of the Fluvanna brethren, emphatically approved it, and requested that it might at once be announced to the public, assured that it would be received with joy. Coke deemed it expedient to disclose it no further till he could consult Asbury. Intimations, however, of his official visit had preceded him, and he writes, that "by some means or other the whole country has been, as it were, expecting, and Mr. Asbury looking out for me for some time."

On the night of his arrival he preached his first sermon in the new world, in John-street Chapel. The next day, and still the next, he proclaimed his message, and on the afternoon of the latter set off with his colleagues for Philadelphia, where they arrived on Saturday evening, and were entertained by Jacob Baker, "merchant in Market-street." The next day Coke preached in the morning for Dr. M'Gaw, at St. Paul's, and in the evening to the Methodist Society at St. George's. On Monday Drs. M'Gaw and White (the latter afterward Bishop of Pennsylvania) paid their respects to him, and White invited him to occupy his pulpit on the ensuing Sabbath. He was presented to the governor of the state, an acquaintance of Wesley, and an admirer of the writings of Fletcher of Madeley.

By the latter part of the week they are traveling southward, and on Saturday are received by Bassett, at Dover, where the latter was now erecting a Methodist chapel. Coke meets Garrettson at Bassett's house and admires him as "an excellent young man, all meekness, love, and activity." On Sunday, 14th of November, he arrives with Whatcoat, at Barrett's chapel, "so called from the name of our friend who built it, and who went to heaven a few days ago." "In this chapel," he adds, "in the midst of a forest, I had a noble congregation, to whom I endeavored to set forth the Redeemer as our wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption. After the sermon, a plain, robust man came up to me in the pulpit and kissed me. I thought it could be no other than Mr. Asbury, and I was not deceived. I administered the sacrament, after preaching, to five or six hundred communicants, and held a love-feast. It was the best season I ever knew, except one at Charlemont in Ireland. After dinner Mr. Asbury and I had a private conversation on the future management of our affairs in America. He informed me that he had received some intimations of my arrival on the continent, and had collected a considerable number of the preachers to form a council, and if they were of opinion that it would be expedient immediately to call a Conference, it should be done. They were accordingly sent for, and, after debate, were unanimously of that opinion. We therefore sent off Freeborn Garrettson, like an arrow, from north to south, directing him to send messengers to the right and left, and to gather all the preachers together at Baltimore on Christmas eve. Mr. Asbury has also drawn up for me a route of about a thousand miles in the mean time. He has given me his black, (Harry by name,) and borrowed an excellent horse for me. I exceedingly reverence Mr.

Asbury; he has so much wisdom and consideration, so much meekness and love; and under all this, though hardly to be perceived, so much command and authority He and I have agreed to use our joint endeavors to establish a school or college. I baptized here thirty or forty infants, and seven adults. We had indeed a precious time at the baptism of the adults."

Asbury knew not that Coke was present till he arrived at the chapel. The occasion was a regular Quarterly Meeting of the circuit, and fifteen of the preachers and a host of the laity were there. A spectator of the scene says: "While Coke was preaching, Asbury came into the congregation. A solemn pause and deep silence took place at the close of the sermon, as an interval for introduction and salutation. Asbury and Coke, with hearts full of brotherly love, approached, embraced, and saluted each other. The other preachers, at the same time, were melted into sympathy and tears. The congregation also caught the glowing emotion, and the whole assembly, as if struck with a shock of heavenly electricity, burst into a flood of tears. Every heart appeared overflowing with love and fellowship, and an ecstasy of joy and gladness ensued. I can never forget the affecting scene. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered, by the doctor and Whatcoat, to several hundreds, and it was a blessed season to many souls, while, in the holy ordinance, they discerned, through faith, the Lord's body, and showed forth his death. It is the more affecting to my memory, as it was the first time I ever partook of the Lord's supper, and the first time that the ordinance was ever administered among the Methodists by their own regularly ordained preachers."[20]

[20] Ezekiel Cooper's Funeral Discourse on Asbury, p. 165. This meeting was further memorable as the occasion on which Cooper himself

Thus we reach again the memorable interview at Barrett's Chapel; and here, in the forest solitude, the momentous scheme of Coke's mission was fully disclosed, the first General Conference of American Methodism appointed, Garrettson "sent off like an arrow" to summon it together, and the project of Dickins, for a Methodist college, revived. It was with prayerful counsels, sacramental solemnities, liberal devisings, and with singing and shouting, that the young denomination prepared, in this woodland retreat, to enter upon its new and world-wide destinies.

(one of the most important preachers of early Methodism) was induced, after long hesitation, to join the itinerant ranks.

CHAPTER II.

BISHOP COKE IN AMERICA.

Coke itinerating before the Christmas Conference—Sketch of "Black Harry"—Scenes on the Peninsula—Black Harry's preaching—Ware's Account of Coke—The Bishop meets his English Associates, with Asbury and Black, of Nova Scotia, at Abingdon—They are received at Perry Hall—Coke and Black's Account of the Place—Preparations for the Conference.

The route which Asbury recommended to Coke, for the time that remained before the Christmas General Conference, was that which he himself had just gone over, taking in most of the numerous appointments of the Peninsula. "Black Harry," (Harry Hosier,) Asbury's traveling servant, who was now to accompany the doctor, was a notable character of that day.[1] Asbury first alludes to him, in 1780, as a suitable traveling companion to preach to the colored people. He was exceedingly popular in Philadelphia as a preacher. Dr. Rush, whose predilections for Methodist preaching are well known, did not disdain to hear him, and, making allowance for his illiteracy, (for he could not read,) pronounced him "the greatest orator in America." He was small in stature, and perfectly black, but had eyes of remarkable brilliancy and keenness, and singular readiness and aptness of speech. He traveled extensively with Asbury, Coke, and Whatcoat. We shall hereafter find him traversing New England with Garrettson. He acted as servant, or "driver," for these eminent itinerants, but excelled them all in popularity as a preacher, sharing with them in their public services, not only in black, but in white congregations. When they were disabled by sickness or any other cause, they could trust the pulpit to Harry without fear of unfavorably disappointing the people. Asbury acknowledges that the best way to obtain · large congregation was to announce that Harry would preach; the multitude preferring him to the bishop himself.[2] Though he withstood for years the temptations of extraordinary popularity, he fell, nevertheless, by the indulgent hospitalities which were lavished upon him. He became temporarily the victim of wine, but had moral strength enough to recover himself. Self-abased and contrite, he started one evening down the Neck, below Southwark, Philadelphia, determined to remain till his backslidings were healed. Under a tree he wrestled in prayer into the watches of the night. Before the morning God restored to him the joys of his salvation. Thenceforward he continued faithful.[3] He resumed his public labors, and about the year 1810 died in Philadelphia, "making a good end," and was borne to the grave by a great procession of both white and black admirers, who buried him as a hero, once overcome, but finally victorious.

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[1] He must not, however, be confounded with "Black Harry" of St. Eustatius, who occupies so romantic a place in Coke's subsequent history. Hist. of the Relig. Movement, etc., vol. ii, p. 358.

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[2] "It has been said that on one occasion, in Wilmington, Del., where Methodism was long unpopular, a number of the citizens, who did not ordinarily attend Methodist preaching, came together to hear Bishop Asbury. Old Asbury Chapel was, at that time, so full that they could not get in. They stood outside to hear the bishop, as they supposed, but in reality they heard Harry. Before they left the place, they complimented the speaker by saying: 'If all Methodist preachers could preach like the bishop we should like to be constant hearers.' Some one present replied, 'That was not the bishop but the bishop's servant.' This only raised the bishop higher in their estimation; as their conclusion was, 'if such be the servant, what must the master be?' The truth was, that Harry was a more popular speaker than Asbury, or almost any one else in his day."—*Lednum*, p. 282.

[3] Lednum, p. 282.

Accompanied by Black Harry, Coke set out on his ministerial tour, holding one or two services daily. In two days, after the meeting at Barrett's Chapel, he was preaching in White's Chapel, Kent County, and rejoicing in the Christian hospitalities of Judge White. At Annamessex Chapel he preached in a forest. "It is romantic," he says, "to see such numbers of horses fastened to the trees. Being engaged in the most solemn exercises of religion, for three or four hours every day, I hardly know the day of the week; every one appears to me like the Lord's day." At Bolingbroke he says: "I preached at noon; our chapel is in a forest. Perhaps I have, in this tour, baptized more children and adults than I should in my whole life if stationed in an English parish." "I preached to a lively congregation at Tuckahoe Chapel in a forest; the best singers I have met with in America. In the afternoon, went to Colonel Hopper's; a man of excellent sense, a member of our Society, six years sheriff of Caroline County, and late a representative in the Assembly. In my way dined with the present representative, a dear brother, who has lately 'built us a synagogue.' Some time ago, during the war, when he was sheriff for the county, one of our preachers was apprehended because he would not take the oaths of allegiance. Mr. Downs, the sheriff, told the preacher that he was obliged to imprison him, but that he would turn his own house into his prison; and both the colonel and his lady were awakened by their prisoner." He becomes delighted with his African colleague, for such Harry really was. "I have now," he writes, on the 29th of November, "had the pleasure of hearing Harry preach several times. I sometimes give notice, immediately after preaching, that in a little time he will preach to the blacks; but the whites always stay to hear him.

Sometimes I publish him to preach at candle-light, as the negroes can better attend at that time. I really believe that he is one of the best preachers in the world—there is such an amazing power attends his word, though he cannot read, and he is one of the humblest creatures I ever saw."

Coke continued to preach to great throngs, on the Peninsula, till near the date of the Conference. His congregations were sometimes so large that he was compelled to address them from the chapel doors. Methodist families flocked from all directions to receive the sacraments from his hands. Thomas Ware, who was in this region, says "he passed through our circuit. I met him at Colonel Hopper's, in Queen Anne County, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. At first I was not pleased with his appearance. His stature, complexion, and voice resembled those of a woman rather than those of a man; and his manners were too courtly for me. So unlike was he to the grave and, as I conceived, apostolic Asbury, that his appearance did not prepossess me favorably. He had several appointments on the circuit, to which I conducted him; and, before we parted, I saw so many things to admire in him that I no longer marveled at his being selected by Wesley to serve us in the capacity of a superintendent. In public he was generally admired, and in private he was very communicative and edifying. At one time, in a large circle, he expressed himself in substance as follows: 'I am charmed by the spirit of my American brethren. Their love to Mr. Wesley is not surpassed by that of their brethren in Europe. It is founded on the excellence—the *divinity*—of the religion which he has been the instrument of reviving, and which has shed its benign influence on this land of freedom. I see in both preachers and people a resolution to venture on any bold act of duty, when called to practice piety before the ungodly, and to refuse compliance with fashionable vice. I see,' he continued, with a countenance glowing with delight, 'a great and effectual door opened for the promulgation of Methodism in America, whose institutions I greatly admire, and whose prosperity I no less wish than I do that of the land which gave me birth. In the presence of Mr. Asbury I feel myself a child. He is, in my estimation, the most apostolic man I ever saw, except Mr. Wesley.' These remarks of Dr. Coke made an impression on my mind not soon to be forgotten. He was the best speaker, in a private circle or on the conference floor, I ever heard. But his voice was too weak to command with ease a very large audience. Yet this he could sometimes do; and, when he succeeded in it, his preaching was very impressive. Some of the first scholars in the country have been heard to say that he spoke the purest English they ever heard. His fine classical taste did not raise him, in his own estimation, above the weakest of his brethren. To them he paid the kindest attentions; and the most diffident and retiring among them, after being a short time in his company, were not only perfectly at ease, but happy at finding themselves associated with a brother who had learned to esteem others better than himself." He subsequently returned to this section of the country, when, says Ware, the "administration of the ordinances at our Quarterly Meetings was singularly owned of God. Vast multitudes attended, and the power of the Lord was present to wound and to heal. The whole Peninsula seemed moved; and the people, in multitudes, flocked to hear the doctor, who spent some time on this favored shore. Never did I see any person who seemed to enjoy himself better than he did, while *thousands* pressed to him to have their children dedicated to the Lord by baptism, and to receive themselves the holy supper at his hands. Daily accessions were made to the Church."

Meanwhile, Whatcoat and Vasey had accompanied Asbury from Barrett's Chapel over the Western Shore of Maryland. The 26th of November Asbury observed "as a day of fasting and prayer, that I might," he says, "know the will of God in the matter that is shortly to come before our Conference; the preachers and people seem to be much pleased with the projected plan; I myself am led to think it is of the Lord. I am not tickled with the honor to be gained; I see danger in the way. My soul waits upon God. O that he may lead us in the way we should go!" At Abingdon they met Coke, on his way to Perry Hall; the next day the doctor preached a "great sermon" on "He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me." At Abingdon joined them also William Black, an English preacher, who had been founding Methodism in Nova Scotia, and had wended his way through Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, seeking ministerial reinforcements for that distant province. On the 17th of December all the travelers, except Whatcoat, arrived under the roof of Gough at Perry Hall, "the most elegant house," says Coke, "in this state." "Here," he adds, "I have a noble room to myself, where Mr. Asbury and I may, in the course of a week, mature everything for the Conference." Black alludes to Perry Hall as "the most spacious and elegant building" he had seen in America. "It is," he says, "about fifteen miles from Baltimore; Mr. Gough, its owner, is a Methodist, and supposed to be worth one hundred thousand pounds. He is not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. He has built a neat stone meeting-house, entertains the Circuit Preachers, and at times preaches himself; and thus he continued to do during the late war, at the risk of his immense estate."[4] Whatcoat, who had delayed, in order to preach on the route, arrived on the 19th. The next day they began the revision of "the Rules and Minutes," and made other provisions for the approaching session. Four days were spent in this task, relieved by frequent religious exercises in Gough's numerous family, and by the social hospitalities of the neighbor hood.

[4] Dr. Richey's Life of Black, p. 135. Halifax, N. S. 1839.

CHAPTER III.

THE CHRISTMAS CONFERENCE—ORGANIZATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first General Conference — Lovely Lane Chapel — Wesley's Letter to the American Methodists — Coke and Asbury elected Superintendents or Bishops — Whatcoat's Account of the Proceedings — Coke's Sermon at the Consecration of Asbury — Character of the Conference — Preachers present — Were their Measures in accordance with Wesley's Intentions? — Expediency of the Episcopal Title of the New Church.

On Friday, the 24th of December,[1] 1784, the apostolic little company rode from Perry Hall to Baltimore, and at ten o'clock A.M. began the first "General Conference," in the Lovely Lane Chapel. The latter was still a rude structure, and Coke commended gratefully the kindness of the people in furnishing a large stove, and backs to some of the seats, for the comfort of the Conference.[2]

Garrettson had sped his way over twelve hundred miles in six weeks, calling to Baltimore the itinerants, and preaching as he went, and had returned to find sixty present. Coke, on taking the chair, presented a letter from Wesley, dated Bristol, September 10th, 1784, and addressed "To Dr. Coke, Mr. Asbury, and our Brethren in North America." It said that "by a very uncommon train of providences, many of the provinces of North America are totally disjoined from the British empire, and erected into independent states. The English government has no authority over them, either civil or ecclesiastical, any more than over the states of Holland. A civil authority is exercised over them, partly by the Congress, partly by the state Assemblies. But no one either exercises or claims any ecclesiastical authority at all. In this peculiar situation some thousands of the inhabitants of these states desire my advice, and in compliance with their desire I have drawn up a little sketch. Lord King's Account of the Primitive Church convinced me, many years ago, that bishops and presbyters are the same order, and consequently have the same right to ordain. For many years I have been importuned from time to time to exercise this right, by ordaining part of our traveling preachers. But I have still refused, not only for peace' sake, but because I was determined, as little as possible, to violate the established order of the national Church, to which I belonged. But the case is widely different between England and North America. Here there are bishops who have a legal jurisdiction. In America there are none, and but few parish ministers; so that for some hundred miles together there is none either to baptize or to administer the Lord's supper. Here, therefore, my scruples are at an end; and I conceive myself at full liberty, as I violate no order and invade no man's right, by appointing and sending laborers into the harvest. I have accordingly appointed Dr. Coke and Mr. Francis Asbury to be joint *superintendents* over our brethren in North America. As also Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey to act as *elders* among them, by baptizing and ministering the Lord's supper. If any one will point out a more rational and scriptural way of feeding and guiding those poor sheep in the wilderness I will gladly embrace it. At present I cannot see any better method than that I have taken. It has indeed been proposed to desire the English bishops to ordain part of our preachers for America. But to this I object, 1. I desired the Bishop of London to ordain one only, but could not prevail; 2. If they consented, we know the slowness of their proceedings; but the matter admits of no delay; 3. If they would ordain them now they would likewise expect to govern them. And how grievously would this entangle us! 4. As our American brethren are now totally disentangled, both from the state and from the English hierarchy, we dare not entangle them again, either with the one or the other. They are now at full liberty simply to follow the Scriptures and the primitive Church. And we judge it best that they should stand fast in that liberty wherewith God has so strangely made them free."

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[1] Not the 25th, as Bangs (Hist., i, 157) and Wakeley (Lost Chapters, 304) say; nor the 27th, as Lee (Hist., 94) says. Lee, however, followed the published Minutes, which, in their very title, give the date as the 27th. (See them in Emory's Hist. of the Dis., p. 26.) The reader has already been often reminded of the errata of our early official documents. For the present correction compare Coke's certificate of Asbury's ordination, (Bangs, i, 157,) Coke's Journal, (p. 23,) Asbury's Journal, (i, 486,) and especially Whatcoat's Journal, (p. 21.) Coke says expressly, "On Christmas eve we opened our Conference," meaning, however, not so much the evening as the day preceding Christmas. It was called the "Christmas Conference" because it extended through the "Christmas week."

[2] Dr. Hamilton: letter to the author.

In accordance with this document "it was agreed," says Asbury, "to form ourselves into an Episcopal Church, and to have superintendents, elders, and deacons." Asbury declined ordination to the superintendency, unless, in addition to the appointment of Wesley, his brethren should formally elect him to that office.[3] Coke and he were unanimously elected superintendents. Whatcoat's notes of the occasion, though brief, are more specific than any other cotemporary document relating to it. He says: "On the 24th we rode to Baltimore; at ten o'clock we began our Conference, in which we agreed to form a Methodist Episcopal Church, *in which the Liturgy* (as presented by the Rev. John Wesley) *should be read*, and the sacraments be administered by a superintendent, elders, and deacons, who shall be ordained by a presbytery, using the Episcopal form, as prescribed in the Rev. Mr. Wesley's prayer book. Persons to be ordained are to be nominated by the superintendent, elected by the Conference, and ordained by imposition of the hands of the superintendent and elders; *the superintendent has a negative voice*."[4] He further states that on the second day of the session Asbury was ordained deacon by Coke, assisted by his presbyters, Vasey and Whatcoat; on Sunday, the third day, they ordained him elder; on Monday he was consecrated superintendent, his friend, Otterbein, of the German Church, assisting Coke and his elders in the rite. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday were spent in enacting rules of Discipline, and the election of preachers to orders. On Friday several deacons were ordained; on Saturday, January 1st, 1785, the project of Abingdon College was considered; on Sunday, the 2d, twelve elders (previously ordained deacons) and one deacon were ordained; "and we ended," adds Whatcoat, "our Conference in great peace and unanimity."

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[3] Lee, p. 94.

The session was a jubilee to the Methodists of Baltimore and its vicinity. Coke preached every day at noon, two of his discourses being especially on the ministerial office, and afterward published; there was preaching, by other members of the body, every morning and evening; Otterbein's Church, and the Methodist chapels in the town and at the Point, were occupied by them. Coke says: "Our Conference continued ten days. I admire the American preachers. We had nearly sixty of them present; the whole number is eighty-one. They are indeed a body of devoted, disinterested men, but most of them young. The spirit in which they conducted themselves, in choosing the elders, was most pleasing. I believe they acted without being at all influenced by friendship, resentment, or prejudice, both in choosing and rejecting. The Lord was peculiarly present while I was preaching my two pastoral sermons. On one of the weekdays, at noon, I made a collection toward assisting our brethren who are going to Nova Scotia; and our friends generously contributed fifty pounds currency—thirty pounds sterling."

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[4] Mems., p. 21. The italics are his own. There are no official records or Minutes of this Conference except the preliminary reference to it in the Minutes of 1785, and the Discipline, as published after the Conference. The latter is given entire in Emory's Hist. of the Dis., p. 25. New York. 1844.

Coke's sermon at the Episcopal consecration of Asbury produced a vivid impression, and presents some eloquent passages. After describing the true bishop it thus concludes: "O thou lover of souls, who willest not the death of a sinner, have pity on the world. Remember Calvary. Hear the pleading Intercessor, and raise up men after thine own heart, full of the Holy Ghost, full of love, and full of zeal. Guide them by thy Spirit, accompany them with thine omnipotence, that they may tread the kingdom of Satan under their feet, and build up thy glorious Church. You may now perceive the dreadful effects of raising immoral or unconverted men to the government of the Church. The baneful influence of their example is so extensive that the skill and cruelty of devils can hardly fabricate a greater curse than an irreligious bishop. But thou, O man of God, follow after righteousness, godliness, patience, and meekness. Be an example to the believers in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity. Keep that which is committed to thy trust. Be not ashamed of the testimony of our Lord, but a partaker of the afflictions of the

Gospel according to the power of God. Endure hardships as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. Do the work of an evangelist, and make full proof of thy ministry, and thy God will open to thee a wide door, which all thy enemies shall not be able to shut. *He will carry his Gospel by thee from sea to sea, and from one end of the continent to another.* O thou who art the Holy One and the True, consecrate this thy servant with the fire of divine love; separate him for thy glorious purpose, make him a star in thine own right hand, and fulfill in him and by him the good pleasure of thy goodness."

Watters says that Wesley's plan was adopted "in a regular formal manner, with not one dissenting voice." Black, from Nova Scotia, gazed upon the scene with admiration. "Perhaps," he says, "such a number of holy, zealous, godly men never before met together in Maryland, perhaps not on the continent of America."

It is now too late to identify all the preachers who constituted this important Conference. We are certain of the presence of Thomas Coke, LL.D., Francis Asbury, Richard Whatcoat, Thomas Vasey, Freeborn Garrettson, William Gill, Reuben Ellis, Le Roy Cole, Richard Ivey, James O'Kelly, John Haggerty, Nelson Reed, James O. Cromwell, Jeremiah Lambert, John Dickins, William Glendenning, Francis Poythress, Joseph Everett, William Black of N. S., William Phœbus, and Thomas Ware. It has been supposed, from their standing, and the proximity of their circuits, that the following also were present: Edward Dromgoole, Caleb B. Pedicord, Thomas S. Chew, Joseph Cromwell, John Major, Philip Cox, Samuel Rowe, William Partridge, Thomas Foster, George Mair, Samuel Dudley, Adam Cloud, Michael Ellis, James White, Jonathan Forrest, Joseph Wyatt, Philip Bruce, John Magary, William Thomas, John

Baldwin, Woolman Hickson, Thomas Haskins, Ira Ellis, John Easter, Peter Moriarty, Enoch Matson, Lemuel Green, Thomas Curtis, William Jessup, Wilson Lee, Thomas Jackson, James Riggin, William Ringold, Isaac Smith, Matthew Greentree, William Lynch, Thomas Bowen, Moses Park, William Cannon, and Richard Swift.[5]

Of the personal appearance and character of the members it has been said that nothing arrested the attention of Dr. Coke more, as he looked over the assembly for the first time, than the generally youthful aspect of the preachers, though most of them, he says, bore the marks of severe toil and hard usage. Some of them had suffered imprisonment for conscience' sake, and others the maltreatment of their persons by infuriated mobs. "Leaving out Asbury and his English brethren, Whatcoat and Vasey, who were yet in the prime of life, the American preachers had still about them the prestige of a vigorous manhood. Few, if any of them, would now be called old men. Dromgoole, who joined the Conference in 1774, had traveled but ten years, and sat as senior among his brethren. John Cooper and William Glendenning were one year later, and then Francis Poythress and Freeborn Garrettson, who entered the Conference in 1776. After this we see the names of eleven, including John Dickins and Caleb B. Pedicord, who joined in 1777, and for 1778 and 1779 eight more. These fourteen preachers, with Dr. Coke, Bishop Asbury, Richard Whatcoat, and Thomas Vasey, in all eighteen, constituted properly what might be called the age of the Conference, being men of experience, and well acquainted with the workings of Methodism. A few others had traveled four years, some three; a considerable number two years, and others even not more than ten months. Thus a large proportion of the members of that great council were young men, young, at least, in the work of the ministry; but many of them, doubtless, had old heads on young shoulders. With such master-spirits as Coke and Asbury, Whatcoat, Dromgoole, Poythress, Garrettson, and Dickins to direct and influence their deliberations, nothing was likely to be done, was done, but what was best for the whole Church. Their work of ten days has been before us for three fourths of a century, and speaks for itself; will continue to speak in all coming time as presenting one of the wisest and fairest monuments of human arrangement for the good of the race. The secret of their success was their oneness of spirit. Like the disciples in the Jerusalem chamber, 'they were all of one heart and of one mind.' Whoever looks at the system of rules or of government devised and sent forth by the General Conference of 1784 must concede to it a 'wholesidedness,' and unselfishness both as it regards the preachers themselves and the people under their care. Casting aside all precedents as unauthoritative in Church government, and looking to the examples of Christ and his apostles, they went straight on in the work of planning and executing, knowing at the time the obloquy and scorn with which they would be assailed from every quarter; and now that men have grown wiser in spite of themselves, the Methodists can look up in conscious manhood while pointing to the result, and say, 'Behold what God hath wrought.'"[6]

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[5] Lednum, p. 413.

In compliance with the call from Nova Scotia, Garrettson and James O. Cromwell were ordained elders for that province. Jeremiah Lambert was ordained to the same office for Antigua, in the West Indies. For the

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[6] Dr. Hamilton to the author.

United States the elders were John Tunnell, William Gill, Le Roy Cole, Nelson Reed, John Haggerty, Reuben Ellis, Richard Ivey, Henry Willis, James O'Kelly, and Beverly Allen. Tunnell, Willis, and Allen were not present, but received ordination after the session. John Dickins, Ignatius Pigman, and Caleb Boyer were chosen deacons. Boyer and Pigman were ordained in June following at the Conference in Baltimore.

Were these extraordinary proceedings in accordance with the intentions of Wesley? The question has been gravely asked, but never by any recognized Methodist authority on either side of the Atlantic. "Churchmen" have contended that Wesley designed merely to provide, for a temporary exigency in his American Societies, by an anomalous commission, vested in Coke and his associates; that his acts at Bristol were not considered by him "ordinations," and that Coke and Asbury transcended his designs in forming the "Methodist Episcopal Church." The historical facts of the case are so palpable and demonstrative that it is astonishing any such suspicion could for a moment be entertained. Wesley believed in the scriptural parity of bishops and presbyters, and the essential right of the latter to ordain. In his preparatory consultation with Coke he stated, as we have seen, this opinion, and referred to the ancient Alexandrian Church as presenting an example of it; and in his letter, by Coke, to the American Conference, he cites, in vindication of his proceedings, Lord King's "Primitive Church" as proving it; expressly using the word "ordination," and justifying his acts at Bristol as "ordinations." Coke was already a presbyter of the Church of England; to what was he now ordained then, by Wesley, if not to the only remaining office of bishop? Wesley precluded his brother, Charles Wesley, from the Bristol proceedings, because of his well-known prelatical prejudices; why such a precaution if these proceedings were merely what "Churchmen" allege them to have been? Presbyters were summoned to take part in these proceedings, according "to the usages of the Church of England" in ordinations; why, if they were not ordinations? Whatcoat and Vasey were consecrated by two separate acts, on two successive days, as deacons and elders; why these distinct ceremonies if they were merely endued with a nondescript commission? Would not one suffice if there were no reference to some established usage? and where is there any such usage in the Christian Church, aside from ordination? Wesley prepared, printed, and sent by Coke a Ritual, containing the forms of the English Church for the ordinations of bishops, presbyters, and deacons, to be used by the new American Church in its ministerial consecrations; why, if he designed no ordinations, no Episcopal regimen in the new Church? and why put them in permanent printed form if they were not designed to be permanent provisions? He changed the name of bishop to superintendent, of presbyter to elder, (synonymous titles in both instances,) but retained the name of deacon; why, if the change were not solely to avoid the adventitious and pretentious associations of the higher titles, while retaining their essential significance and the humbler title unchanged?[7]

The American Minutes, published a few months after the Baltimore General Conference, declared that "following the counsels of Mr. John Wesley, who *recommended the Episcopal* mode of Church government," the Conference had formed "an Episcopal Church." These Minutes were, soon afterward, under the eye of Wesley, and in

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[7] The title of the Form for Superintendents in the Ritual is "The Form of *Ordaining* of a Superintendent."

1786 the American Discipline, with similar declarations, was reprinted, with the Liturgy prepared by Wesley, in London and under Wesley's care, but he never demurred at their language.[8] By July Coke himself was again in England, attending Wesley's Conference, and reporting his American proceedings; Charles Wesley attacked him and "his Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore." He defended himself through the press by asserting that "he had done nothing but under the direction of Mr. Wesley;" and the latter declared to his brother, "I believe Dr. Coke as free from ambition as from covetousness. He has done nothing rashly that I know." For four years the title "superintendent" was used by the American Methodists instead of that of "bishop," but the latter had been inserted in their Minutes, which say that "following the counsel of Mr. John Wesley, who recommended the Episcopal mode of government, we thought it best to become an Episcopal Church, making the Episcopal office elective, and the elected superintendent, or *bishop*, amenable to the body of ministers and preachers." The title was thus inserted in the very first Minutes issued after the Christmas Conference, issued in the year in which that Conference closed, and but a few months after its adjournment.[9] Wesley never objected to this incidental use of it. When, however, the superintendents began personally to be called bishops, he wrote a letter to Asbury emphatically objecting to its use as a personal title. Upon this letter has been founded most of the misconstructions of his design in the organization of the American Church. It is, however, indisputably clear that it was not to their Episcopal function, but their personal Episcopal title that he objected; he wished not to see, associated with the function, the pretentious ecclesiastical dignities which had become identified with it in the High-Church fables and follies of his age. May it not then be asserted, as I have ventured to affirm, in the discussion of this subject in another work, that, looking at this series of arguments, the American Methodists will be acquitted of presumption when they assume that they may here make a triumphant stand, surrounded by evidence superabundant and impregnable. The ecclesiastical system under which it has pleased God to give them and their families spiritual shelter and fellowship with his saints, and whose efficiency has surprised the Christian world, is not, as their opponents would represent, an imposition of their preachers, and contrary to the wishes of Wesley, but was legitimately received from his hands as the providential founder of Methodism. If Wesley's strong repugnance to the mere name of bishop had been expressed, before its adoption by the American Church, it would probably not have been adopted. Still, the American Church was now a separate organization, and was at perfect liberty to dissent from Wesley on a matter of mere expediency. The Church thought it had good reasons to use the name. The American Methodists were mostly of English origin. The people of their country among whom Methodism was most successful were either from England or of immediate English descent, and had been educated to consider Episcopacy a wholesome and an apostolical government of the Church. They approved and had the office, why not, then, have the name? especially as, without the name, the office itself would be liable to lose, in the eyes of the people, its peculiar character, and thereby fail in that appeal to their long established opinions which Methodism had a right, both from principle and expediency, to make? The English Establishment having been dissolved in this country, and the Protestant Episcopalians not being yet organized on an independent basis, and the episcopal organization of the Methodists having preceded that of the Protestant Episcopalians, the Methodist Church had a clear right to present itself to the American public as competent to aid in supplying the place of the abolished Establishment, having the same essential principles without its peculiar defects. And may not the fact of the assumption of an episcopal character, nominally as well as really, by the American Methodists, be considered providential? Episcopacy, both in America and England, has reached an excess of presumption and arrogance. The moderate party, once declared by Bishop White, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to include a large majority of American Episcopalians,[10] has nearly disappeared. Was it not providential, under these circumstances, that a body of Christians should appear, exceeding every other in success, and nominally and practically bearing an Episcopal character, without any of its presumptuous pretensions? Amid the uncharitable assumptions of prelatical Episcopalians, the Methodist Episcopal Church stands forth a monument of the laborious and simple Episcopacy of the early ages; its success, as well as its humility, contrasting it with its more pretentious but feebler sister. It has thus practically vindicated Episcopacy as an expedient form of ecclesiastical government, and assuredly it needs vindication in these days. Such, then, is the evidence which should, with all men of self-respectful candor, conclude decisively the question of Wesley's design and agency in the organization of American Methodism.

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[8] In 1789, about two years before the death of Wesley, the American Minutes declared that "in the year 1784 the Rev. John Wesley determined, at the intercession of multitudes of his spiritual children on this continent, to ordain ministers for America. Preferring the Episcopal mode of Church government, he set apart Thomas Coke for the Episcopal office, and having delivered to him letters of Episcopal orders, directed him to set apart Francis Asbury for the same Episcopal office, in consequence of which the said Francis Asbury was solemnly set apart for the said Episcopal office." Evidently, then, Wesley had not disapproved the language of the previous Minutes, now more than four years before the public.

[9] Minutes, etc., i, p. 22.

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[10] Case of the Prot. Epis. Church in the United States, etc., p. 25.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—CONTINUED.

Legislative Proceedings of the Conference — Its Records — Wesley's "Large Minutes" — Wesley's Prayer Book for American Methodism — Gowns and Bands — The Articles of Religion — Wesley's continued Superintendence recognized — The "Slavery Question" — The Functions of Bishops, Elders, and Deacons defined — Printing of the Minutes — Salaries, or "Allowance" — "Fees" — "The Preachers' Fund" — "The General Fund" — Baptism — The Lord's Supper and Class-Meetings.

The further and more specifically legislative proceedings of the Christmas General Conference were highly important.

Though no "Journal" of the doings, in the usual form, was published or preserved in manuscript, its enactments were embodied in a volume "composing a form of Discipline for the ministers, preachers, and other members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America,"[1] published in Philadelphia in 1785, and bound up with the "Sunday Service," and "Collection of Psalms and Hymns," which Wesley had prepared for the American Societies, and had sent over in sheets.[2] In 1786 a new edition of the whole, in one book, was printed in London, under Wesley's eye.[3] Hitherto, what are called the "Large Minutes" of Wesley had been recognized as the authoritative Discipline of the American Societies, with the special enactments of the American Conferences superadded. The Large Minutes were a compilation, made by Wesley from the Annual Minutes of the British Conference.[4] In the preliminary deliberations at Perry Hall they were revised and adapted to the new form of the American Church, and being adopted by the Christ-

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[1] Its complete title is, "Minutes of Several Conversations between the Rev. Thos. Coke, LL.D., the Rev. Francis Asbury, and others, at a Conference begun in Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, on Monday, the 27th of December, in the year 1784. Composing a Form of Discipline for the Ministers, Preachers, and other Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America." Bangs (Hist., vol. i, p. 175) gives a quotation from the Discipline of nearly forty pages, nearly the entire book, supposing it to be "the rules as they were then adopted," that is to say, at the Christmas Conference. To save my own citations from impeachment I have to remark that my late venerated friend fell into an important error. He gives not the Discipline of the Christmas Conference. His quoted edition is in the form of sections, etc.; this was not the form of that of the Christmas Conference; the sectional form was not introduced till 1787, and no copy of the edition of this year is extant. (Emory's Hist. of Dis., p. 82.) Nor could he have quoted

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from this later edition, for Lee (Hist., pp. 127, 128) says it contained thirty-one sections, whereas that given by Dr. Bangs has thirty-five. Moreover, his quotations show that he must have used a copy which could not have been issued before 1789, for they include a law respecting local preachers which was first inserted in the latter year. This correction is the more important, as the doctor intimates that he could not find, "either in the printed Minutes or the Discipline," the important passages I give, in the present chapter, on slavery, but gives them from Lee, as "the substance" of what this Conference did in reference to this subject, and supposes, in a note, that they were never printed. They were printed in 1785, forming a part of the original Discipline or Minutes of 1784. They were not omitted till the London edition of 1786, though suspended as a law in 1785. If any further proof that he quoted a later edition is necessary, it will be seen in the fact that his quotations use the word "bishop," which was not inserted as a personal title of the superintendent till 1787. Substantially the Minutes of 1784 (first published in 1785) have always been the Discipline of the Church; but those modifications, which have been made from time to time, had already begun when the edition from which Dr. Bangs quotes was issued. As above shown, not only important omissions and additions, but an entire change of its form had taken place.

[2] Bishop Emory's "Defense of our Fathers," sec. 8. New York, 1840.

[3] Emory's History of the Discipline, p. 80.

[4] Their title reads: "Minutes of several Conferences between the Rev. Mr. Wesley, and others," etc. They were several times revised and enlarged from 1744 to 1789, when the last revision before Wesley's death was made. They are the Discipline of the Wesleyan Methodists of England.

mas Conference, were incorporated with the "Sunday Service" and Hymns, and published in 1785 as the Discipline of American Methodism. In this volume, therefore, we find the enactments of the Christmas Conference.[5]

It has been seen that Wesley sent over by Coke a Liturgy abridged from that of the English Establishment, and entitled "The Sunday Service of the Methodists in North America. With other Occasional Services. London: Printed in the year 1784." It contained a form of Public Prayer, "The Form and Manner of Making and Ordaining of Superintendents, Elders, and Deacons," and "The Articles of Religion." Another part of this Liturgy or "Service" was "A Collection of Psalms and Hymns for the Lord's Day. Published by John Wesley, M.A., late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; and Charles Wesley, M.A., late Student of Christ Church, Oxford. London: Printed in the year 1784." The General Conference of 1784, organizing the Church, adopted these, and, therefore, in the emphasized language of Whatcoat, "agreed to form a Methodist Episcopal Church, *in which the Liturgy* (as presented by the Rev. John Wesley) *should be read.*" This organic provision has never been formally repealed. The General Conference has, indeed, at a later session, directed that for the "establishment of uniformity in public worship," "the morning service shall consist of singing, prayer, the reading of a chapter out of the Old Testament, and another out of the New, and preaching."[6] But it has not directed what the two lessons shall be, nor what the form of prayer; its prescription would nearly correspond with the original "Sunday Service," and as the latter has never been formally abrogated, any Methodist Society could legally adopt it. Public opinion has, however, silently but effectually rendered it obsolete, and few Methodists now know that their Church was organized with a Liturgical Service by the direction of Wesley himself. It was used for a few years, in both cities and country, in the principal Churches; but Sabbath lovefeasts, or other extra services, frequently preoccupied the time allotted to it, and, from being occasionally omitted, it at last fell into entire disuse.[7] It was published in but two editions, both printed in London.[8] In 1787 the General Minutes, or Discipline proper, was published in a separate pamphlet; the "Articles of Religion," the Sacramental, Ordination, and other administrative forms of the Ritual, or "Sunday Service," were subsequently copied into the Discipline, and the collection of Psalms and hymns were changed into "The Hymn Book." But there are traces of the recognition of the Liturgy down to 1792, when all allusions to it disappear.[9] Many, if not most of the early Methodists, had been brought up in the English Church; to these the Prayer Book was not unacceptable; but the later extension of Methodism comprehended, doubtless, a majority of members whose early education had given them no such predilections.[10] Gowns and bands were also used for some time by the superintendents and elders, but passed away in like manner.

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[5] The younger Emory has given, in his History of the Discipline, p. 26, the whole of the "Large Minutes" as adopted in 1784, discriminating the enactments of the American Conference.

[6] Discipline, Part I, chap. 2, § 1.

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[7] The old preachers, in whose day it was still used. in John-street Chapel, New York, have thus described its failure there.

[8] The edition of 1784 was bound with the first edition of the Discipline, published in Philadelphia in 1785. The Discipline was bound in the London edition of 1786.

[9] Emory, Hist. of the Discipline, p. 80.

[10] Wesley's abridgment of the Common Prayer was exceedingly well done; superior to that adopted by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Articles of Religion prepared by Wesley, and adopted by this Conference, are an abridgment of the Thirty-nine Articles of the English Church, omitting the third, eighth, thirteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-third, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, and thirty-seventh of the latter, also parts of the sixth, ninth, and nineteenth, and introducing verbal emendations of others. Of course the alleged Calvinistic article entirely disappears.

The Conference declared that "during the life of the Rev. Mr. Wesley we acknowledge ourselves his sons in the Gospel, ready in matters belonging to Church government to obey his commands. And we do engage, after his death, to do everything that we judge consistent with the cause of religion in America, and the political interests of these states, to preserve and promote our union with the Methodists in Europe."

The institution of slavery was again considered, and stringent and comprehensive measures were adopted for its "extirpation." The Conference declared that "We view it as contrary to the golden law of God, on

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It includes the very quintessence of the English Liturgy in the best possible form. I am not aware that any effort has ever been made, in the General Conference or otherwise, to revive its use. The expedience of its restoration has occasionally been discussed in the Church papers. Some Methodists have supposed that its use in our large communities might be desirable, and that, as the Methodist Episcopal Church, rather than the Protestant Episcopal Church, was, by its precedent organization as well as its Articles of Religion, its Ritual forms, and its numerical preponderance, the legitimate successor of the English Church in the United States, its continued use of the Liturgy would not only have attracted to it most immigrant communicants of the parent Church, as well as other persons and families who prefer Liturgical services, but would have enabled it to supersede more effectually than it has the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. It cannot be questioned, however, that a large majority of Methodists believe that any such advantage would have been more than counterbalanced by many disadvantages.

which hang all the law and the prophets, and the inalienable rights of mankind, as well as every principle of the Revolution, to hold in the deepest debasement, in a more abject slavery than is perhaps to be found in any part of the world except America, so many souls that are all capable of the image of God. We therefore think it our most bounden duty to take immediately some effectual method to extirpate this abomination from among us." They then require every Methodist to "execute and record within twelve months after notice from the assistant" a legal instrument emancipating all slaves, in his possession, at specified ages. Any person concerned who should not concur in this requirement had liberty to leave the Church within one year, otherwise the preacher was to exclude him. No person holding slaves could be admitted to membership, or to the Lord's supper, till he had complied with this law; but it was to be applied only where the laws of the state permitted. Methodists in Virginia were allowed two years "to consider the expedience of compliance or non-compliance." Buying, selling, or giving away slaves, unless to free them, was forbidden on penalty of expulsion from the Church. These rules produced much hostile excitement, and were suspended in less than six months. Not a few emancipations, however, occurred before their suspension.

The duties of the ordained preachers were defined. Those of the superintendent were to ordain superintendents, elders, and deacons; to preside as a moderator in the Conferences; to fix the appointments of the preachers for the several circuits; and, in the intervals of the Conference, to change, receive, or suspend preachers, as necessity might require, and to receive appeals from the preachers and people, and decide them. No person could be ordained a superintendent, elder, or deacon, without the consent of a majority of the Conference, and the consent and imposition of the hands of a superintendent. The superintendent was made amenable for his conduct to the Conference, "who have power to expel him for improper conduct if they see it necessary." If he cease to travel without the consent of the Conference, "he shall not thereafter exercise any ministerial function whatsoever in the Church." If by death, expulsion, or otherwise, there be no superintendent, "the Conference shall elect one, and the elders, or any three of them, shall ordain him." The office of an elder "is to administer the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper, and to perform all the other rites prescribed by the Liturgy." The office of a deacon "is to baptize in the absence of an elder, to assist the elder in the administration of the Lord's supper, to marry, bury the dead, and read the Liturgy to the people as prescribed, except what relates to the administration of the Lord's supper." No person was to be employed as a traveling preacher unless his name were printed in the Minutes, or a certificate given him by a superintendent or the circuit "assistant." It was therefore ordered that the Minutes should be annually printed. Hitherto they had remained in manuscript; in 1785, and ever after, they were regularly published, and in 1794[11] John Dickins issued, in a volume, all these documents, including those which had been in manuscript down to 1785.

The Conference defined the salary or allowance of preachers and their families. It amounted to sixty-four dollars to each, the same sum to each wife of a preacher, sixteen dollars to each child under the age of six years, and about twenty-two dollars to each over six and under eleven years. No provision was made for children above eleven years old. All allowance for children was repealed in about two years from this date, and no regular provision was made for them till 1800. These bald facts are not without historical and striking significance. The laborious but poorly supported ministry were prohibited by this Conference (that is to say, by themselves) from taking any fee or "present" for marriages, baptisms, or funeral services. After some years they were allowed to accept "presents" for performing the marriage ceremony; but all money thus received was credited to the circuit stewards toward the preacher's allowance. If the latter were otherwise fully provided, (a rare fact,) the marriage fees were taken to the Annual Conference to aid in making up the deficient allowances of other preachers. Not till the year 1800 were marriage fees the private property of the preachers to whom they were given. The ministry was yet one family, with common privations and common reliefs. Their destitution was, however, often so severe that the present Conference devised a plan of relief for "superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of preachers." It was called the "Preachers' Fund," and was to be provided by the preachers themselves paying, at their admission to the Conference, a sum equivalent to two dollars and sixty-seven cents in Federal money, and afterward two dollars annually. These receipts were held by three treasurers, who with three clerks (each keeping a separate account) and three inspectors, (who were to present to the Conference annually an exact account of the fund,) were a committee for its management. Out of the fund provision was to be made, first, for the worn-out preachers, and then for the widows and orphans. "Every worn-out preacher," say the rules, "shall receive, if he wants it, $64 a year; every widow, if she wants it, $53 33; every child shall receive once for all, if he wants it, $53 33. But none shall be entitled to anything from the fund till he has paid $6 67; nor any who neglects paying his subscription for three years together, unless he be sent by the Conference out of the United States." Lee says that "this fund afforded relief to a good many of our preachers in the time of distress, and most part of the preachers were subscribers to it. The regulations were changed afterward, in some particulars, but the fund continued in operation until we established the Chartered Fund, in 1796. Then all the stock of the Preachers' Fund was thrown into the Chartered Fund, which was incorporated in 1797, in Philadelphia. After that time there was some alteration made in the application of the money given annually by the preachers. The annual subscriptions of the traveling preachers to the Preachers' Fund was to be reserved for extraordinary cases, which the Chartered Fund might not reach. Some time afterward the subscriptions were dropped altogether, and have never since been revived." Annual collections, however, have been generally given by the Churches for such "necessitous cases," and though untold privations have been suffered by the ministry and its families, some of the Annual Conferences, in our day, fully meet their claims as now allowed in the Discipline.

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[11] Preface to bound Minutes. New York. 1840. Lee (p. 89) says 1795. All the Annual Minutes from the beginning have been published in bound volumes by the Methodist Book Concern: a large mass of vague but invaluable materials for the historian.

The Conference ordained that a "General Fund for carrying on the whole work of God" should be provided by "a yearly collection, and, if need be, by a quarterly one," in "every principal congregation." It was a contingent fund, chiefly for the expenses of preachers sent into new or distant fields of labor.

It was further enacted that it should be recommended to communicants to receive the eucharist kneeling, but they were to be allowed to receive it standing or sitting. None but members of the Church, or such persons as received "tickets" from the preacher, were to be "admitted to the communion." Baptism was to be administered according to the choice of the candidate, or, if a child, of his parents, either by sprinkling or immersion. Rebaptism of such as had scruples respecting their baptism in infancy was to be allowed. Persons who continued to attend divine service, and to receive the Lord's supper in other Churches, were to "have full liberty as members" of Methodist Societies while they "comply with our rules." Members who should persistently neglect their class-meetings were to be excluded from the Church, after suitable warning. Members marrying "unawakened persons" were also to be expelled—a rule which was modified in 1804 by changing the penalty to "putting back on trial for six months." Subsequently all penalty was abolished, and the Church pledged only to "discourage" such marriages.

Such are the most important additions to, or modifications of, the previous American Minutes and Wesley's "Large Minutes," made by the Christmas Conference.

Second Ecumenical Methodist Conference.

The Report of the Proceedings of the First Ecumenical Methodist Conference held in London, September 7–30, 1881, contains the following suggestions and resolutions adopted by that Conference: 1. That it is expedient that a Second Ecumenical Conference be assembled, and if practicable, in the United States, in the year 1887. 2. That in order thereto, and for the promotion of Christian fraternity, the several Methodist bodies are earnestly desired to create an Executive Committee as now constituted, subject to such changes in its membership as they in their wisdom may ordain, beginning with the British Wesleyan Conference in the year 1883. 3. That the Executive Committee, constituted in accordance with these resolutions, shall determine the time and place of holding the Second Ecumenical Conference, the number of delegates to be chosen, and the ratio of their distribution among the respective Methodist bodies, shall prepare a programme of exercises and rules and regulations for the government of the Conference, and shall make all other necessary arrangements.

ACTION OF THE BRITISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The above resolutions were submitted to the consideration of the British Wesleyan Conference at its session held July 24–August 10, 1883, and that body adopted the following resolutions: 1 That a Committee be appointed to consider the expediency of holding a Second Ecumenical Conference in 1877, in the United States or elsewhere. 2. That the Committee have power to invite to its deliberations, if it thinks fit, representative men from the other Methodist bodies in this country that took part in the last Ecumenical Conference. 3. That if the Committee agree as to the expediency of the proposed Ecumenical Conference, it shall take such preliminary steps toward it, as it deems wise, with a view to such united action as shall be found needful, including the instruction of the representations of this Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States as to any inquiries or suggestions it may be desirable they should make. 4. That the Committee shall report its proceedings to the next Conference to be held in Burslem in 1884.

The Committee appointed consists of the President and Secretary of Conference and twenty-five other distinguished Wesleyan ministers, and of an equal number of influential Methodist laymen, the latter including six members of the British Parliament; the Chairman is Rev. John Bond.

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Suggested Union of Colored Methodist Episcopal Churches.

An editorial by Dr. B. T. Tanner, in "The Christian Recorder," official organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in October, 1883, said:

The question is, why is it that the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, with her 1,321 traveling and local preachers and her 112,300 members; the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, with her 5,400 traveling and local preachers and 300,000 members, and our Bethel, (A. M. E. C.,) with her 11,692 traveling and local preachers and 400,000 members, cannot unite and form one grand Methodist body? Behold the army: 18,413 preachers, 812,300 members.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The Board held its 74th Annual Meeting in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit, Oct. 2, 1883, Mark Hopkins, D.D., presiding. The reports showed total receipts for the year, $591,488, an advance over the previous year of $61,155; expenditures, $592,260. Among the items of receipts was the sum of $13,000, received recently from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The following is the general summary of the missions of the Board, according to latest statistics:

Missions	20
Stations	80
Out-stations	742

Ordained Missionaries[*] (6 being physicians)	154
Physicians not ordained, men and women	9
Other Male Assistants	7
Other Female Assistants[†]	263
Native pastors	144
Native Preachers and Catechists	369
Native School Teachers	1,014
Other Native Helpers	300
Laborers connected with the Missions	2,260
Missionaries deceased during year[‡]	6
Pages printed as far as reported	32,000,000
Churches	278
Church Members, as nearly as can be learned	19,364
Added during the year, as nearly as can be learned	1,737
Whole number from the first, as nearly as can be learned	89,323
High Schools, Theological Seminaries, and Station Classes	58
Pupils in the above	2,086
Boarding-schools for Girls	40
Pupils in Boarding-schools for Girls	1,538
Common Schools	832
Pupils in Common Schools	31,016
Whole number of pupils	34,640

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE YEAR'S WORK OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

This was very encouraging. It traced the transfer of the Dakota Mission to the American Missionary Association; called for more men, especially for India, China, and Japan—"good, strong men or none;" described the missions of the Turkish Empire, the visit of the Secretaries, the Conference, the thrilling story of revival at Adana, Tarsus, Hadjin, Kissal, Broasa, and Samokod, and of unusual interest at Erzroom, Harpoot, Malatia, Choonkoosh, Tribisond, Ordo, Marsovan and Süas, and especially the fruitful work among the women of this Empire, and in the schools, many of which have been blessed with revival. It closed with a tabulated statement designed to refute the public statement of a decline in these missions, namely, from 1853 to 1883 an advance of churches from 13 to 103, and of members from 351 to 7,395; of pastors, from none to 61, besides 68 licensed preachers; of schools, from one seminary with 50 students and two girls' schools with 47, to 32 high schools, colleges, and seminaries for 865 young men, and 20 girls' boarding schools with 777 pupils, besides Robert College, also an outgrowth of the mission, with 200 students. The record of the Maratha, Madura, and Ceylon Missions was summed up in "healthful, vigorous growth." In the first of these, 413 had been added to the churches on profession of faith, and the high schools had gained 100 over last year. It had also advanced in self-support, and both the native force and the membership had nearly doubled in the last ten years. In the Madura Mission the membership, both of the churches and of the Protestant communities, has nearly doubled in the last ten years, and Zenana visiting now reached 60,000 persons in 700 villages. In Ceylon all but three of the churches were self-supporting, and most of the youths in high schools and colleges had been converted.

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[*] Including 8 still supported at the Sandwich Islands.

[†] Including 10 at the Sandwich Islands.

[‡] Miss Townshend, 15 years in the girls' school at Oodoopilty, Ceylon; Mrs. Shaw, of North China, after 3 years' service; Mr. Redell, after 38 years' service in the Madura Mission; Miss Agnew, "after 44 years devoted to the moral elevation of the women of Ceylon," never once returning home, having entered upon her work; Mrs. Hartwell, for 30 years missionary at Foochow, and the venerable Titus Coan, "the patriarch of Hawaii, to whom it was given to bring into the fold of Christ more than 12,000 souls, and to train them to Christian benevolence till their monthly contributions, year after year, exceeded those of any church in the entire constituency of the American Board."

Of China it was said that about one sixth of the mission force of the Board is here employed, distributed mainly in the three fields of Foochow, North China, and Shan-Si. Everywhere the work is encouraging.

The nineteen churches of Japan report a membership of 1,097, of which 222 were added the past year. The revival of the current year does not fall into this report, else this number would be doubled. In all departments of work, especially the educational, the outlook is most hopeful.

A similar if not equally hopeful view was taken of the Micronesian and the African fields, and of the missions in papal lands.

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The Income of Religious Societies in England.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society	£169,361
Primitive Methodist Home and Foreign Missions	36,865
Primitive Methodist Sunday-school Funds	52,236
Wesleyan Methodist Home Missions	34,408
United Methodist Free Churches	17,691
Bible Christian Missionary Society	11,111
Wesleyan Chapel Fund	452,953
Wesleyan Theological Institution Committee	10,726
Wesleyan Metropolitan Chapel Fund	11,464
Church Missionary Society	225,231
Religious Tract Society	215,063
British and Foreign Bible Society	210,600
London Missionary Society	127,627
Church Pastoral Aid Society	89,005
Baptist Missionary Society	60,722
Baptist Building Fund	42,871
London City Mission	47,519
London Society for Promoting Christianity among Jews	38,782
British and Foreign School Society	25,263
Irish Church Missions	19,310
British and Foreign Sailors' Society	10,483
Church of England Sunday-School Institute	16,168
Congregational Church Aid Society and Home Missions	28,782
Church of England Temperance Society	22,827
Liberation Society	9,895
Ragged School Union	5,924
Young Men's Christian Association	8,000
Young Women's Christian Association	3,100
Evangelical Continental Society	4,938
Colonial Missionary Society	4,228
Reformatory and Refuge Union	7,483
Daughters of Missionaries' Institution for Education	3,624
Baptist Bible Translation Society	2,445

Baptist Statistical Summaries.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ASSOCIATIONS.	CHURCHES.	ORDAINED MINISTERS.	TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.	DEATHS DURING YEAR.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.	SCHOLARS.
Alabama........	72	1,720	873	171,822	634	944	4,500	45,000
Arizona........	..	5	4	80	...	6	30	300
Arkansas.......	52	1,192	697	57,153	304	300	1,500	14,000
California......	8	98	91	6,375	43	55	300	4,650
Colorado........	2	22	17	1,733	12	22	240	2,200
Connecticut.....	6	119	123	20,711	170	131	2,189	19,926
Dakota........	2	36	27	976	...	25	90	1,000
Delaware.......	..	11	11	2,208	22	14	234	2,016
Dis. of Columbia	3	24	32	9,170	54	24	354	3,100
Florida.........	20	398	221	23,731	8	120	350	3,000
Georgia........	117	2,877	1,724	241,462	1,281	1,638	7,400	63,000
Idaho..........	1	4	7	67	1	3	17	90
Illinois.........	43	897	799	67,542	480	668	6,800	62,000
Indiana........	30	543	375	40,864	502	558	6,500	61,200
Indian Territory	4	105	79	6,386	41	50	150	1,800
Iowa...........	27	400	303	23,528	223	239	2,193	16,858
Kansas........	21	407	283	17,574	78	173	2,000	8,000
Kentucky......	61	1,539	813	164,716	1,244	400	4,000	40,000
Louisiana.......	33	781	472	58,578	259	167	1,340	9,500
Maine.....	13	255	168	20,247	398	240	2,500	16,528
Maryland.......	1	50	42	9,353	100	43	719	6,454
Massachusetts...	14	290	348	49,211	675	275	2,500	20,000
Michigan.......	19	369	242	27,198	343	377	4,471	29,716
Minnesota......	9	156	72	7,110	36	93	880	7,090
Mississippi.....	75	1,795	947	133,930	1,101	404	2,650	21,200
Missouri.......	70	1,491	922	90,542	1,488	858	6,610	53,000
Montana........	..	4	4	100	...	5	50	250
Nebraska......	11	136	68	4,803	...	74	625	5,239
Nevada.......	..	2	1	110	...	2	10	100
New Hampshire.	6	80	93	8,942	149	74	851	8,656
New Jersey....	5	179	194	32,638	438	244	3,837	27,799
New Mexico....	..	3	2	45	...	3	20	100
New York......	44	871	797	113,777	1,554	878	13,161	112,345
North Carolina..	80	2,030	1,175	205,534	1,392	1,317	13,000	81,500
Ohio...........	31	610	467	50,105	729	632	7,113	53,786
Oregon.........	6	78	45	2,984	21	30	250	1,500
Pennsylvania...	23	554	450	63,974	830	540	6,250	56,250
Rhode Island...	3	62	76	10,917	156	82	1,500	13,713
South Carolina..	48	1,233	740	151,121	1,834	850	5,659	51,551
Tennessee......	47	1,360	879	112,465	485	510	2,600	24,000
Texas..........	89	2,015	1,175	124,970	566	500	2,500	25,000
Utah...........	..	1	2	54	...	3	17	180
Vermont.......	7	115	73	9,628	159	98	1,086	7,524
Virginia........	33	1,371	792	210,088	2,242	981	7,500	60,000
Washington....	3	28	21	622	5	17	60	1,000
West Virginia..	14	445	230	28,062	362	325	2,400	12,000
Wisconsin......	14	168	112	11,407	161	142	1,558	10,834
Wyoming......	..	2	2	149	...	2	42	240
Totals......	1167	26,931	17,090	2,394,742	20,580	15,138	130,606	1,065,195

NOTE.—This table includes all churches bearing the name of Baptist in all the States, although there is no bond of connectional jurisdiction between them. If the Methodist statistics were tabulated in the same way, the total membership would be largely in excess of the Baptist table given above.

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* Compiled from the Baptist Year-Book of 1883. The latest summaries reported up to December, 1883.

Statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States for 1882.

(Compiled from the Protestant Episcopal Year-Book for 1883.)

DIOCESES AND MISSIONS.	Clergy.	Parishes.	Baptisms.	Communicants.	S. S. Teachers.	S. S. Scholars.
Alabama	27	45	307	3,836	257	1,910
Albany	120	98	1,465	13,044	1,164	1,0329
Arkansas	16	17	101	1,010	38	260
California	61	28	656	3,597	326	3,275
Central New York	94	106	1,189	12,825	1,127	8,572
Central Pennsylvania	98	91	1,218	6,932	1,123	11,104
Connecticut	180	146	1,750	20,953	1,873	15,220
Delaware	29	28	307	2,026	294	2,615
Easton	36	37	439	2,663	217	1,682
Florida	27	15	334	1,789	244	1,381
Fond du Lac	28	30	338	2,385	158	2,196
Georgia	38	34	522	4,536	363	2,945
Illinois	58	47	889	7,575	707	7,279
Indiana	29	40	439	3,830	301	3,144
Iowa	51	55	392	4,203	430	3,771
Kansas	31	27	193	2,187	168	1,257
Kentucky	36	35	474	4,295	460	3,833
Long Island	103	66	1,934	15,167	2,204	16,476
Louisiana	34	43	597	3,783	359	2,939
Maine	28	21	223	2,170	207	1,640
Maryland	160	132	2,647	20,910	1,501	14,150
Massachusetts	162	117	1,999	18,076	2,115	15,413
Michigan	67	61	1,293	7,732	923	7,966
Minnesota	84	63	896	5,243	574	4,742
Mississippi	28	42	214	2,386	145	1,916
Missouri	65	46	471	5,413	342	4,099
Nebraska	33	34	298	1,926	178	1,775
New Hampshire	32	25	150	2,066	135	1,123
New Jersey	98	75	1,143	7,929	815	7,802
New York	320	205	5,478	35,909	2,939	36,259
North Carolina	73	84	610	5,836	520	3,988
Northern New Jersey	80	65	1,508	8,703	821	7,927
Ohio	64	72	779	6,408	771	6,463
Pennsylvania	205	122	3,578	26,279	2,890	28,289
Pittsburg	46	59	745	6,040	495	4,749
Quincy	27	30	180	1,652	160	1,260
Rhode Island	48	44	789	6,821	789	6,409
South Carolina	48	54	590	4,686	278	2,465
Southern Ohio	49	48	481	5,289	622	5,453
Springfield	44	21	429	2,068	242	2,259
Tennessee	36	33	416	3,500	200	2,000
Texas	22	29	383	2,400	225	1,641
Vermont	34	39	296	3,488	238	1,762
Virginia	148	160	1,623	13,951	1,484	10,603
Western Michigan	26	27	373	3,017	305	2,330
Western New York	102	97	1,200	11,008	1,037	8,093
West Virginia	22	26	196	1,951	293	1,607
Wisconsin	71	40	696	4,748	385	3,054
MISSIONS.						
Oregon	15	30	208	719	102	954
Dakota	15	9	102	1,012	61	514
Colorado and Wyoming	30	35	310	1,940	203	1,826
Utah and Idaho	9	11	227	606	59	912
Nevada	6	7	162	315	82	1,168
Niobrara	10	24	459	734	80	800
Northern Texas	12	8	200	1,047	95	817
Western Texas	14	14	2[illegible]5	1,006	124	927
Northern California	13	12	144	726	95	844
New Mexico and Arizona	7	..	34	175	14	105
Montana	8	11	169	515	50	500
Washington	12	6	113	339	57	599
West African Missions	14	3	83	567	75	753
China Missions	16	7	99	346	80	738
Japan Missions	7	5	24	100	15	112
Europe and Cuba	7	6	40	500	50	500
Grand Totals	3,513	3,047	45,817	344,888	34,675	308,591
Summary for 1881	3,401	3,035	44,963	344,580	34,363	304,952
Increase	112	12	854	308	312	3,639

Statistics of the Lutheran Church in the United States since 1856.*

YEAR.	MINISTERS.						CHURCHES.						MEMBERS.					
	General Synod.	General Council	General Synod, South.	Synodal Conference.	Other Synods.	Total.	General Synod.	General Council.	General Synod, South.	Synodal Conference.	Other Synods.	Total.	General Synod.	General Council.	General Synod, South,	Synodal Conference.	Other Synods.	Total.
1856.	710	Org.	Org.	Org.	326	1,036	1,405	Org.	Org.	Org.	529	1,934	......	Org.	Org.	Org.	......	......
1857.	739	1867.	1863.	1872.	333	1,070	1,427	1867.	1863.	1872.	531	1,958	134,875	1867.	1863.	1872.	......	......
1858.	745	....	....	....	364	1,109	1,539	....	....	....	542	2,081	......	......	......	......	......	......
1859.	792	....	....	....	342	1,134	1,441	....	....	....	576	2,017	146,062	......	......	......	......	......
1860.	864	....	....	....	449	1,313	1,586	....	....	....	633	2,219	164,226	......	......	......	81,500	245,726
1861.	875	....	....	....	471	1,346	1,662	....	....	....	784	2,446	165,826	......	......	......	79,200	245,026
1862.	862	....	....	....	503	1,365	1,694	....	....	....	793	2,487	162,298	......	......	......	97,837	260,135
1863.	904	....	....	....	514	1,418	1,718	....	....	....	815	2,533	169,148	......	......	......	100,837	269,985
1864.	955	....	....	....	588	1,543	1,825	....	....	....	940	2,765	184 723	......	......	......	108,000	292,723
1865.	934	....	....	....	589	1,523	1,079	....	....	....	953	2,032	177,273	......	......	......	109,000	286,273
1866.	705	....	....	....	868	1,573	1,153	....	....	....	1,560	2,713	108,689	......	......	......	189,072	297,761
1867.	579†	528	120	....	523	1,750	944†	1,010	214	....	944	3,112	86,933†	119,100	17,112	......	109,010	332,155
1868.	572	550	120	....	550	1,792	956	1,030	214	....	982	3,182	86,770	133,296	17,112	......	112,910	350,088
1869.	598	527	121	....	687	1,933	1,022	998	214	....	1,183	3,417	90,928	129,516	16,662	......	150,640	387,746
1870.	647	544	114	....	906	2,211	1,114	962	195	....	1,266	3,537	98,077	124,819	16,611	......	153,214	392,721
1871.	657	421	92	....	987	2,157	1,134	789	175	....	1,614	3,712	101,241	125,267	13,457	......	209,445	449,410
1872	665	476	91	756	227	2,215	1,148	872	169	1,165	527	3,883	103,320	138,117	11,844	191,134	42,780	487,195
1873.	711	502	98	873	248	2,432	1,182	968	165	1,426	605	4,346	106,517	152,470	12,419	202,285	54,948	528,639
1874.	769	510	101	908	280	2,568	1,228	982	169	1,545	715	4,639	117,029	158,950	12,799	219,563	53,031	561,372
1875.	783	534	96	937	312	2,662	1,220	990	160	1,539	708	4,623	112,350	150,104	12,374	240,324	55,321	570,473
1876.	790	548	92	1,002	363	2,795	1,226	1,093	160	1,596	747	4,822	113,571	156,896	12,764	251,377	65,745	600,353
1877.	812	574	98	1,071	350	2,905	1,204	1,091	167	1,781	761	5,004	116,299	154,517	13,277	264,955	56,292	605,340
1878.	838	593	100	1,140	367	3,038	1,249	1,131	173	1,860	891	5,304	119,698	181,829	13,152	290,840	70,990	676,509
1879.	845	610	100	1,161	376	3,092	1,272	1,173	176	1,870	897	5,388	125,637	184,272	13,477	295,987	75,083	694,426
1880.	841	621	98	1,210	445	3,225	1,285	1,152	168	2,085	1,007	5,697	125,317	185,065	13,331	294,573	93,954	712,240
1881.	843	637	130	1,052	645	3,307	1,291	1,200	225	1,811	1,324	5,851	126,279	190,679	18,123	256,691	147,641	739,413
1882.	845	658	142	1,119	740	3,504	1,301	1,249	240	1,880	1,501	6,171	128,338	199,438	18,575	288,547	166,588	801,486
1883.	855	878	135	964	719	3,550	1,434	1,675	241	1,280	1,697	6,327	129,201	235,929	17,779	220,056	197,224	800,189

* From Stall's "Lutheran Year Book," 1884. † In 1866 the ministers withdrew from the General Synod, who, in 1867, formally organized the General Council.

Statistics of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (North) for Six Years.*

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Synods	37	38	38	38	23	23
Presbyteries	178	179	177	177	180	182
Candidates	636	614	600	622	626	678
Licentiates	331	306	294	301	301	282
Ministers	4,901	4,938	5,044	5,086	5,143	5,218
Licensures	178	137	152	157	159	157
Ordinations	157	142	158	144	158	157
Installations	239	285	377	286	306	329
Pastoral Dissolutions	201	218	251	242	265	287
Ministers received	49	58	46	68	54	64
Ministers dismissed	21	17	23	32	28	22
Ministers deceased	79	97	76	108	98	89
Elders	....	....	....	16,501	18,584	18,986
Deacons	....	....	....	4,596	5,643	5,876
Churches	5,269	5,415	5,489	5,598	5,744	5,858
" organized	164	160	159	90	182	165
" dissolved	47	36	48	56	50	66
" received	6	5	3	8	8	4
" dismissed	2	1	1	....	1	3
Added: on examination	32,277	29,196	26,838	25,344	29,389	32,132
" on certificate	21,683	20,623	22,148	21,635	24,651	24,677
Communicants	567,855	574,486	578,671	581,401	592,128	600,695
Baptisms: adults	11,610	10,018	9,232	8,174	9,678	10,397
" infants	19,226	18,501	18,960	17,489	19,026	17,728
Sunday-school members	599,882	614,774	631,952	633,564	654,051	663,765

CONTRIBUTIONS.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Home Missions	$383,434	$390,685	$429,769	$458,098	$467,625	$582,360
Foreign "	370,772	381,658	420,427	475,626	465.219	501,578
Education	95,847	82,585	109,066	190,799	142,970	187,254
Publication	30,781	29,715	27,688	33,015	43,609	39,179
Church Erection	97,565	124,477	151,815	158,281	139,620	150,391
Relief Fund	52,268	57,328	57,780	68,454	66,022	75,249
Freedmen	43,583	43,960	48,497	69,097	70,832	84,012
Sustentation	19,946	17,379	20,849	21,570	20,697	21,275
General Assembly	40,452	40,823	42,044	43,028	44,253	46,847
Congregations	6,333,659	6,311,768	6,098,150	6,338,579	6,862,640	7,139,904
Miscellaneous	813,649	779,635	954,943	817,744	929,910	833,444
Total	$8,281,956	$8,260,013	$8,361,028	$8,674,291	$9,253,397	$9,661,493

Statistics of the Synods for 1883.

SYNODS.	Presbyteries.	Ministers.	Licentiates.	Candidates.	Churches.	Officers.		Communicants.			Adults Baptized.	Infants Baptized.	S. S. Membership.	Funds.	
						Elders.	Deacons.	Added on Exam.	Added on Certific'te.	Whole No.				Home Missions.	Foreign Missions.
1. Atlantic	6	94	3	63	161	491	267	867	218	11,751	305	576	8,017	$125	$173
2. Baltimore	4	142	7	16	152	470	173	939	426	16,886	294	791	21,355	15,028	1,3404
3. China	5	46	12	3	30	32	8	555	48	2,828	539	127	2,118	15	...
4. Colorado	5	86	10	7	94	200	37	407	643	4,061	116	140	7,303	3,823	2,744
5. Columbia	3	51	5	3	63	138	20	255	310	2,644	145	173	3,295	2,429	703
6. Illinois	11	391	13	32	473	1,537	491	2,846	1,911	43,326	974	1,134	50,196	15,013	39,629
7. India	5	43	3	3	16	23	10	22	9	796	20	20	1,905	....	141
8. Indiana	8	186	4	32	308	924	522	1,260	930	27,973	522	493	27,175	8,868	11,326
9. Iowa	8	252	6	30	352	954	259	1,043	1,143	20,944	317	679	25,841	8,795	8,715
10. Kansas	7	203	11	12	320	709	235	903	1,124	13,274	271	409	17,333	2,654	2,326
11. Kentucky	3	56	2	6	84	194	133	223	198	6,104	55	117	4,756	3,938	2,588
12. Michigan	6	166	2	9	184	652	123	931	803	16,688	347	399	19,854	15,664	14.877
13. Minnesota	8	166	1	7	211	455	84	570	1,090	9,259	158	406	12,895	7,317	5,454
14. Missouri	5	137	4	39	217	479	199	813	892	12,099	270	370	17.963	13,529	4,959
15. Nebraska	4	113	1	7	176	325	97	405	694	5,843	132	218	6,695	1,948	1,282
16. New Jersey	9	381	24	54	286	1,237	345	2,481	1,523	47,485	833	1,473	53,940	60,022	58,562
17. New York	29	1,022	89	115	801	3,340	1,029	5,566	3,508	133,189	1,830	2,765	138,064	182,361	153,695
18. Ohio	17	489	9	72	615	2,274	717	3,379	2,505	68,926	1,202	1,700	69,102	60,695	48,295
19. Pacific	5	142	3	3	130	287	81	626	596	9,063	191	379	13,297	5,160	4,423
20. Pennsylv'a	23	855	64	135	931	3,596	803	7,276	5,163	133,669	1,687	4,791	147,503	128,429	123,522
21. Tennessee	3	44	2	14	58	205	98	189	87	3,472	86	66	2,965	533	520
22. Texas	3	33	..	2	50	68	30	96	115	1,422	15	59	1,912	553	369
23. Wisconsin	5	120	7	14	146	396	115	480	441	8,993	88	443	10,911	6,461	3,871
Total	182	5,218	282	678	5,858	18,986	5,876	32,132	24,677	600,695	10,397	17,728	663,765	582,360	501,578

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* Compiled from the Official Reports of 1883.

Presbyterian Church (Southern Assembly) for 1883.

Synods	13
Presbyteries	67
Ministers	1,070
Licentiates	45
Candidates	199
Churches	2,040
Elders	6,290
Deacons	4,220
Added on examination	6,638
Added on certificate	4,183
Total communicants	127,017
Adults baptized	1,719
Infants baptized	4,485
Number of baptized non-communicants	33,474
Teachers in Sunday-school and Bible classes	7,706
Scholars " " " " "	78,725

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Sustentation, $49,155; Evangelistic, $32,750; Invalid, $10,798; Foreign Missions, $52,385; Education, $32,147; Publication, $9,458; Tuckaloosa Institute, $2,724; Presbyterial, $13,034; Pastors' salaries actually paid, $563,613; Congregational, $440,370; Miscellaneous, $62,982; total, $1,269,418.

◆

Statistics of Congregational Churches.

(Compiled from Congregational Year-Book for 1883.)

	For 1881.	For 1882.
Churches with pastors	877	927
Churches with acting pastors	1,981	1,986
Churches supplied with licentiates	157	149
Churches vacant	789	894
Ministers recognized as pastors	856	918
Ministers as acting pastors	1,594	1,607
Ministers not in pastoral work	1,263	1,198
Total churches reported	3,804	3,936
Total ministers	3,713	3,723
Total members	385,685	387,619 [*]
Total persons in Sunday-schools	450,650	454,578
Adults baptized during the year	5,560	5,999
Infants baptized during the year	4,309	5,322

Total reported for benevolent contributions	$1,383,685 [†]
Total reported for home expenses	2,934,027 [‡]

◆

Reformed (Dutch) Church—Statistics.

The 77th General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, held June 6, 1883, at Albany, N. Y., W. Rankin Duryee, D.D., President, James Demarest, D.D., Addresser.

General Statistics: 500 ministers, 550 churches, 44,606 families, 80,156 communicants; contributions to benevolent purposes, $223,646 88; to congregational purposes, $870,820 37.

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[*] Of this 51,800 are reported as absent.

[†] This total (reported by 2,994 churches) includes the following: For Foreign Missions, $222,261; for colleges and education, $81,350; Congregational Union, $41,493; Home Missions, $225,557; Mission Association, $92 904; Board of Publication, $4,448, etc. In the State reports for Home Missions, the report from Massachusetts ($80,793) includes $21,026 for *local missions.*

[‡] Reported by 2,256 churches.

Contributions to Foreign Missions for the year 1882-3, $65,284 58, of which $9,000 came through the Woman's Board. The Foreign Board has in India, China, and Japan, 12 stations, 128 out-stations, 18 missionaries, 23 assistants, 18 native ministers, 46 catechists, with various assistants, 37 churches, 2,843 communicants, 5 academies, 95 day-schools, 18 special theological students, and the native churches have contributed this year $2,768 24.

The Board of Domestic Missions this year received $36,281 67, aided 77 churches through 70 missionaries among 5,740 families, and a membership of 4,459.

The Board of Education aided 66 young men in preparing for the ministry; receipts, $16,245 38.

◆

United Presbyterian Statistics.—The statistical report of the United Presbyterian Church for 1882 gives the following figures: Synods, 9; presbyteries, 60; pastors and stated supplies, 541; without charge, 179; total ministers, 1,719; ministers deceased, 18; ministers ordained, 32; ministers installed, 52; ministers released, 35; licentiates, 39; students of theology, 50; congregations with pastors and stated supplies, 661; congregations vacant, 165; total congregations, 826; congregations organized, 16; mission stations, 96; new stations during the year, 20; houses of worship erected, 37; average cost, $3,087. Total members reported, 84,573; adults baptized, 629; infants baptized, 3,720; total number of Sabbath-schools reported, 809; officers and teachers, 8,647; scholars reported, 72,956; contributions by Sunday-schools, $36,147; contributions for congregational purposes, $930,125, an advance of $76,584 over the preceding year; for missionary objects, $17,898. The average contribution per member was $11 40. The average salary of pastors was $868.

Open Communion Baptists.—At a convention of representatives of the different Open Communion Baptist bodies in the United States and British Provinces, held in Minneapolis, October 2, 1883, Dr. O. B. Cheney, of Maine, was elected President. From a comprehensive paper, from Rev. D. B. Montgomery, on "Liberal Baptists in America," the following items are condensed:

The first Baptists of America were of the liberal type, some of whom came from England as early as 1620, and were recognized as good, loyal, and peaceable subjects. Led by Roger Williams they began to organize churches about 1636 in the State of Rhode Island. Other bands of Liberal Baptists in Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, whose origin dates as far back as 1714, passed through the same ordeal, and were reduced in 1765 from sixteen churches to but three and as many ministers; but they rallied, and still live, and have held up the banner of Liberal Baptists for the past century and a quarter. About the time the old General Baptists of New England lost their identity by giving up their liberal principles, there came forth a young man full of life, energy, and perseverance, by the name of Benjamin Randall, who, in 1780, began to restore and establish the Liberal Baptist cause of New England. Contemporary with his movement was the founding of the Free Baptist Church in New York. These two forces united in 1841. They now number 78,000. In 1823 a movement, under Elder Stimson, began in Indiana. The people took the name of "General Baptists," and now have, in the Western States, not less than 13,000 members. About 1828 a few churches separated from the United Baptists, and took the name of "Separate Baptists." Churches have been planted by them, and we now know of ten associations, with a membership of not less than 7,000 communicants. We also have Free Christian Baptists in Nova Scotia, and the Free Baptists of New Brunswick. The people known as the

"Church of God," organized in Pennsylvania in the year 1830, now embrace upward of 30,000 members, sustain several newspapers and institutions of learning. If we give a summary the showing is: Free Baptists, 78,000; Church of God, 30,000; N. S. and N. B., 14,000; General Baptists, 13,000; Free Baptists in North Carolina, 10,000; Separate Baptist, 7,000; Free Baptists in Western States, 5,000. Total, 157,000.

Dunkards.—The Annual National Conference of the Dunkards, or German Baptist Church, was in session in Ashland, Ohio, in 1881. The only college belonging to this denomination is in that town. It is stated that more than 100,000 persons are connected with the Church, which employs about 16,000 ministers.

Disciples of Christ.—Number of churches in the United States, 4,768; number of preachers, 3,488; number of members, 563,928.

General Summaries.

The following summaries are from the American Almanac for 1883, edited by A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress. The table is given complete, for the purpose of showing the numerical statistics of several religious bodies not included in our list. The figures in our own list are later. It will be noted that Mr. Spofford's table omits the statistics of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, (which together report a total of 3,832 ministers, 12,510 local preachers, and 691,044 lay members,) besides other smaller Methodist bodies, reporting only the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, much the smallest of the three principal Colored Methodist Episcopal Churches in the United States:

DENOMINATIONS.	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.
Adventist	91	107	11,100
Adventist, Second	583	501	63,500
Adventist, Seventh-Day	608	138	14,733
American Communities	14	8	2,838
Baptist	24,794	15,401	2,133,044
Baptist, Anti-Mission	1,090	888	40,000
Baptist, Free-Will	1,485	1,286	76,706
Baptist, Seventh-Day	87	103	8,606
Baptist, Six Principle	20	17	2,075
Christian (Disciples of Christ)	4,681	3,658	567,448
Congregational	3,689	3,589	383,685
Dunkards (The Brethren)	710	1,665	90,000
Episcopal, Protestant	3,049	3,496	342,590
Episcopal, Reformed	55	68	10,459
Evangelical Association	1,332	1,340	99,607
Friends	621	876	67,643
Jews	269	202	13,683
Lutheran	5,556	3,102	684,570
Mennonite, New	31	44	2,990
Methodist Episcopal	16,721	9,261	1,680,779
Methodist Episcopal (South)	....	3,593	828,013
Methodist Episcopal Colored	1,038	648	74,195
Methodist, Free	287	601	12,120
Methodist, Independent	13	14	2,100
Methodist, Primitive	121	50	3,370
Methodist, Protestant	1,501	2,120	118,170
Methodist, Wesleyan	260	472	17,847
Moravian	74	96	16,112
Mormon	654	3,906	110,377
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian)	91	81	4,734
Presbyterian	5,338	4,920	573,377
Presbyterian, South	1,928	1,031	119,970
Presbyterian, Cumberland	2,474	1,386	111,855
Presbyterian, Reformed	41	31	6,020
Presbyterian, United	793	658	80,236
Reformed Church in America	489	519	78,917
Reformed Church in the United States	1,384	752	154,742
Roman Catholic*	5,975	6,366	....
Shaker	17	68	2,400
Unitarian Congregational	342	394	17,960
United Brethren in Christ	2,207	2,200	155,437
United Evangelical	366	363	144,000
Universalist	719	713	26,238
Winebrennarians (Church of God)	569	498	20,224

* The Roman Catholics claim to have 6,370 858 adherents of that faith in the United States, (Catholic Directory for 1882,) but church membership is not reported.

United States Executive Officers.

Office.	Name.	Whence Appointed.	When Commissioned.	Salary.
President	Chester A. Arthur	New York	Sept. 20, 1881	$50,000
Acting Vice-President	George F. Edmunds	Vermont	1883	
Secretary of State	F. T. Frelinghuysen	New Jersey	Dec. 12, 1881	8,000
Secretary of the Treasury	Charles J. Folger	New York	Oct. 27, 1881	8,000
Secretary of the Interior	Henry M. Teller	Colorado	Apr. 6, 1882	8,000
Secretary of War	Robert T. Lincoln	Illinois	Mar. 5, 1881	8,000
Secretary of the Navy	Wm. E. Chandler	N. Hampshire.	Apr. 11, 1882	8,000
Postmaster-General	Walter Q. Gresham	Ohio	1883	8,000
Attorney-General	Benj. H. Brewster	Pennsylvania	Dec. 19, 1881	8,000
Chief-Justice Supreme Court	Morrison R. Waite	Ohio	Jan. 21, 1874	10,500
Justice Supreme Court	Samuel F. Miller	Iowa	July 16, 1862	10,000
Justice Supreme Court	Stephen J. Field	California	Mar. 10, 1868	10,000
Justice Supreme Court	Joseph P. Bradley	New Jersey	Mar. 21, 1870	10,000
Justice Supreme Court	Ward Hunt	New York	Dec. 11, 1872	10,000
Justice Supreme Court	John M. Harlan	Kentucky	Nov. 29, 1877	10,000
Justice Supreme Court	William B. Woods	Georgia	Dec. 21, 1880	10,000
Justice Supreme Court	Stanley Matthews	Ohio	May 12, 1881	10,000
Justice Supreme Court	Horace Gray	Massachusetts.	Dec. 20, 1881	10,000
Pres't of the Senate, *pro tem.*	George F. Edmunds	Vermont	1883	8,000
Chaplain of the Senate	Rev. J. J. Bullock			
Speaker of House of Rep's.				8,000
Chaplain of House of Rep's.	Rev. F. D. Power			
General of the Army	Wm. T. Sherman	Ohio	Ent'd Army 1840	13,500
Adjutant-General	Brig. R. C. Drum	Pennsylvania	June 15, 1880	5,500
Assistant Adjutant-General	Col. John C. Kelton.	Military Acad.	June 15, 1880	4,500
Inspector-General	Brig. D. B. Sackett.	Military Acad.	Jan. 10, 1881	5,500
Quartermaster-General	Brig. M. C. Meigs	Military Acad.	May 15, 1861	5,500
Paymaster-General	Brig. N. W. Brown.	New York	June 8, 1880	5,500
Commissary-General	Brig. R. M'Feely	Military Acad.	Apr. 14, 1875	5,500
Surgeon-General				5,500
Chief Medical Purveyor	Col. J. H. Baxter	Vermont	June 23, 1874	4,200
Judge Advocate-General	Brig. D. G. Swaim	Indiana	May .., 1881	5,500
Chief Signal Officer	Brig. W. B. Hazen.	Military Acad.	Dec. 8, 1880	5,500
Admiral of the Navy	David D. Porter.	Pennsylvania	Ent'd Navy 1829	13,000
Judge Advocate-General	Col. W. B. Remey	Iowa	July 1, 1878	4,500
Ch'f of Bureau Y'ds and D'ks	R'r Ad. E. T. Nichols	Georgia	May 23, 1881	5,000
Ch'f of Bureau of Navigat'n	Com. J. G. Walker	Iowa		5,000
Ch'f of Bureau of Ordnance.	Com'der M. Sicard	New York		5,000
Ch'f of Bureau of Provisions	Paymaster-General.			5,000
Ch'f of Bureau of Medicine	Sur.-Gen. P. S. Wales	Maryland	Jan. 26, 1880	5,000
Ch'f of Bureau of Equipment	Com. Earl English	New Jersey	Nov. 20, 1878	5,000
Ch'f of Bureau Construction	Chief Constructor			5,000
Ch'f Bureau St'm Engin'r'g.	William H. Shock	Maryland	Feb. 26, 1877	5,000
Com'd't Navy Y'd, Wash'n.	Com. Thos. Pattison	New York	July 10, 1880	4,000
Commandant Marine Corps.	Col. C. G. M'Cawley.	Louisiana	Nov. 1, 1876	4,500
In charge Marine Barracks.	Maj. G. W. Collier	Pennsylvania	Nov. 1, 1876	3,500
Sup't Naval Observatory	R'r-Ad'l J. Rodgers	District of Col.	May 1, 1877	5,000
Prof. Naval Observatory	Asaph Hall	Massachusetts.	May 2, 1863	3,500
Prof. Naval Observatory	William Harkness	New York	Aug. 24, 1863	3,500
Prof. Naval Observatory	John R. Eastman	N. Hampshire.	Feb. 17, 1865	3,500
Prof. Naval Observatory	Edward S. Holden	Army	Mar. 21, 1873	2,700
Prof. Naval Observatory	Edgar Frisby	Illinois	June 11, 1878	2,400
Sup't Nautical Almanac	Prof. S. Newcomb.	Massachusetts.	Sept. 11, 1861	3,500
In charge of Signal Office	Capt. P. C. Johnson.	Maine	1879	3,500
Hydrographer	Com. J. C. P. de Krafft	Illinois	July 12, 1880	3,500
Solicitor-General	Samuel F. Phillips	North Carolina	Nov. 15, 1872	7,000
Com'r General Land Office	N. C. M'Farland	Kansas	Oct. 24, 1872	4,000
Com'r of Pension Office	William W. Dudley.	Indiana	Oct. 25, 1881	5,000
Com'r of Indian Office	Hiram Price	Iowa	Mar. 6, 1881	3,000
Com'r Bureau of Education.	John Eaton	Tennessee	Mar. 6, 1870	3,000
Superintend't Census Office.	Chas. W. Seaton	New York	Nov. 1, 1881	5,000
Com'r Bureau of Agricult're	George B. Loring	Massachusetts.	May 19, 1881	3,000
Treasurer of the U. S.	James Gilfillan.	Connecticut	June 6, 1877	6,000
Comptroller of the Currency	John J. Knox	New York	Apr. 24, 1872	5,000
Com'r of Internal Revenue.	Walter Evans	Kentucky	1883	6,000
Ass't U.S. Treasurer, Boston.	Martin P. Kennard.			4,500
Ass't U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.	Thomas C. Acton			8,000
Ass't U. S. Treasurer, Phila.	George Eyster			4,500

List of U. S. Senators Elect.

48TH CONGRESS.—MARCH 4, 1883, TO MARCH 4, 1885.

	Term Expires.
Alabama.	
James L. Pugh, D., Eufaula	1885
John T. Morgan, D., Selma	1889
Arkansas.	
James D. Walker, D., Fayetteville	1885
A. A. Garland, D., Little Rock	1889
California.	
James T. Farley, D., Jackson	1885
John F. Miller, R., San Francisco	1887
Colorado.	
Nathaniel P. Hill, R., Denver	1885
T. M. Bowen, R., Del Norte	1889
Connecticut.	
Orville H. Platt, R., Meriden	1885
Joseph R. Hawley, R., Hartford	1887
Delaware.	
Thomas F. Bayard, D., Wilmington	1887
Eli Saulsbury, D., Dover	1889
Florida.	
Wilkinson Call, D., Jacksonville	1885
Charles W. Jones, D., Pensacola	1887
Georgia.	
Joseph E. Brown, D., Atlanta	1885
Alfred H. Colquitt, D., Atlanta	1889
Illinois.	
John A. Logan, R., Chicago,	1885
S. M. Cullom, R., Springfield	1889
Indiana.	
Daniel W. Voorhees, D.	1885
Benjamin Harrison, R., Indianapolis	1887
Iowa.	
William B. Allison, R., Dubuque	1885
J. F. Wilson, R., Fairfield	1889
Kansas.	
John J. Ingalls, R., Atchison	1885
Preston B. Plumb, R., Emporia	1889
Kentucky.	
John S. Williams, D., Mt. Sterling	1885
James B. Beck, D., Lexington	1889
Louisiana.	
B. Frank Jonas, D., New Orleans	1885
R. L. Gibson, D., New Orleans	1889
Maine.	
Eugene Hale, R., Elsworth	1887
William P. Frye, R., Lewiston	1889
Maryland.	
James B. Groome, D., Elkton	1885
Arthur P. Gorman, D., Laurel	1887
Massachusetts.	
Henry L. Dawes, R., Pittsfield	1887
George F. Hoar, R., Worcester	1889
Michigan.	
Omar D. Conger, R., Port Huron	1887
Thomas W. Palmer, R.	1889
Minnesota.	
Sam. J. R. M'Millan, R., St. Paul	1887
De Witt M. Sabin, R.	1889
Mississippi.	
James Z. George, D., Jackson	1887
Lucius Q. C. Lamar, D., Oxford	1889
Missouri.	
George G. Vest, D., Sedalia	1885
Francis M. Cockrell, D., Warrensburg	1887
Nebraska.	
Charles H. Van Wyck, R.	1887
Charles N. Manderson, R.	1889
Nevada.	
John P. Jones, R., Gold Hill	1885
James G. Fair, D., Virginia City	1887
New Hampshire.	
Henry W. Blair, R., Plymouth	1885
Austin F. Pike, R., Franklin	1889
New Jersey.	
William J. Sewell, R., Camden	1887
John R. M'Pherson, D., Jersey City	1889
New York.	
Elbridge G. Lapham, R.	1885
Warner Miller, R., Herkimer	1887
North Carolina.	
Zebulon B. Vance, D., Charlotte	1885
Matt. W. Ransom, D., Weldon	1889
Ohio.	
George H. Pendleton, D., Cincinnati	1885
John Sherman, R., Mansfield	1887
Oregon.	
James H. Slater, D., La Grande	1885
J. N. Dolph, R., Portland	1889
Pennsylvania.	
Jas. Donald Cameron, R	1885
John I. Mitchell, R., Wellsborough	1887
Rhode Island.	
Nelson W. Aldrich, R.	1887
Henry B. Anthony, R., Providence	1889
South Carolina.	
Wade Hampton, D., Columbia	1885
Manning C. Butler, D., Edgefield	1887
Tennessee.	
Howell E. Jackson, D., Jackson	1887
Isham G. Harris, D., Memphis	1889
Texas.	
Samuel B. Maxey, D., Paris	1887
Richard Coke, D., Waco	1889
Vermont.	
Justin S. Morrill, R., Strafford	1885
George F. Edmunds, R., Burlington	1887
Virginia.	
William Mahone, Readjuster	1887
H. H. Riddleberger, Readjuster	1889
West Virginia.	
Johnson N. Camden, D., Parkersburg	1887
J. E. Kenna, D., Kanawha C. H.	1889
Wisconsin.	
Angus Cameron, R., La Crosse	1885
Philetus Sawyer, R., Oshkosh	1887

Republicans, 38; Democrats, 36; Readjusters, or Coalitionists, 2. Total, 76.

State Capitals and Governors in 1884.

STATE.	CAPITAL.	GOVERNOR.	Years of Term.	TERM BEGAN.	TERM ENDS.	Salary.
Alabama	Montgomery	Edward A. O'Neil, D.	2	Nov. 29, '82	Dec. 1, '84	$3,000
Arkansas	Little Rock	James H. Berry, D.	2	Jan. 4, '83	Jan. 13, '85	3,500
California	Sacramento	George Stoneman, D.	3	Jan. 5, '83	Jan. 3, '87	6,000
Colorado	Denver	James B. Grant, D.	2	Jan. 11, '83	Jan. 9, '85	3,000
Connecticut	Hartford	Thomas M. Waller, D	2	Jan. 5, '83	Jan. 3, '85	2,000
Delaware	Dover	Chas. C. Stockley, D.	4	Jan. 21, '83	Jan. 21, '87	2,000
Florida	Tallahassee	Wm. D. Bloxham, D.	4	Jan. 4, '81	Jan. 6, '85	3,500
Georgia	Atlanta	Henry D. M'Daniel, D	2	Nov. 3, '82	Nov. 3, '84	3,000
Illinois	Springfield	Shelby M. Cullom, R.	4	Jan. 10, '81	Jan. 12, '85	6,000
Indiana	Indianapolis	Albert G. Porter, R.	4	Jan. 10, '81	Jan. 12, '85	5,000
Iowa	Des Moines	Buren R. Sherman, R	2	Jan. 9, '82	Jan. 14, '84	4,000
Kansas	Topeka	Geo. W. Glick, D.	2	Jan. 10, '83	Jan. 9, '85	3,000
Kentucky	Frankfort	L. P. Blackburn, D.	4	Sept. 3, '79	Sept. 5, '83	5,000
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	S. D. M'Enery, D.	4	Jan. .., '80	Jan. 19, '84	4,000
Maine	Augusta	Frederick Robie, R.	2	Jan. 5, '83	Jan. 7, '85	2,000
Maryland	Annapolis	Wm. T. Hamilton, D	4	Jan. 14, '80	Jan. 7, '84	4,500
Massachusetts	Boston	Benj. F. Butler, D.	1	Jan. 4, '83	Jan. 3, '84	4,000
Michigan	Lansing	Josiah W. Begole, D.	2	Jan. 1, '83	Jan. 1, '85	1,000
Minnesota	St. Paul	Lucius F. Hubbard, R	2	Jan. 3, '82	Jan. 7, '84	3,800
Mississippi	Jackson	Robert Lowry, D.	4	Jan. 3, '82	Jan. 5, '86	4,000
Missouri	Jefferson City	Thos. T. Crittenden, D	4	Jan. 10, '81	Jan. 12, '85	5,000
Nebraska	Lincoln	James W. Dawes, R.	2	Jan. 4, '83	Jan. 2, '85	2,500
Nevada	Carson City	Jewett W. Adams, D	4	Jan. 6, '83	Jan. 2, '87	6,000
New Hampshire	Concord	Samuel W. Hale, R.	2	June 1, '83	June 6, '85	1,000
New Jersey	Trenton	Geo. C. Ludlow, D.	3	Jan. 18, '81	Jan. 15, '84	5,000
New York	Albany	Grover Cleveland, D.	3	Jan. 1, '83	Jan. 1, '86	10,000
North Carolina	Raleigh	Thomas J. Jarvis, D.	4	Jan. 1, '81	Jan. 1, '85	3,000
Ohio	Columbus	Charles Foster, R.	2	Jan. 9, '82	Jan. 14, '84	4,000
Oregon	Salem	Z. F. Moody, R.	4	Sept. 12, '82	Jan. 1, '86	1,500
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Robert E. Pattison, D	3	May 25, '83	Jan. 18, '87	10,000
Rhode Island	N'port & Prov	A. H. Littlefield, R.	1	May 31, '82	May 30, '83	1,000
South Carolina	Columbia	Hugh S. Thompson, D	2	Dec. 30, '82	Dec. 30, '84	3,500
Tennessee	Nashville	William B. Bate, D.	2	Jan. 15, '83	Jan. 15, '85	4,000
Texas	Austin	John Ireland, D.	2	Jan. 18, '83	Jan. 15, '85	4,000
Vermont	Montpelier	John L. Barstow, R.	2	Oct. 6, '82	Oct. 4, '84	1,000
Virginia	Richmond	W. E. Cameron, Readj	4	Jan. 1, '82	Jan. 1, '86	5,000
West Virginia	Wheeling	Jacob B. Jackson, D.	4	Mar. 4, '81	Mar. 4, '85	2,700
Wisconsin	Madison	Jeremiah M. Rusk, R	3	Jan. 2, '82	Jan. 7, '85	5,000

Governors of the Territories, 1884.*

TERRITORY.	CAPITAL.	GOVERNOR.	Years of Term.	TERM BEGAN.	TERM ENDS.	Salary.
Arizona	Prescott	Fred. A. Tritle, R.	4	Feb. 6, '82	Feb. 6, '86	$2,600
Dakota	Yankton	Neh. G. Ordway, R.	4	May 22, '80	May 22, '84	2,600
Idaho	Boise City	John B. Neil, R.	4	July 12, '80	July 12, '84	2,600
Montana	Helena	J. Schuyler Crosby, R	4	Aug. 4, '82	Aug. 4, '86	2,600
New Mexico	Santa Fé	Lionel A. Sheldon, R.	4	May 5, '81	May 5, '85	2,600
Utah	Salt Lake City	Eli H. Murray, R.	4	Jan. 27, '80	Jan. 27, '84	2,600
Washington	Olympia	Wm. A. Newell, R.	4	April 26, '80	April 26, '84	2,600
Wyoming	Cheyenne	William Hale, R.	4	Aug. 3, '82	Aug. 3, '86	2,600

Territorial Chief Justices, 1884.

Arizona.—Charles G. W. French, four years from January 13, 1880. Salary, $3,000.

Dakota.—Alonzo P. Edgerton, four years from December 21, 1881.

Idaho.—John T. Morgan, four years from June 10, 1879.

New Mexico.—Samuel B. Axtell, four years from January 13, 1882.

Utah.—John A. Hunter, four years from April 20, 1880.

Washington.—Roger S. Green, four years from January 16, 1879.

Wyoming.—James B. Sener, four years from December 11, 1879.

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* The Governors of Territories are appointed by the President.

Heads of the Principal Nations of the World in 1884.

GOVERNMENTS.	RULERS.	TITLE.	Yr. of Birth.	DATE OF ACCESSION.
Argentine Republic	Julio A. Roca	President	....	June —, 1880
Austria-Hungary	Franz Joseph I.	Emperor	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium	Leopold II.	King	1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bolivia	Nicolas Campero	President	....	June 1, 1880
Brazil	Pedro II. Alcántara	Emperor	1825	April 7, 1831
Chili	....	President	....	Sept. 18, 1876
China	Kwong Shu	Emperor	1871	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia	....	President	....	....
Costa Rica	Tomas Guardia	President	....	Provisional.
Denmark	Christian IX.	King	1818	Nov. 15, 1863
Ecuador	José Maria Caamano	President	....	Oct. 21, 1883
France	François P. Jules Grévy.	President	1813	Jan. 30, 1879
Germany	Wilhelm I.	Emperor	1797	Jan. 18, 1871
Alsace-Lorraine	F. M. Baron Manteuffel	Oberpräsid't	....	———, 1880
Anhalt	Friedrich	Duke	1831	May 22, 1871
Baden	Friedrich I.	Grand Duke	1826	Apr. 24, 1852
Bavaria	Ludwig II.	King	1845	Mar. 10, 1864
Bremen	....	Burgomasters.	....	....
Brunswick	Wilhelm I.	Duke	1806	Apr. 20, 1831
Hamburg	....	Burgomasters.	....	....
Hesse	Ludwig IV.	Grand Duke	1834	June 13, 1877
Lippe	G. F. Waldemer	Prince	1824	Dec. 8. 1875
Lubeck	....	Burgomasters.	....	....
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	....	Grand Duke	....	....
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Friedrich Wilhelm	Grand Duke	1819	Sept. 6. 1860
Oldenburg	Peter	Grand Duke	1827	Feb. 27, 1853
Prussia	Wilhelm I.	King	1797	Jan. 2, 1861
Reuss-Greiz	Henrich XXII.	Prince	1846	Nov. 8, 1859
Reuss-Schleiz	Heinrich XIV.	Prince	1832	July 10, 1867
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernst	Duke	1826	Aug. 3, 1853
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Ernst II.	Duke	1818	Jan. 29, 1844
Saxe-Meiningen	Georg II.	Duke	1826	Sept. 20, 1866
Saxe-Weimar Eisenach	Karl Alexander	Grand Duke	1818	July 8, 1853
Saxony	Albert	King	1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Schaumburg-Lippe	Adolf	Prince	1817	Nov. 21, 1860
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Georg	Prince	1838	Nov. 26,1869
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.	Günther III.	Prince	1830	July 17, 1880
Waldeck	Georg Victor	Prince	1831	May 14, 1845
Wurtemburg	Karl I.	King	1823	June 25, 1864
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I.	Queen & E. of I.	1819	June 20, 1837
Greece	Georgios I.	King	1845	June 6, 1863
Guatemala	J. Rufino Barrios	President	....	May 7, 1873
Hawaiian Islands	Kalakaua I.	King	1836	Feb. 12, 1874
Hayti	Gen. Salomon	President	....	Nov. 25, 1879
Honduras	M. A. Soto	President	....	May 29, 1877
Italy	Humbert I.	King	1844	Jan. 9, 1878
Japan	Mutsu Hito	Mikado	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Mexico	Manuel Gonzalez	President	....	Dec. 1, 1880
Morocco	Muley-Hassan	Sultan	1831	Sept. 25, 1873
Netherlands	Willem III.	King	1817	Mar. 17,1849
Nicaragua	Joaquin Zavala	President	....	Mar. 1, 1879
Paraguay	Candido Bareiro	President	....	Apr. 12, 1878
Persia	Nassr-ed-deen	Shah	1829	Sept. 10, 1848
Peru	General Iglesias	President	....	Oct. 23, 1883
Portugal	Luis I.	King	1838	Nov. 11, 1861
Roumania	Karl I. Domnu	Prince	1839	May 10, 1866
Russia	Alexander III.	Emperor	1845	Mar. 13, 1881
Salvador	Rafael Zaldivar	President	....	Apr. 30, 1876
Santo Domingo	F. A. de Moreño	President	....	July 23, 1880
Servia	Milan IV. Obrenovic	Prince	1855	July 2, 1868
Spain	Alfonso XII.	King	1857	Dec. 30, 1874
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II.	King	1829	Sept. 18, 1872
Switzerland	Numa Droz	President	....	Jan. 1, 1881
Turkey	Abdul-Hamid-Khan	Sultan	1842	Aug. 31, 1876
Egypt	Tewfik Pacha	Khedive	....	June 25, 1879
United States	Chester A. Arthur	President	1831	Sept. 20, 1881
Uruguay	F. A. Vidal	President	....	Mar. 17, 1880
Venezuela	Guzman Blanco	President	....	Feb. 26, 1879

General Necrological Record for the Year.

Nov. 1, 1882—Nov. 18, 1883.

November, 1882.

2. Quincy, Josiah, Massachusetts jurist, b. in Boston 1802.
3. Simpson, Wm. H., American journalist, b. in Maine 1811.
4. Antinori, Marquis Horatio, Italian savant, b. in Perugia 1812.
5. Poor, Charles H., Rear-Admiral, (retired,) U. S. N., b. in Massachusetts 1800.
6. Hofman, Rudolf, German historical painter, b. 1817.
8. Saubert, Charles Paulin Roger de, Baron de Larey, French advocate and political writer, b. 1805.
8. Arnold, Richard, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., b. in R. I. 1828.
10. Stephens, Edward Browning, A.R.A., English sculptor, b. in Exeter 1824.
11. Figueras-y-Moracas, Señor, Spanish statesman, b. in Barcelona 1819.
11. Twing, Rev. Alvi Tabor, D.D., P. E. divine, b. in Topsham, Vt., 1811.
13. Rose, George, ("Arthur Sketchley,") English humorous writer, b. 1830.
14. Buchanan, Sir Andrew, English diplomatist, b. in Scotland 1807.
15. Kinkel, Johann Gottfreid, German poet and patriot, b. in Obercassel 1815.
18. Hawkins, Dr. Edward, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, b. 1789.
20. Draper, Prof. Henry, M.D., LL.D., Am. physicist, b. in Virginia 1837.
20. Fitzgerald, Lord Otho Augustus, English soldier, b. in Ireland 1827.
20. Cogswell, Milton, Col. U. S. A., b. in Indiana 1828.
21. Sanguigni, Cardinal Domenico, Papal Nuncio at Lisbon, b. in Naples 1809.
22. Weed, Thurlow, American journalist and politician, b. 1797.
26. Eagle, Henry, Commodore U. S. N., b. 1801.
26. Le Clear, Thomas, N.A., American portrait painter, b. in N. Y. State 1818.
27. Manteuffel, Baron Otho Theodore von, Prussian statesman, b. in Brandenburg 1805.
28. Strong, James H., Rear-Admiral U. S. N., b. in N. Y. 1814.
30. Tyler, Gen. Daniel, American soldier, b. in Conn. 1799.

December.

1. Murphy, Henry C., prominent citizen of Brooklyn, b. 1810.
1. Remington, Samuel, inventor of Remington rifle, b. in N. Y. 1817.
2. Wyman, Robert H., Rear-Admiral U. S. N., b. in N. H. 1820.
3. Tait, Rev. Archibald Campbell, Primate of England, b. in Edinburgh 1811.
6. Blanc, Louis, French socialist and historian, b. 1813.
6. Trollope, Anthony, English novelist, b. in Harrow 1815.
8. Murray, Mrs. Elizabeth, English water-color painter, b. in London 1817.
8. Burbank, Sidney, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., b. in Mass. 1808.
10. Lachain, Charles Alexandre, French advocate, b. 1818.
11. Stubbs, Rev. Alfred, S.T.D., P. E. divine, b. in the Bahamas 1815.
12. Watson, Sir Thomas, English physician, b. 1792.
12. Caetano, Michael Angelo, Duke of Sermoneta, Italian statesman, b. Rome 1804.
13. Stephens, Henry Louis, American artist, b. in Philadelphia 1824.
17. Orth, Godlove S., U. S. Senator from Indiana, b. in Pa. 1817.
17. Schofield, Geo. W., Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., b. in N. Y. 1835.
18. Close, Very Rev. Francis, D.D., Dean of Carlisle, b. in England 1797.
19. Pollet, Victor Florence, French designer and engraver, b. 1810.
20. Park, Trenor W., American railroad and mining projector, b. in Vermont 1823.

21. Schenck, James F., Rear-Admiral U. S. N., b. in Ohio 1806.
23. Donnet, Ferdinand François Auguste, Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, b. 1795.
25. Corvisart, Dr. Lucien, French physician and surgeon.
27. Afinger, Bernard, German sculptor, b. at Nuremburg 1813.
31. Gambetta, Léon Michel, French lawyer, statesman, and orator, b. at Cahors 1838.

January, 1883.

1. Allen, Elisha Hunt, American diplomatist, b. in Mass. 1804.
4. Chanzy, Antoine Eugène Alfred, French soldier and senator, b. 1824.
6. Clesinger, Jean Baptiste Auguste, French sculptor, b. 1814.
7. Seaver, William A., American miscellaneous writer, b. 1814.
9. Martin, Sir Samuel, British lawyer and jurist, b. in Ireland 1801.
10. Morrill, Lot M., American legislator, ex-Senator and ex-Governor of Maine, b. 1815.
11. Rampon, Count Joachim Achille, French senator and savant, b. 1806.
12. Mills, Clark, American sculptor, b. in N. Y. State 1815.
15. Sailer, Joseph, American journalist and author, b. 1809.
15. Wolzogen, Baron Carl von, German author, b. in Frankfort 1823.
15. Talbot, Rev. Joseph Cruikshank, P. E. Bishop of Indiana, b. in Va. 1816.
18. Shackleford, John W., M. C. from North Carolina, b. 1844.
21. Prince Charles of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, and a famous soldier, b. 1800.
23. Beard, Geo. M., A.M., Ph.D., American physician and author, b. in Conn. 1839.
23. Doré, Gustave, French artist, b. in Strasburg 1832.
23. Crittenden, Alonzo, Ph.D., American educator, b. 1800.
23. England, Sir Richard, English general, b. in Canada 1793.
25. Flotow, Baron Frederick von, German composer, b. 1812.
25. Baker, E. D., Colonel U. S. A., b. 1839.
26. Schauffler, William Gottlieb, D.D., LL.D., scholar and divine, b. in Stuttgart 1798.
26. Sanders, William Wilkins, Colonel U. S. A., b. in Pa. 1840.
31. Motterouge, Gen. Joseph Edouard de la, French soldier, b. 1804.
31. Keeney, Charles G., Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., b. in N. Y. 1824.

February.

3. Tamberlik, Henri, Italian tenor, b. in Rome 1820.
5. Dohne, Ernest, German humorous writer.
6. Ouroussoff, Prince Sergius, Russian statesman.
9. Dodge, Wm. E., American merchant philanthropist, b. in Hartford, Conn., 1805.
9. Corbaux, Fanny Doetyer, English miniature painter, b. 1812.
9. Sahm, Carl, German composer, b. 1821.
10. Jewell, Marshall, ex-Gov. of Conn., b. in N. H. 1825.
11. De Vinne, Rev. Daniel, M. E. divine, b. in Ireland 1793.
11. Morrell, Geo. Webb., Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., b. in N. Y. 1815.
11. Hayden, Maria B., M.D., b. in England 1826.
12. Morris, Francis, Commander U. S. N., b. 1840.
13. Wagner, Richard, German composer, b. at Leipsic 1813.
14. Morgan, Edwin D., ex-Gov. of New York, b. 1811.
17. Atwater, Lyman Hotchkiss, D.D., of Princeton College, b. in Conn. 1813.
22. Lord Egerton of Tatton, English statesman, b. 1806.

24. Clifford, Walter, Capt. U. S. A., b. 1838.
25. Meriam, Peter, Swiss savant, b. 1796.
26. Martimprey, Count Edmond Charles, French soldier, b. 1808.

March.

3. Stephens, Alexander Hamilton, Gov. of Georgia, b. 1812.
4. Lord Selborne, English jurist.
5. Raasloff, Gen. Valdemar Rudolph, Prussian diplomatist, b. 1815.
7. Thayer, Nathaniel, Boston merchant and philanthropist, b. 1808.
7. Green, John Richard, LL.D., English historian.
8. Huot, Adolphe Joseph, French engraver, b. 1841.
10. Coumondouros, Alexander, Greek statesman, b. 1812.
10. Muhlenberg, Edward D., Major U. S. A., b. 1831.
11. Gortschakoff, Prince Alexander Michaelovitch, Russian statesman, b. 1800.
12. Green, Rev. Aaron Levy, English Hebrew scholar, b. 1823.
12. Dilke, Ashton Wentworth, English legislator, b. 1850.
12. Brown, W. H., Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., b. 1838.
14. Marx, Carl, German socialist, b. about 1830.
17. Witte, Charles, German jurist and author, b. 1800.
19. Kettell, George F., D.D., M. E. divine, b. in Boston 1817.
19. Doyle, Gen. Sir Charles Hastings, British soldier, b. in Ireland 1805.
21. Jessel, Sir George, English jurist, b. 1818.
24. Turner, Thomas, Rear-Admiral U. S. N., b. 1809.
24. Varroy, Henri Auguste, French civil engineer, b. 1826.
25. Howe, Timothy O., U. S. Postmaster-General, b. in Me. 1816.
25. Van Buren, William H., M.D., American physician and scientist, b. 1819.
28. Brown, John, personal attendant on Queen Victoria.
28. Delafield, Lewis Livingstone, member of New York Bar, b. 1834.
29. Buford, Napoleon B., Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Am. soldier and engineer, b. 1807.
30. Diefenbach, Lorenz, German philologist and theologian, b. in Hesse 1806.

April.

1. Bailey, Joseph H., M.D., American physician, b. 1803.
2. Lartigue, Alfred Charlemagne, French dramatic author, b. 1821.
4. Cooper, Peter, American merchant philanthropist, b. 1791.
5. Barnes, Joseph K., Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., b. 1817.
6. Berge, William, composer and musician, b. 1824.
7. Vieullot, Louis, French journalist, b. 1813.
13. Russell, Sir Charles, V.C., English soldier, b. 1820.
14. Friedrich-Franz II., Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin.
15. Howe, George, D.D., LL.D., Pres. of South. Presb. Theol. Seminary, b. 1800.
15. Bannister, Henry, D.D., Professor in N. W. University, Evanston, Ill., b. 1812.
16. Malahide, James Talbot, Earl of, English statesman, b. 1805.
17. Cuyler, James Wayne, Major U. S. A., b. 1842.
17. Rose, Sir Philip, English lawyer and parliamentarian, b. 1816.
17. Duke Louis of Bourbon, b. 1800.
21. Taylor, Bushrod B., Captain U. S. N., b. in Indiana 1830.
22. Suleiman Pasha, Turkish general, b. 1840.
23. Mattei, Cardinal Roger Luigi Antici, b. 1811.
23. Peters, Wilhelm Carl Hartwig, German traveler and scientist, b. 1815.

24. Palmer, James C., Surgeon-General U. S. N., b. 1812.
24. Sandeau, Leonard Sylvain Jules, French author and academician, b. 1811.
25. Bargue, Charles, French painter, b. 1841.
27. Middleton, Edward, Rear-Admiral U. S. N., b. 1816.
28. Schulze-Delitzsch, Herman, German political economist, b. 1808.
28. Amigues, Jules, French feuilletonist, b. 1829.
30. Goupil, Jules, French landscape painter, b. 1841.

May.

1. Connor, Very Rev. George Henry, M.A., Dean of Windsor, b. 1823.
1. Manet, Edouard, French artist, b. 1833.
2. Burr, C. Chauncey, American journalist, b. in Maine 1815.
2. Paulding, Holmes Offley, Asst.-Surgeon, U. S. A., (great-grandson of John C. Paulding, one of the three captors of Major André,) b. 1850.
6. Viardot, Louis, French *littérateur*, b. 1800.
6. Deasey, Rt. Hon. Richard, LL.D., Irish jurist, b. 1812.
11. Lee, William, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, b. 1815.
12. Washburne, Israel, Jr., ex-Gov. of Maine, b. 1813.
14. Young, James, F.R.S., LL.D., British inventor and scientist, b. 1811.
17. Braekeleer, Ferdinand de, Belgian painter, b. 1792.
17. Peck, Jesse Truesdell, D.D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, b. in Middlefield, N. Y., 1811.
20. Chambers, William, Scottish editor and publisher, b. 1800.
23. Arbuckle, Matthew, famous cornetist.
25. Laboulaye, Edouard René Lefebvre, French jurist, b. 1811.
25. Heuschling, Philippe François Theodore, Belgian politico-economist, b. 1802.
26. Abd-el-Kader, noted Algerine chieftain, b. 1807.
27. Dresser, George Warren, Major U. S. A., b. 1838.
28. Sharswood, George, ex-Chief Justice of Pa., b. 1810.
28. Valenin, Gabriel Gustave, German physiologist, b. 1810.
30. Mitchell, William G., Col. U. S. A., b. 1836.

June.

7. Fulton, Charles Carroll, American journalist, b. 1815.
8. Clark, Eliphalet, M.D., American homœopathist, b. 1801.
14. Casserly, Eugene, American lawyer and legislator, b. in Ireland 1822.
14. Brooks, Rev. Charles T., Unitarian divine, b. 1812.
17. Sheahan, James Washington, American journalist, b. 1824.
19. Irons, William Josiah, D.D., English religious writer, b. 1812.
20. Colenso, Rt. Rev. John William, Bishop of Natal, b. 1814.
20. Wood, James Frederic, R. C. Archbishop of Philadelphia, b. 1813.
22. Aimard, Gustave, French sensational novelist, b. 1818.
24. Knollys, Gen. Sir William, Treasurer and Comptroller of the Prince of Wales's Household, b. 1797.
27. Spottiswoode, William, LL.D., F.R.S., English scientist and printer, b. 1825.
27. Sabine, Gen. Sir Edward, K.C.B., F.R.S., English soldier and savant, b. 1788.

July.

1. Sands, Benjamin F., Rear-Admiral U. S. N., b. 1812.
2. Burke, "Father Tom," Irish orator and scholar, b. 1830.

2. Strain, Most Rev. John, D.D., R. C. Archbishop of Edinburgh, b. 1810.
4. Pinkney, Rt. Rev. William, D.D., LL.D., P. E. Bishop of Maryland, b. 1809.
5. Purcell, Most Rev. John B., R. C. Archbishop of Cincinnati, b. 1800.
11. Boyd, Very Rev. Archibald, D.D., Dean of Exeter, b. 1803.
11. Ryan, John J., American journalist, b. 1818.
15. Stratton, Charles Heywood, "Gen. Tom Thumb," famous dwarf, b. 1838.
16. Hornblower, Rev. W. H., D.D., Presbyterian theologian, b. 1819.
20. Palmer, Rev. Walter C., D.D., M. E. divine, b. 1804.
22. Barizian, Louis Martial, French dramatist, b. 1800.
22. Ord, Edward Otho Cresap, Gen. U. S. A., b. 1818.
23. Jeffers, William N., Commodore U. S. N., b. 1820.
24. Webb, Captain Matthew, famous English swimmer, (drowned in an attempt to swim the Niagara Whirlpool,) b. 1848.
25. Jerichan, Jean Adolphe, Danish sculptor, b. 1818.
26. Williams, Gen. Sir William Fenwick, K.C.B., British soldier, b. 1800.
27. Blair, Montgomery, American lawyer and politician, b. 1813.
29. Barca, Don Francisca, Spanish envoy to the U. S., b. 1831.

August.

3. Sanford, Milton Holbrook, American turfman, b. 1812.
4. Cot, Pierre Auguste, French painter, b. 1837.
8. Moffat, Dr. Robert, English missionary to Africa, b. 1795.
13. Dubufe, Edouard, French painter, b. 1820.
13. Mosher, Jacob S., M.D., Ph.D., American physician, b. 1834.
14. Cockburn, Hon. James, ex-Speaker Dominion House of Commons, b. 1819.
17. Wüllerstorf, Urbain, Baron Bernard von, Austrian savant, b. 1816.
18. Sikes, William Wirt, American author and journalist.
19. Black, Jeremiah S., American jurist, b. 1810.
22. Enauet, Etienne, French novelist, b. 1817.
24. Comte de Chambord, Bourbon claimant to the French throne as "Henri V."
26. Reynald, Hermille, French critic and author, b. 1828.
27. Reidel, August, German painter, b. 1799.
31. Ranovalona, Queen of Madagascar.

September.

3. Tourguéneff, Ivan, Russian novelist, b. 1818.
5. Marwood, William, the English hangman, b. 1820.
6. Stout, Andrew Varick, American banker and philanthropist, b. 1812.
7. Smith, Julia P., American novelist.
8. Geoffroy, Jean Marie Michel, French dramatist and actor, b. 1820.
8. Maxse, Sir Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Governor of Newfoundand, b. 1831.
9. Law, Rt. Hon. Hugh, Lord Chancellor for Ireland, b. 1818.
10. Giraudin, Paul, French vaudervilliste, b. 1813.
11. Conscience, Hendrik, Flemish novelist, b. 1812.
12. Hastings, Hugh J., American journalist and editor, b. about 1820.
12. Foster, Charles J., American sporting writer, b. 1820.
13. Cook, Dutton, English author and critic, b. 1832.
13. Collinson, Sir Richard, K.C.B., F.R.G.S., Admiral in British navy, b. 1811.
16. Puiseux, Victor Alexander, French mathematician, b. 1820.
17. Booth, Junius Brutus, American actor, b. 1821.

18. Collier, John Payne, English Shakespearean critic, b. 1789.
20. Plateau, Antoine Ferdinand Joseph, Belgian physicist, b. 1801.
22. Hatfield, Rev. Edwin F., D.D., Presbyterian divine, b. 1807.
25. Rhallis, George Alexander, Greek statesman and jurist, b. 1804.
28. Carter, Edward, Q.C., Canadian lawyer, b. 1821.

October.

2. Georges Trevor Douglas Bernard, Marquis d' Harcourt, French diplomat.
3. Sands, Joshua B., Rear-Admiral U. S. N., b. 1800.
3. Glover, Rev. Charles E., M. E. divine, b. 1837.
4. Farnam, Henry, benefactor of Yale College, b. in N. Y. 1803.
7. Marno, Ernest, Austrian traveler and naturalist, b. 1844.
8. Short, Rt. Rev. Augustus, Bishop of Adelaide, South Australia, b. 1800.
10. Crane, Charles H., Surgeon-General U. S. A., b. 1825.
10. Ewer, Rev. Ferdinand C., D.D., Episcopalian divine, born 1826.
11. Mount-Cashel, the Earl of, Irish peer, known as "the Father of the House of Lords," b. 1791.
11. Shelton, Rev. William, D.D., Episcopalian divine, b. 1798.
11. Arnold, Rev. A. N., Baptist minister and theologian, b. 1814.
16. Fuller, Rev. Erasmus Q., D.D., M. E. minister and editor, b. 1828.
17. Siegert, August, German painter, b. 1820.
18. Funk, General Augustus, N. G. S. N. Y., b. 1843.
18. Villedieu, Raphael, Marquis de Torcey, French publicist and legislator, b. 1827.
21. Stanhope, George Philip, eighth Earl of Chesterfield, b. 1821.
21. Eaton, Rev. Horace, D.D., Presbyterian divine, b. 1810.
22. Reid, Capt. Mayne, English writer of fiction, b. in Ireland 1817.
23. Bernard, Martin, French socialist, b. 1808.
24. Gale, Leonard D., American scientist, b. 1800.
25. Parnell, John Vesey, Lord Congleton, b. 1801.
28. Bonnechose, Cardinal Henri-Marie-Gaston Boisnormand de, Archbishop of Rouen, b. 1800.
29. Fox, Captain Gustavus V., U. S. N., b. 1801.
30. Burt, Armistead, American lawyer and jurist, b. in S. C. 1802.

November, 1883.

1. Cordova, Fernando Fernandez, Spanish statesman and diplomat, b. in Madrid 1792.
7. Randolph, Theodore F., ex-Governor of New Jersey, b. 1826.
11. Cushman, Charles H., Commander U. S. N., b. in Maine 1831.
12. Head, Natt, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, b. 1827.
13. Sims, James Marion, M.D., physician and surgeon, b. in S. C. 1813.
13. Creighton, Johnston Blakely, Rear-Admiral U. S. N., b. in R. I. 1822.
14. Lasteyrie, Marquis de, French senator and jurist, b. 1810.
15. Trenchard, Stephen Decatur, Rear-Admiral U. S. N., b. in N. Y. 1818.
15. Castren, Robert, Swedish author, b. 1851.
15. Hendschel, Albert, German artist and caricaturist, b. 1834.
16. Le Conte, John Lawrence, M.D., American physician and scientist, b. in N. Y. 1825.
16. Labaree, Rev. Benjamin, D.D., LL.D., American divine and author, b. in N. H. 1800.
18. Loyd, Samuel Jones, Baron Overstone, English financier and author, b. 1796.

General Chronological Outline,

FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1882, TO OCTOBER 31, 1883.

1882—Nov. 1. Numerous pension frauds discovered at Washington.

Nov. 2. Extensive fire raged in the Catskill Mountains. Fire at Hull, Canada, caused loss of $500,000.

Nov. 3. Ashland, Ky., buried the victims of the recent military firing; business suspended, and the streets hung with emblems of mourning.

Nov. 4. Alex. H. Stephens inaugurated governor of Georgia.

Nov. 6. Great fire at Redbank, N. J., at which the M. E. church was burned.

Nov. 7. State elections took place throughout the United States. The Democrats made great gains in most of the States.

Nov. 8. Typhoon passed over Manila, doing great damage.

Nov. 9. Kun, ex-regent of Corea, carried into perpetual captivity. The residence of Albert Bierstadt, the artist, burned at Irvington, N. Y.; loss $150,000.

Nov. 10. Corporation of Dublin refused to confer the freedom of the city on General Wolseley.

Nov. 11. Unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Judge Lawrence in Dublin.

Nov. 13. Eleven new cases of yellow fever discovered at Pensacola, Fla.

Nov. 14. Prussian Landtag opened by Emperor Wilhelm in person.

Nov. 15. Dr. Kinkle, German professor and Democratic leader of 1848, died. The Excise Commissioners of Connecticut adopted sealing-wax to prevent the sale of liquor on Sundays.

Nov. 16. Coasts of England had a heavy gale which did much damage to shipping.

Nov. 17. An electric storm, throughout the United States and Canada, interfered with telegraphic communication on land and by cable.

Nov. 18. Queen Victoria reviewed the returned Egyptian troops.

Nov. 20. Congregational church at Richmond, Mass., built more than 100 years ago, destroyed by fire. Powder magazine exploded at Guayaquil, Ecuador, killing 10 persons, and destroying a church edifice.

Nov. 21. German Foreign Office issued a circular directing the consular representatives of the Empire to confine their attention exclusively to matters of trade and commerce.

Nov. 22. Gen. Crook's arrival at the San Carlos Indian Agency quieted the Indians upon the reservation.

Nov. 23. Wide distress reported in Ireland.

Nov. 24. Official count of votes for governor of New York gives Mr. Cleveland 193,825 majority. Commissioners of D. C. decided that no more telegraph poles should be erected in Washington. Railway bridge near London, Eng., fell, killing several persons.

Nov. 25. Garfield Monument Fair opened at Washington. Detective shot and killed by Fenians in Dublin, Ireland.

Nov. 27. Train fell through a bridge at Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, killing 14 persons.

Nov. 28. M. Gambetta accidentally shot himself in the hand with a revolver.

Nov. 29. Great snow-storm in the Eastern and Middle States. Unsuccessful attempt to launch the monitor *Puritan*.

Nov. 30. Thanksgiving day generally observed through the United States.

Dec. 1. Henry C. Murphy, president of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge, died of pneumonia, aged 72.

Dec. 2. Governor Cleveland declined an escort at his inauguration.

Dec. 4. Heavy frost at Pensacola, Fla., giving complete immunity from yellow fever. Both Houses of Congress opened their session.

Dec. 5. President's message read to Congress, and gave general satisfaction.

Dec. 6. The transit of Venus, while in some places obscured by clouds, was generally successfully observed.

Dec. 7. Secretary Folger decided that a Chinaman resident in this country had a right to bring in his wife and child, not residents, on the ground that husband and wife are one and inseparable.

Dec. 8. Excessive cold weather in the United States and Canada.

Dec. 9. Cold weather continued, thermometer marking at Bismarck, D. T., 36° below zero. Great fire in London destroyed 2 acres of buildings and $15,000,000 of property.

Dec. 12. Gen. John Pope confirmed as major-general. Heavy snow-storm in Spain.

Dec. 13. Great fire at Hickman, Ky. Mr. Gladstone received congratulations on the 50th anniversary of his entrance into public life.

Dec. 14. Prosecution in the Star Route cases begun. Hampton Court Palace, near London, Eng., burned; loss $150,000, and many of the curiosities and tapestries damaged.

Dec. 16. Mexican Senate ratified the treaty of commerce, etc., concluded with Germany. Mexican Congress adjourned till April 1.

Dec. 18. Great suffering reported among the Cherokee Indians, in Indian Territory, on account of small-pox.

Dec. 20. Large meteor seen at Concord, N. H. The National Greenback Labor party, in convention at St. Louis, passed resolutions favoring disbandment.

Dec. 21. At Washington the House of Representatives reversed its vote, passed 19th inst., not to adjourn for the holidays.

Dec. 22. At the New England dinner, in New York, Gen. Grant, Jos. S. Choate, Gov. Long of Mass., and many prominent gentlemen were among the guests.

Dec. 23. Ice harvesting begun in Albany, N. Y.; ice reported 6 inches thick.

Dec. 25. Railroad collision on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; 5 persons killed. Lucius W. Pond, the Worcester, Mass., forger, pardoned.

Dec. 27. U. S. Senate passed Pendleton Civil Service Bill, with emendations. The 600th anniversary of the foundation of the House of Hapsburg celebrated in Austria.

Dec. 28. Chimney fell from a building at Bradford, Eng., killing 36 workmen and injuring 50. Eight slave-dhows captured by H. B. M. ship *Undine* in the Mozambique Channel.

Dec. 29. Mayor Grace, of New York, refused application of Salmi Morse to produce the "Passion Play."

Dec. 30. Great snow-storm in Virginia; snow at Richmond 8 inches deep.

Dec. 31. Gambetta, the renowned French Republican leader, died.

1883—Jan. 1. Officers-elect in many States and cities inaugurated.

Jan. 2. Remarkable meteor seen in Rochester, N. H., apparently 4 inches in diameter; exploded like a rocket, but without noise.

Jan. 3. Legislatures of Connecticut, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Colorado, Florida, and Missouri organized. At Chicago, 6:45 P. M., a large meteor seen.

Jan. 4. House of Representatives (155 to 147) passed the Senate Civil Service Bill without change. Gen. Butler inaugurated governor of Massachusetts.

Jan. 5. Mayor Edson refused license for the "Passion Play," because its production would be "objectionable to the majority of our best citizens."

Jan. 6. Ovington's art warehouse in Brooklyn destroyed by fire.

Jan. 8. Steamer *City of Brussels*, from New York, Dec. 28, for Liverpool, reported run down in the Irish Channel by a Glasgow steamer; 10 lives lost.

Jan. 9. Right Hon. Lyon Fairplay, M. P. for Edinburgh and St. Andrew Universities, resigned his seat.

Jan. 10. Newhall House, Milwaukee, Wis., burned; 100 lives lost.

Jan. 11. Prof. Mitchell, of the Coast Survey, estimated the cost of improving the Mississippi river at $40,000,000. An earthquake felt in Southern Illinois and Kentucky.

Jan. 12. Large fire in Des Moines, Iowa.

Jan. 13. Statue of the late Prince Imperial (killed in Zululand) unveiled by the Prince of Wales at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, England.

Jan. 15. Thirty persons injured by a railroad collision at Stepney, London. Destructive fires reported at Yokohama and Tokio, Japan.

Jan. 16. A keg, containing $100,000 in U. S. gold coin, stolen from a safe deposit vault in Panama.

Jan. 17. Large meeting of colored men held at Wilmington, N. C., for promoting the first railroad enterprise ever started exclusively by men of that race.

Jan. 18. $185,000 for the fast-mail service appropriated.

Jan. 19. The Pope sent a letter to the Irish Bishops, advising them to adopt a conciliatory attitude toward the British Government.

Jan. 20. Japanese minister gave a reception in honor of Gen. Grant, at Washington. Terrible explosion at Muiden, Holland, in a gunpowder manufactory; 40 lives lost.

Jan. 22. Dispatches from London confirmed the report of the loss of the steamer *Cimbria*, in the German Ocean, by collision with the *Sultan;* over 300 lives lost.

Jan. 23. Intense cold throughout the country; at Chicago 25° below zero; at Niagara Falls the ice gorge was 100 feet thick.

Jan. 24. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany celebrate their silver wedding.

Jan. 25. Commemorative services held in the Senate, appreciative of the late Senator Hill, of Georgia. Public funeral services over the unidentified dead at the Milwaukee fire.

Jan. 26. New York Assembly Committee on State-prisons began an investigation of the charges of cruelty to convicts.

Jan. 27. The French Chamber of Deputies received report from the Committee on Bills for the expulsion of the Orleanists.

Jan. 29. Marquis of Lorne, governor-general of Canada, attended the first public reception of Mrs. M'Elroy, sister of President Arthur. Henry Bergh, Esq., sends a stirring letter to the mayor of New York, asking him to prevent a glove-fight.

Jan. 30. Great floods reported in the English lake district. In Paris M. Jules Ferry declined to undertake the formation of a new cabinet.

Jan. 31. Snow-slide near Crested Butte, Rocky Mountains, killed 7 men, wounding 18 others. Cetawayo reinstated king of Zululand.

Feb. 1. The President approved the bill abolishing the detective force of the city of Washington. Foster, anti-Jewish agitator, started for Paraguay, to found a new Germany, where there will be no Jews.

Feb. 2. Chinamen driven out of Waynesborough, N. C., "because they sold goods too cheap."

Feb. 3. Massachusetts Senate rejected a bill providing that all elections should be held on the same day, and that this should be a legal holiday.

Feb. 5. Great rain-storm in Northern Ohio and Indiana; in States farther west and north-west snow fell, hindering travel.

Feb. 6. U. S. Supreme Court decided that the New York head-money law was unconstitutional. Spanish Government adopted the decimal system of weights and measures.

Feb. 7. The Chinese in New York celebrated their New-Year with religious ceremonies.

Feb. 8. Great floods reported on the Ohio River, near Wheeling, W. Va.; many inhabitants shut in by the ice. The German Reichstag voted 100,000 marks for exploring Central Africa.

Feb. 9. At file-works in Taylorville, Ill., a boiler explosion took place, killing 5 men, and fatally wounding 2 others.

Feb. 10. April 1 fixed by the Senate as date for new tariff to go into effect.

Feb. 12. Great flood at Cincinnati, O., Covington, and Newport, Ky.

Feb 13. Flood at Cincinnati reached 63 feet 7½ inches, the highest known. Wagner, composer, died in Venice, aged 70.

Feb. 14. The river at Cincinnati was 65 feet above low-water mark, and large portions of the city could only be reached by boats. Ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, died, aged 72.

Feb. 15. Report of capture of Quito by the Ecuador revolutionists confirmed; ships of Great Britain and the United States sent for the protection of their citizens.

Feb. 16. Dispatch from Cincinnati says, of the great flood, "The school-houses are crowded with fugitives; the coal supply of the city under water; water-works overwhelmed; gas-works submerged; but the loss of life has not been very great."

Feb. 17. 70 lives lost, at Braidwood, Ill., by the flooding of a mine, caused by a land-slide which let in the surface water. In Dublin, Ireland, the prisoner Carey turned witness and gave information as to the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

Feb. 19. The great floods in the West begin to subside. The Ohio River fell 6 feet at Cincinnati. Distress continued; 1,350 families reported homeless at New Albany, Ind.

Feb. 20. Salmi Morse's application for a *mandamus* to compel Mayor Edson to issue a license for a theater in which to produce his "Passion Play" denied by Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court of New York.

Feb. 21. Panic in Roman Catholic school in East Fourth Street, New York city; 17 children killed, and many injured.

Feb. 22. U. S. steamer *Ashuelot* lost off Hong-Kong, China; 11 of the crew drowned.

Feb. 23. The new French Ministry of France (M. Ferry, prime minister) deprived the princes of their military posts.

Feb. 24. The convicts in the Missouri State Penitentiary, at Jefferson City, burned down the shops, causing heavy loss, and were with difficulty subdued. Large subscriptions made in Germany for the relief of sufferers by the Western inundations.

Feb. 26. Typhoid and malarial fever broke out in lately submerged Western districts; manufactures and business paralyzed; the Mississippi continued to rise.

Feb. 27. Communistic societies in Andalusia, Spain, reported as committing outrages equal to the worst in Ireland.

Feb. 28. San Francisco, to reduce expenses, decided to dispense with all the street-lamps. Shocks of earthquake felt at Newport, R. I., and Norwich, Conn.

March 1. Large quantities of smuggled goods seized, in New York, from four fashionable tailors.

March 2. The Senate of New Jersey passed a bill permitting insurance companies to insure against storms.

March 3. Governor Cleveland, New York, vetoed the Five-cent (elevated railroad fare) Bill. A slight fire in Bellevue Hospital, New York, so shocked some patients that they may not recover.

March 5. Congress adjourned, by limitation, at noon yesterday. Gov. Stephens, of Georgia, died yesterday morning. Steam-boat *Yazoo* sunk near Donaldsville, La.; 16 lives lost.

March 6. The Mississippi floods reported causing much damage.

March 7. Tennessee House of Representatives passed the State Debt Bill (repudiation.) Defense begun in the Star Route trial.

March 8. Board of Education, New York, rescinded the order reducing the teachers' salaries.

March 9. The prophecy of Prof. Wiggins, of Ottawa, of a terrible storm to-day, while it did not occur, caused much alarm, and brought direct loss to Canadian fishermen. Steamer *Gloucester City*, from Bristol, Eng., reported sunk in mid-ocean.

March 10. The Mississippi River declined slightly at Memphis; gloomy accounts from inundated district.

March 12. Prince Gortchakoff, of Russia, died. Socialistic troubles in Europe increasing.

March 13. Terrible storms reported by arriving Atlantic steamers. 1,200 persons arrested in Andalusia, Spain, for complicity in the anarchist movement.

March 14. Bronze statue proposed to be erected at New York in honor of William E. Dodge. Divers find 400 bodies in the hold of the wrecked steamer *Cimbria.*

March 15. N. L. Dukes, murderer of Capt. Nutt, tried at Uniontown, Pa., acquitted by the jury. The decree prohibiting American pork in Germany gazetted.

March 16. A. N. Wyman appointed United States Treasurer, *vice* James Gilfillan, resigned. The Italian premier declared conformity of action between Italy, Germany, and Austria.

March 17. The police of Newark, N. J., take measures to stop Sunday theatricals. General Diaz, of Mexico, cordially welcomed in St. Louis.

March 19. Fresh trouble with the Sioux Indians threatened. Furious gales caused great damage in Great Britain.

March 20. Sensational story of an attempt, made by three incendiaries, to destroy Asbury Park, N. J.

March 21. The governor of Tennessee signed the bill repudiating half the debt of the State. Eight hours made a working-day, by Secretary Chandler, in all the Government yards.

March 22. The quarrel between the milk-producers and the New York dealers diminished the city's supply one quarter, and caused much suffering. Disastrous floods reported in Nova Scotia.

March 23. New York State Senate passed bills permitting the sale of tobacco and ice-cream on Sunday. The Merchant's Exchange of St. Louis began a movement for the improvement of the Mississippi River.

March 24. The remains of John Howard Payne, author of *Home, Sweet Home*, after lying in state in the Governor's Room, City Hall, New York, taken to Washington. The eruption of Mount Etna increased, and many villages threatened. John Bright received the freedom of the city of Glasgow.

March 26. Postmaster-General Howe died of pneumonia; the disease alarmingly prevalent in and about New York.

March 27. The eruption of Mount Etna created a panic. Emperor William, of Germany, and Queen Victoria, of England, who had been ill, were better.

March 28. Survivors of the *Jeannette* polar expedition arrived in New York city.

March 29. John Brown, the well-known personal attendant upon Queen Victoria, died.

March 30. Gambling made a felony in Tennessee. The new archbishop of Canterbury, England, enthroned with magnificent ceremonies.

March 31. Count de Lesseps advocated the making of an inland sea covering the Desert of Sahara. The Scotch coast devastated by a terrible gale.

April 2. Explosion of a boiler in St. Dizier, France, killed 26, and injured 38 persons. The French property of the Orleans princes mortgaged for $15,000,000.

April 3. Columbia College, New York city, issued an appeal for aid in establishing an American university.

April 4. 100th anniversary of the birth of Washington Irving celebrated at Tarrytown, N. Y. The Reichstag thanked the contributors who aided the sufferers by floods in Germany. Peter Cooper died.

April 6. Water-spout, accompanied by thunder and lightning, at Nashville, Tenn. Pennsylvania Legislature defeated bill exempting those who observe the seventh day of the week from the penalties of the Sunday laws of 1794.

April 7. Prof. Mommsen acquitted, by confirmation of the Supreme Tribunal, of the charge of libeling Prince Bismarck. Mormons who reject polygamy gathered, in large numbers, at Kirtland, O. Funeral services of Peter Cooper; many thousands of people viewed the body.

April 9. Election frauds discovered at Chicago; tally-sheets tampered with, and votes transferred from Republican to Democratic candidates.

April 10. Cyclone in Arkansas, and destructive tidal wave over the Atlantic, reported on Sunday night. Sand-bags used in New Orleans to prevent the rising Mississippi from flooding the city.

April 11. Great fraud on the treasury of New York city discovered; interest coupons paid twice. Bradlaugh, in England, arrested for blasphemous libel.

April 12. A codicil to Peter Cooper's will gave $100,000 to the Cooper Institute. The caving-in of a mine near Quinnessee, Mich., buried eight men alive.

April 13. Physicians of New York city gave a banquet to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Many persons killed by a gas explosion in a theater at Revel, Russia.

April 14. Great freshets, in Vermont and Canada, in districts tributary to the St. Lawrence River. Brady convicted of the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

April 16. 2,000 persons arrested in Moscow for plotting to kill the Czar. Mr. Bradlaugh acquitted of the charge of publishing blasphemous libels.

April 17. British House of Commons granted Lord Wolseley and Baron Alcester (Admiral Seymour) £2,000 yearly, which at their death would revert to their heirs.

April 18. The Sultan invited Baron von Glotz, of the German army, to undertake the military education of the Turkish troops.

April 19. Serious caving-in of earth over a coal-mine at Ashland, Pa. War threatened between France and China.

April 20. It was claimed that evidence showed that the conspirators who attempted to blow up public offices in London had been sent from New York. Great damage, in the North-west, reported from floods.

April 21. Steamer collision, off the Spanish coast, in which one vessel was sunk and seven persons drowned. Great fire in Delhi, India.

April 22. Superintendent Walling instructed the police to enforce the Excise Law in New York City strictly on Sunday (April 22.)

April 24. The German naturalist, William Karl Hartwig Peters, died. Destructive tornado swept over Iowa, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Georgia; 150 lives lost; villages were wrecked, and the damage to property immense.

April 25. France resolved to send 1,500 soldiers to Tonquin. Jules Sandeau died. The cabinet considered the action of the dynamite plotters in the United States.

April 26. The jury in the trial of Timothy Kelly, in Dublin, again disagreed. Swedish Anthropology Society awarded a medal to Henry M. Stanley. Physicians call for precautions against landing lepers in the United States.

April 27. "Convention of the Irish Race" held at Philadelphia, 1,555 delegates present; the dynamite party hopelessly in the minority. Fire in the Foundling Asylum, Sixty-ninth Street, New York, in which were 180 children, who were all saved by the Sisters of Charity.

April 28. Failure of the air-brakes on a passenger train, near Olivet, Mich., caused the death of three persons and the injury of many others.

April 30. Hailstones unusually large fell in Arcadia, La., doing much damage to trees and crops. Schulze Delitzsch, founder of the system of friendly societies of working-men, died.

May 1. Governor of New York signed Niagara Falls Park and New York and Brooklyn Excise Bills.

May 2. Sitting Bull and tribe started for a reservation to begin a career as farmers. Freeman, the Pocasset fanatic, adjudged sane at Barnstable, Mass., and held for murder.

May 3. President Arthur made proclamation of the supplementary extradition with Spain. Patrick Delaney and Thomas Caffrey pleaded guilty of participating in the Phœnix Park (Dublin) murders, and were sentenced to be hanged.

May 4. An old miser died at Bellevue Hospital, New York city, leaving $40,000.

May 5. Mr. Bradlaugh was heard, in his own behalf, at the bar of the House of Commons, but was not allowed to take the oath.

May 7. Koniginhof, Bohemia, destroyed by fire. Louis Viardot died.

May 8. Certificate of incorporation of the Electric Railway Co., of the United States, filed; capital $2,000,000. The $75,000 worth of diamonds stolen in Paris, and brought to New York, seized by the customs officers as smuggled goods.

May 9. 115th anniversary of New York Chamber of Commerce. Civil Service rules approved and promulgated by President Arthur. Death sentence of Patrick Delaney commuted.

May 10. The Pope absolved a nun at Montreal from her dedication vows. Timothy Kelly convicted, in Dublin, on his third trial, and sentenced to be hanged.

May 11. Lightning struck a tank of petroleum in the yard of the National Storage Co., in Communipaw, N. J.; the consequent fire killed 6 men, and caused a loss of $600,000.

May 12. International Fisheries Exhibition opened in London, England, with imposing ceremonies.

May 14. Norwegian bark *Inga* collided with a huge fish, and rendered unseaworthy. Bridge on Pennsborough and Harrisville Railroad gave way, precipitating a passenger train into the Hughes River, and killing two persons.

May 15. Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge adopted the original schedule for tolls, adding a charge of one cent for foot passengers. New asteroid reported to Harvard College Observatory, from Kiel, Prussia.

May 16. Reported discovery of an infernal machine on a transatlantic steamer caused great excitement in England. Reunion of the Army of the Potomac at Washington.

May 17. Prince Bismarck's disease pronounced catarrh of the stomach. Cetywayo, king of Zululand, routed by neighboring chiefs.

May 18. Steamer *Granite State* burned near Saybrook, Conn.; four lives lost, and many injured. Great loss of life from tornadoes in Illinois and Wisconsin.

May 19. New York and Brooklyn Bridge lighted for the first time. Car-shops of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., near the Hackensack River, burned; loss $400,000.

May 21. The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrived at Moscow. William Chambers, the publisher, died. A flood swept away more than half of the town of Deadwood, Dak.

May 22. Snow fell at Toledo, O., to the depth of three inches. Disastrous forest fires in Vermont.

May 23. Frosts in the West and South seriously damaged the crops. The members of the German Bundesrath left the Reichstag in a body on the refusal of the Minister of Finance to reply to a question.

May 24. New York and Brooklyn Bridge opened in presence of immense crowds; President Arthur and Governor Cleveland in attendance; R. S. Storrs, D.D., delivered the principal address; great display of fire-works in the evening.

May 25. Judge Saunders, of the Helena, Ark., Circuit Court, shot at twice in the court-room. The Emperor of Russia formally announced Sunday, May 27, as the day for the coronation.

May 26. State Department at Washington officially informed that a treaty of peace has been signed by Chili, and Iglesias for Peru.

May 28. Plot discovered to shoot the king of Roumania. Report that General Crook and his white soldiers had been murdered by his Indian scouts created uneasiness at the War Department.

May 29. Abd-el-Kader died at Damascus. General Caceres defeated in Peru. Gabriel Gustave Valentin, the German physiologist, died.

May 30. Incendiary fires caused great damage in Minneapolis, Minn. A whirlwind in Indiana blew houses to pieces, killed many persons, and left a wide path of ruins. Accident on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, from panic, at one of the flights of steps; 12 killed, 44 seriously injured.

May 31. Overseers of Harvard University decided not to confer the degree of LL.D. on Governor Butler.

June 1. Negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican broken off. Fifteen persons killed in the anti-Jewish riots in Rostof, Russia.

June 2. Governor Cleveland signed the new Aqueduct Bill for New York city.

June 4. The Czar granted liberty of worship to the great dissenting sect of Russia.

June 5. Trustees of Columbia College, New York, decided upon a course of studies for women to pursue outside the college.

June 6. 143 private soldiers, stationed at Posen, Germany, accidentally poisoned. 50 persons reported roasted alive for witchcraft in the Sherbro district, near Sierra Leone, Africa.

June 7. General Hicks gained a great victory over 5,000 Arabs in the Soudan.

June 8. Sir George Bowyer, the legal writer, died. Unusual loss of life reported during late frequent storms along the coast. Important treaty announced between Chili and Bolivia.

June 9. Professor C. E. Anthon, of the College of the City of New York, died at Bremen, Germany.

June 11. Monument to John Howard Payne unveiled at Washington. Suleiman Daoud hanged in Alexandria, Egypt, for burning that city.

June 12. Rev. Drs. Paxton and Booth resigned from the New York Presbytery.

June 13. Great wind-storm in Missouri moved buildings, uprooted trees, and did great damage. N. L. Dukes, who had been acquitted of the murder of Captain Nutt, was shot and killed by Nutt's son at Uniontown, Pa.

June 14. The Czar commuted the sentences of a number of nihilists. Ten persons killed by the falling of a government barracks in Kaluga, Russia.

June 15. Jury in Star Route trial acquitted all the defendants. Prohibition State ticket nominated in Ohio.

June 16. High License Law passed by Senate of Illinois June 15, signed by the governor, and will go into operation July 1. The House of Commons passed bill providing grants of money to Lord Wolseley and Baron Alcester, instead of annual pensions, as originally designed. Panic among children leaving Victoria Hall, Sunderland, England; 197 trampled to death.

June 18. Many Arminian families expelled from Syria by the Turks.

June 19. Large portions of St. Louis flooded by the rise of the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers.

June 20. A reservoir, containing 650,000,000 gallons of water, burst at Smartville, Cal., but no lives lost.

June 21. A Dutch man-of-war burned, and another damaged, at Amsterdam. Trial of Louise Michel begun.

June 22. Work of excavating for the pedestal of the Bartholdi statue begun. 671 Mormons sailed from Queenstown for New York.

June 23. Jews on trial in Hungary charged with murdering a Christian girl. Anti-Jewish riots in St. Gall, Switzerland.

June 25. Louise Michel convicted of assailing the French Government, and sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment. President Arthur issued an order reducing the number of internal revenue districts to 82.

June 26. Rev. W. H. Egleston, of Massachusetts, made chief of the Forestry division of the Department of Agriculture. The Emigration Commissioners of New York decided not to allow the landing of pauper British immigrants.

June 27. Supreme Court of Ohio declared the "Scott Liquor Tax Law" constitutional.

June 28. Steamer *Rothesay* sunk in the St. Lawrence. Announcement of discovery of petroleum in Missouri attracted attention.

June 29. Statue of Gen. R. E. Lee unveiled at Lexington, Va. Floods near St. Louis decreasing, but damage and suffering great. British House of Lords rejected the bill permitting marriage to a deceased wife's sister, 145 nays to 140 ayes.

June 30. Many deaths from cholera in Egypt; great alarm in Europe.

July 2. Explosion of gunpowder in Winnepeg. Cholera increasing at Damietta, Egypt.

July 3. Father Burke, the Dominican orator of Dublin, died. British Government declined to annex New Guinea.

July 4. Missouri High License Law decided constitutional; licenses cost about

$1,000 each. Steamer *Daphne*, while landing at Glasgow, capsized, drowning 150 persons. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, died.

July 5. Increase of cholera in Egypt.

July 6. Three men killed and seven houses destroyed by lightning, near Dover, N. H. The Duke of Marlborough died.

July 7. Militia called out to subdue the miners' revolt at Ely, Vt. The hottest day of the season in New York city; many persons prostrated by sun-stroke.

July 9. Yellow fever cases arrived at New Orleans, La., on a Swedish bark.

July 10. National Educational Association in session at Saratoga, N. Y. W. A. Roebling, chief-engineer of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, resigned.

July 11. Cholera reported raging violently in China.

July 12. Collision on the Buffalo and South-western R. R.; 2 persons killed. 200 "assisted" Irish immigrants arrived at Boston.

July 13. The Pope summoned the French bishops to Rome to consult in regard to the condition of the Church in France.

July 14. Colored Press Association, in session at St. Louis, adopted resolutions urging that the word *Negro* be printed with a capital *N*. Steamer *Niagara*, from New York to Havana, burned; passengers saved.

July 16. Charles H. Stratton, widely-known as "Gen. Tom Thumb," died at Middleborough, Mass. 2,000 weavers left their work in England.

July 17. Damage in Iowa from storms. Cholera appeared in various parts of Cairo, causing panic in Alexandria, Egypt.

July 18. Lock-out, throwing 10,000 men out of work, ordered by the cigar manufacturers of New York.

July 19. The Summer School of Philosophy began its sessions. Biennial convention of the National Cotton Exchange opened at Fortress Monroe.

July 20. Great fire on the Brooklyn water-front; several lives lost, and property valued at $500,000 destroyed.

July 21. European powers increased quarantine against persons, goods, and vessels from Egypt, because of the spread of cholera.

July 22. Munro Building, New York city, used as a printing and publishing house, burned.

July 24. Leprosy broke out in Egypt, where cholera continued to make ravages.

July 25. Ex-Governor Thomas Swann, of Maryland, died. Captain Webb drowned, attempting to swim through the whirlpool rapids of Niagara. The English Government abandoned the Channel Tunnel Bill.

July 26. Tornado destroyed much property, and several lives were lost, in Michigan. Eight colored persons drowned near Richmond, Va.

July 27. Ex-Treasurer Marshall T. Polk, of Tennessee, convicted of embezzlement, and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

July 28. Montgomery Blair, ex-Postmaster General, died. The Public Prosecutor abandoned the case in Hungary against the Jews for murder. Earthquake on the island of Ischia, 15 miles from Naples, killing several thousand persons, and injuring many others.

July 30. Three men attempted to rob the cashier of an Orange bank at Hoboken, N. J.; they did not succeed, and the principals were arrested.

July 31. Nugent and Farrell, the principals in the attempted robbery of the Orange bank cashier, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Aug. 1. Mount Vesuvius in eruption. Captain-General Prendergast, of Cuba, resigned. Another earthquake in Ischia.

Aug. 2. President Arthur opened the Louisville Exposition. Collision of freight trains on the Troy and Boston R. R.; cars took fire, and 6 men killed.

Aug. 3. Total number of deaths from cholera in Egypt to date, 11,000. A. F. Pike, ex-Congressman, elected Senator from New Hampshire, on the 42d ballot. U. S. Cattle Commission report that there is no "foot-and-mouth" disease among American cattle.

Aug. 4. Jewish murder trial in Hungary ended with the acquittal of the prisoners. The King of Anam died.

Aug. 6. 39 buildings destroyed by fire in San Francisco. Military revolt in Badajoz, Spain. Leaders of a band of railroad robbers arrested near East St. Louis. First bale of this year's cotton received at Selma, Ala.

Aug. 7. Proctor Knott elected Governor of Kentucky. 65 persons poisoned at Camden, S. C., by eating ice-cream.

Aug. 8. Election returns in Utah showed a large Mormon majority.

Aug. 9. The "National" party of New Jersey held a State Convention at Asbury Park; indorsed "greenback policy," "woman's rights," and "antimonopoly," but rejected "prohibition."

Aug. 10. Moritz Scharf, principal witness against the Jews at trial in Hungary, confessed that his testimony was false.

Aug. 11. Mr. Hunt's plan for the pedestal of the Bartholdi statue adopted. 500 "Fresh Air" children dined at Coney Island.

Aug. 12. Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga., burned; loss $1,000,000.

Aug. 13. Official reports declared the insurrection in Spain ended. Centennial anniversary of incorporation of city of Charleston, S. C.

Aug. 14. Edouard Debufe, celebrated French painter, died. Cholera reported epidemic in the East Indies.

Aug. 15. Western Union Telegraph Co. notified Mayor Edson, of New York, that the city would be held responsible for the cutting of the wires.

Aug. 16. Association for the Advancement of Science met at St. Paul, Minn. 12 men killed in a mine at Redruth, England. Vienna Electrical Exhibition opened by Crown-Prince Rudolph.

Aug. 17. District Master Workman Campbell declared the telegraphers' strike a failure; a large number of operators applied for employment.

Aug. 18. American Library Association held a session at Buffalo, N. Y. The first car ran over the New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

Aug. 20. Three policemen shot in Ireland, during the eviction of an Orangeman.

Aug. 21. Riot between Orangemen and Catholics at Coatbridge, Scotland. Congress of the "Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions" met in New York.

Aug. 22. Irish registration bill rejected. Governor and several councilors of Ilorian, in the Island of Malta, captured by brigands.

Aug. 23. The French captured Hai-Dzuong, in Tonquin, getting 150 cannon an $50,000. Re-union of ex-Confederate soldiers at Fredericksburg, Va. Northern Pacific R. R. completed.

Aug. 24. Extensive fires in Massachusetts woods. Coatbridge riots renewed. Comte de Chambourg died.

Aug. 25. 23 villages abandoned by the Christians in Albania, because of murders committed by the Turks. Matthew Arnold granted a pension by the British Government.

Aug. 27. Attorney-General of Kansas announced that the laws against prize-fighting would be enforced against Mitchell and Slade.

Aug. 28. Anti-Jewish outrages at Egerszeg, Hungary. Volcanic eruptions in Java damage many towns. Steamer *Riverdale* exploded in North River, N. Y., killing 5 persons, and injuring many others.

Aug. 29. Thirteen participants in the massacres in Alexandria sentenced to be hung. Outrages against the Jews continued in Hungary.

Aug. 30. Freethinkers' Convention met at Rochester, N. Y. Free public library presented by Andrew Carnegie, of New York city, to town of Dunfermline, Scotland, opened.

Aug. 31. The anti-Magyar riots in Croatia, causing much uneasiness in Hungary, continued.

Sept. 1. Session of the School of Christian Philosophy closed at Richfield Springs, N. Y. Thirty thousand deaths from volcanic disturbances in Java.

Sept. 3. Foreign Exposition in Boston formally opened. Great fire in Cincinnati, causing loss of life to 9 persons. Frost damaged the crops in New England States. Ivan Tourgenieff, the Russian novelist, died at Bongival, France.

Sept. 4. The Bishop and Town Council of Stratford-on-Avon strenuously opposed the exhumation of Shakespeare's remains.

Sept. 5. Nine Illinois soldiers killed, and 15 wounded, on returning from encampment, by train running through a herd of cattle, at Salmi. Bust of Fielding unveiled at Taunton, England, by James Russell Lowell. French Royalists declared the Comte de Paris the successor of the Comte de Chambord. Marwood, the British hangman, died.

Sept. 6. Jay Gould, in New York, told the Senators of the Labor and Education Committee the story of his life. Frank James, of Missouri, acquitted.

Sept. 7. Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge entertained by Governor Butler, of Massachusetts.

Sept. 8. 7,000,000 feet of lumber destroyed by fire at Sulphur Springs, Texas. Bathing pavilion at Long Beach, N. Y., burned.

Sept. 10. 600 Mormons arrived at Castle Garden, N. Y. Frosts injured the corn crop in the North-western States.

Sept. 16. Several risings against Jews reported from Hungary.

Sept. 22. Rediscovery of the "Comet of 1812."

Sept. 24. Great explosion at Woolwich Arsenal, England.

Oct. 1. Two-cent letter postage goes into effect throughout the United States.

Oct. 3. The Pittsburg Exhibition Buildings consumed by fire.

Oct. 4. Impeachment of the Norwegian Ministry by the Storthing.

Oct. 7. Safe return of the Point Barrow Arctic exploring party.

Oct. 8. Great fire at Dallas, Texas; $1,000,000 in property destroyed.

Oct. 13. A severe shock of earthquake in San Francisco creates much alarm.

Oct. 16. An earthquake in Anatolia, Asia Minor, destroys villages and many lives.

Oct. 20. Gibraltar shaken by earthquake; shocks felt throughout the Mediterranean.

Oct. 22. The new Metropolitan Opera House formally opened in New York city.

Oct. 23. Lord Lansdowne inaugurated as Gov.-Gen. of Canada *vice* Marquis of Lorne.

Oct. 24. General Iglesias becomes President of Peru.

Oct. 30. Two dynamite explosions on the Underground Railway, London; many persons wounded.

Oct. 31. Great fire at Savannah, Ga.; several hundred houses burned, and nine persons killed; loss $1,000,000.

United States Postal Regulations.

First Class Mail Matter—This class includes letters, postal cards, and any thing sealed, or otherwise closed against inspection, or any thing containing writing not allowed as an accompaniment to printed matter in third class.

Postage, 2 cents each half ounce or fraction thereof. On local or drop letters, at free delivery offices, 2 cents. At offices where no free delivery by carrier, 1 cent. Prepayment by stamps is required. Postal cards, 1 cent. Registered letters, 10 cents in addition to the proper postage.

Second Class.—This class includes all newspapers, periodicals, or matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, from a known office of publication or news agency. Postage, 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof, prepaid by special stamps. Publications designed primarily for advertising or free circulation, or not having a legitimate list of subscribers, are excluded from the pound rate, and pay third class rates.

Third Class.—Mail matter of this class includes books, transient newspapers, and periodicals, circulars, and other matter wholly in print, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same. Manuscript, unaccompanied by proof-sheets, letter rates. Limit of weight, 4 pounds each package, except that the weight of single books is not limited.

Postage, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fractional part thereof, to be prepaid by stamps.

Fourth Class.—Embraces merchandise and all matter not included in the first, second, or third class, which is not liable to injure the mail matter. Limit of weight, 4 pounds.

Postage, 1 cent each ounce or fraction thereof, prepaid.

Registered third and fourth class matter, 10 cents in addition to postage.

All packages of matter of the third or fourth class must be so wrapped or enveloped that their contents may be examined by postmasters without destroying the wrappers.

Matter of the second, third, or fourth class, containing any writing, except as here specified, will be charged with letter postage; but the sender of any book may write names or addresses therein, or on the outside, with the word "from" preceding the same, or may write briefly on any package the number and names of the articles inclosed.

Postal Money-Orders.—An order may be issued for any amount, from one cent to $100, inclusive, but fractional parts of a cent cannot be included.

When a larger sum than $100 is required, additional orders must be obtained; but no more than three orders will be issued in one day from the same post-office to the same remitter in favor of the same payee.

Postal Notes.—The uniform fee for a Postal Note is three cents. The notes were first issued October 1, 1883.

All communications to government officers, and to or from members of Congress, are required to be prepaid by stamps.

Under a provision of the existing postal arrangement between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, in pursuance of which the full prepayment of the domestic postage rates of either country upon letters addressed to the other secures their delivery in the country of destination free of charge, the reduced rate of United States postage on first class matter (2 cents per one half ounce) applies also to ordinary letters sent in the mails from this country to Canada.

International Postal Money-Orders.—Foreign money-orders may be obtained upon any of the following countries, viz.: Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Canada, and Newfoundland, on application at any international money-order office in the United States.

An international money-order cannot be obtained for a larger sum than $50, nor for fractional parts of a cent.

The Change in Standard Time.

The new Standard Time went into effect at noon, November 18, 1883. At the moment of noon on the 75th meridian of longitude, the United States Naval Observatory at Washington telegraphed the hour to all parts of the country, and the change was made simultaneously all over the United States.

The effect of this change is to do away with the fifty or more different standards of time, with all their perplexities, and to adopt in their stead four standards—fifteen degrees, or one hour, apart. These four standards will be known as the "Atlantic," "Central" or "Valley," "Mountain," and "Pacific," and the time of each will be the time of the 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th meridians respectively. These correspond very nearly to the meridians of Philadelphia, New Orleans, Denver, and Carson City. The area which will be governed by each standard is bounded by meridians *seven and a half degrees from the standard meridian.* The time of Alaska will be the time of the 135th meridian, and that of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland will be the time of the 60th.

Hereafter it will be unnecessary, while traveling, to change the time of a watch, as one has only to remember that in passing westward from one *district* to another, the watch will be one hour too fast, and *vice versa:* thus, a watch keeping eastern time will be one hour too fast at St. Louis and two hours too fast at Denver, while at Halifax it will be one hour too slow.

The change was the subject of thought for several years by a number of eminent men, and it was by them brought under the consideration of the railroad companies, without whose co-operation the change could not have been well effected.

It may be mentioned in this connection that watches and clocks are now being made with the hours on the dial numbered from 1 to 24, and it is possible that ere long this change will come into general use.

The following table will indicate the changes made in several well-known cities of this country and Canada:

GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION.	Standard Meridian west of Greenwich.	Standard Time slower or faster than true "local time."	Designation of proposed Standard Time.
		Min.	
Newfoundland	60°	29 slower than St. Johns, N. F.	Eastern Time.
New Brunswick		24 faster than St. John, N. B.	
Nova Scotia		14 faster than Halifax, N. S.	
Canada	75°	15 slower than Quebec	Atlantic Time.
		18 faster than Toronto	
Maine		16 slower than Boston	
to		3 slower than New York	
Florida		8 faster than Washington	
Ohio		19 faster than Charleston	
to		45 faster than Montgomery	
Alabama		14 faster than Buffalo	
Lower Lakes		30 faster than Detroit	
		38 faster than Cincinnati	
	90°	0 faster than New Orleans	Central or Valley Time.
Mississippi Valley		1 faster than St. Louis	
Missouri Valley		12 faster than St. Paul	
Upper Lakes		18 faster than Kansas City	
Texas		19 faster than Galveston	
		10 slower than Chicago	
Rocky Mountain Region	105°	0 faster than Denver	Mountain Time.
		28 faster than Salt Lake City	
Pacific States	120°	10 faster than San Francisco	Pacific Time.
British Columbia		12 faster than Victoria	

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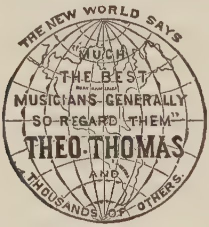

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1. Methodist Episcopal church—Year-books 2. Almanacs, American. I. Young, David, 1781–1852. II. Wright, Samuel Hart. III. De Puy, William Harrison, 1821–1901, ed. IV. Sanford, Arthur Benton, 1851– ed. V. Ford, Stephen Van Rensselaer, 1835?–1910, ed. VI. Baketel, Oliver Sherman, 1849–1937, ed. VII. Smith, Frank Wade, ed.

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